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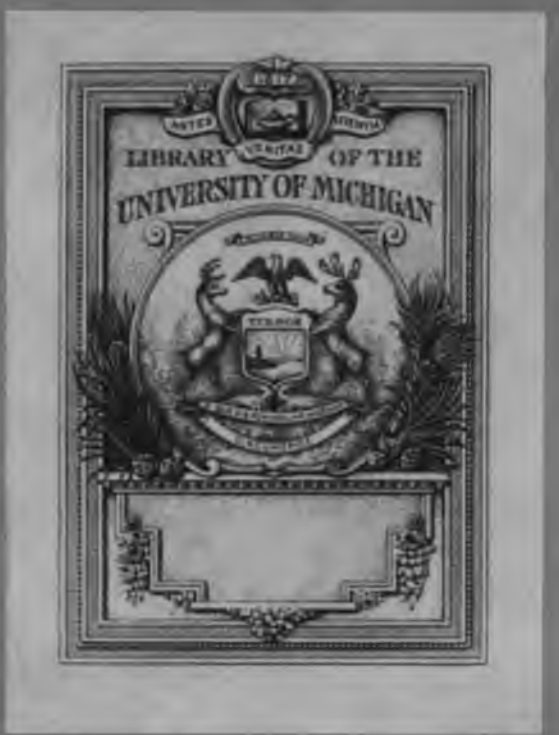
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COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

Volume XIV.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1897.
U. S. A. CXXI.

(Part 1 of Vol. XIV.)

No. XLV.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1894.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1895.
D. S. A. CXIX.

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WORCESTER, MASS.:
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1895.
U. S. A. CXIX.

WORCESTER :

PRIVATE PRESS OF FRANKLIN P. RICE.

MDCCCXCV.

General

OFFICERS for 1895.

PRESIDENT,

BURTON W. POTTER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

THOMAS G. KENT, WILLIAM H. SAWYER.

SECRETARY,

WALTER DAVIDSON.

TREASURER,

HENRY F. STEDMAN.

LIBRARIAN,

THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

DEPARTMENTS OF WORK.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS, PUBLICATIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

RELICS, COINS AND CURIOSITIES.

MILITARY HISTORY.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

BURTON W. POTTER, THOMAS G. KENT,
WILLIAM H. SAWYER, WALTER DAVIDSON,
HENRY F. STEDMAN.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS:

WILLIAM F. ABBOT, FOR ONE YEAR;
MANDER A. MAYNARD,* FOR TWO YEARS;
HARRISON G. OTIS, FOR THREE YEARS.

COMMITTEE ON BIOGRAPHY:

ALBERT TYLER, ALFRED S. ROE,
NATHANIEL PAINE.

* Elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Rev. Samuel D. Hosmer.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Admitted in 1894.

JOHN LEGG	Worcester
FREDERICK WILLIAM VERMILLE .	Worcester
EDGAR ELIAB THOMPSON . .	Worcester
ALONZO AUGUSTUS WHITE . .	Worcester
FRED WALTER PRENTISS . .	Worcester
ALFRED WHITE BURRILL . .	Worcester

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ALFRED WHITE BURRILL . .	Worcester

PROCEEDINGS

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For 1894.

266th Meeting.

TUESDAY Evening, January 2d. Present: Messrs. Abbot, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, Harrington, Hutchins, Lowell, H. G. Otis, J. C. Otis, Potter, Rice.—14.

The President read his Annual Address as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

I am glad that it is my good fortune to deliver the first inaugural address as the President of your Society when you can be addressed as ladies and gentlemen. During the year 1893 Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes of Westborough and Mrs. Clara Hopkins of Worcester, and two other women, have become members of our Society, and the first two have read able and interesting essays before us, which will be found in part in the Proceedings for the year.

The last year will long be remembered for the great depression in business which extended throughout our land and even to the uttermost parts of the habitable globe. International communication has become so rapid and so perfect that all nations are neighbors, and prosperity and adversity are now common to all peoples. Even a society like this feels the effects of a long continued stagnation in industrial enterprises. The rental income of our hall has fallen off, but the taxes have not been decreased. Under the present mode of assessing taxes upon buildings used in part by literary and charitable institutions for purposes foreign to their chartered objects, it becomes a serious question whether it is worth while for us to continue to let our hall to outside parties, for the taxes we are required to pay eat up a good share of the rents received, and the expense of caring for and lighting and heating the hall uses up the most of the remainder.

But as adversity is frequently the real test of friendship in private or public life, so the hard times have tested the depth of our interest in this Society. And I am proud to say that the members as a whole, and in proportion to their means, have manifested a friendliness that guarantees the future life and prosperity of the Society. We now know that no business depression can dampen the zeal and generosity of our members towards it, and we feel sure that no adversity will ever be able to check the munificent liberality in our behalf of our great friend and benefactor, Stephen Salisbury.

One year ago the Society owed, outside of its bank indebtedness, some fourteen hundred dollars in excess of its ordinary and available resources, but to-day it does not owe, outside of its bank indebtedness, two hundred dollars in excess of its ordinary and available resources. During the year the members of the Society have donated for its benefit about fifteen hundred dollars, over and above their membership dues, as will appear in our printed Proceedings of last year.

Our Treasurer has made his final report on the building fund wherein it appears that the total cost of our building and furnishings is $24,748.13; but this does not include the two or three

thousand dollars which Mr. Salisbury has expended for furniture and other things to improve the utility and beauty of our hall and building.

In view of the fact that this is an historical society, and that we all are interested in historical investigations of some kind, I have thought it would not be inappropriate for me on this occasion to call your attention to the value of historic studies. By historic studies I do not mean the mere reading or committing to memory the records of past events in chronological order or otherwise, but I mean the systematic and comprehensive study of men's lives and actions individually and collectively in all ages of human life.

No doubt scientific research into the material matter and forces of the universe is a most absorbing study, and one which is liable to end in lasting results. When a scientific investigator like Newton, Darwin or Edison does succeed, he revolutionizes the thought and practices of mankind and writes his name in imperishable letters seemingly on the globe itself, yet, if the record of his achievements was not preserved in historic annals, the subsequent evolutions of material things would soon wash his name out and "his fame would vanish into thin air away."

And what is true of the scientist is equally true of the inventor, the soldier, the orator, the statesman, the poet or the philosopher. It is the function of history to gather up and preserve the sayings and doings of mankind and to record the work of nature itself so far as it has been done in the presence of men intelligent enough to write down what they have seen and heard. Some folks, like Pope, think "the proper study of mankind is man"; others, like Darwin, believe the study of nature is the source of the truest wisdom; others, like St. Augustine, contend that the study of religion is the chief end of human life; while others, like Socrates, Milton and Herbert Spencer claim that men need only learn how to live completely in the widest sense, so as to be able to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously every duty private and public under all circumstances.

Now, the study of history in a broad and philosophic way will enable one to look impartially at these four-sided views of human

life and appreciate what truth there is in each aspect of the question. Then let us consider some of the chief advantages to be derived from the study of history.

In the first place it has a tendency to emancipate the mind from narrow views by causing us to know something outside of our own occupation. Physically the most of us live in a small world. We are familiar with a few streets and towns, a few hills and valleys, a few stores and factories, a few friends and families. We see the same faces and scenes day after day and year after year, and we perform the same work in our daily round of duties during the greater part of our lives. It may be that all the world's a stage and that we are actors on it, but we never should know it, if Shakespeare did not tell us so.

And mentally many people live in a very little world. Many college-bred men and women pursue some speciality in their various callings and neglect the general education which comes of reading good books. They know nothing and care nothing outside of the field in which they are specially interested. They make a fad of some special department of law or medicine, of teaching or writing, of banking or manufacturing, and some of them do a very large business on a very small capital of general knowledge. And they sometimes talk as if they were proud of their ignorance of everything outside of their special occupation, claiming that in these times a person had better perfect himself in some one thing, and not try to become Jack of all trades, for if he should, he would be master of none. They forget that there is a difference in the mental and physical caliber of men, and that it is possible for a man of full mental and physical stature to become Jack of all trades and master of one.

I have no doubt a man may be a good workman, a good clerk, a good man of business, and discharge his duties in a satisfactory way, although he knows little or nothing of what is going on in the world, and believes that the sun goes round the earth and that the moon and stars are lighted up at night to enable mankind to see their way; but such a man cannot be a good citizen, or a good Christian for that matter, for "Ignorance is the curse of God, and knowledge is the wing with which we fly to heaven."

Then, too, such a man loses a good share of the delight of living on the earth. Like a beast, he may relish his food and drink, and enjoy his sleep and the sunshine, but he never feels pulsing through his being the sweet influences of the Pleiades, nor his heart never throbs nor his eye kindles with generous emotion over the noble and heroic deeds of brave men and women in the present or the historic past.

I would not be understood as advising any one to make a serious study of more than one profession or to try to make a living by more than one occupation; but, just as it is good to have a taste for books, though we may not desire to write them, and to have a love of pictures, though we never intend to become artists, so it is desirable to have sympathetic insight into studies alien to our own. Generally none too much time is spent in that way, for most people let much of their time run to waste, and when they talk of want of time, it is really want of energy that they mean.

It is true that much labor is wearisome and monotonous, but a person blessed with a reasonable degree of bodily health and mental activity, finds more rest and recreation in change of thought and occupation than in lazy apathy and absolute vacancy.

Then, in my judgment, some tincture of knowledge outside of one's special profession or calling is desirable for every one and especially to every educated person. The result of such extraneous knowledge may be small, but the process of its acquirement is very valuable. It may be said that a little knowledge on any subject is a dangerous thing, but the answer to that is, that it is impossible to have a deep knowledge of any particular subject without having some knowledge and insight into other subjects.

It may be said that knowledge sometimes drives out the charm of belief which sees something miraculous in the ordinary evolutions of nature, but Lowell teaches the true doctrine when he says,

> "I grieve not that ripe knowledge takes away
> The charm that Nature to my childhood wore,
> For, with that insight, cometh, day by day,
> A greater bliss than wonder was before."

In the next place the study of history is the best means of acquiring a self education. Probably the reading of history has inspired more poor boys with a thirst for knowledge and a desire for achievement than anything else. History, in the main, is the biography of imperial persons who have guided their fellow-men, and also to a large extent, the events of the times in which they lived, and very many of these masterful spirits were the architects and builders of their own fortunes. When young and active minds read of the sterling doings and splendid triumphs of their predecessors, whose opportunities were no better than their own, they instinctively long to follow in their footsteps and to do something to distinguish themselves and to benefit mankind. And this reading of history not only becomes an inspiration but also furnishes a foundation of wisdom and philosophy adequate to the emergencies of subsequent life. According to Bolingbroke "history is philosophy teaching by example," and when a person becomes familiar with the philosophy of history in the past, he is fitted to understand the trend of affairs in his own age.

This is a world of motion. Every thing in the universe from the revolving star in the heavens to the rolling pebble on the seashore, is in a state of transition. And, likewise, men and their institutions are forever in process of transformation, and they are a wise people who are able to adapt themselves and their government to the new conditions which arise from time to time.

Hence, the wise and diligent student of history becomes a full and philosophical man. He learns by his studies that in the evolutions of human institutions the goal of yesterday is but the starting place of to-day, and believing that there is a God in history, he is prepared to join in Carlyle's advice and say,

> "Knowest thou yesterday, its aim and reason;
> Work'st thou well to-day for worthy things;
> Calmly wait the morrow's hidden season,
> Need'st not fear what hap soe'er it brings.

It would be easy to expatiate at length upon the value of historic study in other respects, and tell how it adds to the enjoyment of travel, how it makes us acquainted with the living peoples

of the world and of those who have lived in by-gone ages, and how man has triumphed over nature, but I have not time, were it worth while, to go into these things. I desire, however, to call your attention to one aspect of the subject, which is usually ignored in the treatment of the theme, and that is the reading of history as an entertainment. We seek after amusement and recreation in many ways, but we are apt to think that we must read history solely for information and instruction. We read novels for the fun of the thing and to while away the time, but we seldom read history for this purpose. Now, is it not just as legitimate for us to read an enchanting history or biography for pure amusement as to read poetry or a novel for that purpose?

When we are tired we are quite apt to think we had better read something for amusement, if we read at all, and thinking that history cannot be read in that way, we almost invariably take up some work of fiction, and thus the historical book is neglected. Whereas, many historical and biographical books are written so entertainingly that they might as well be read for amusement and recreation as the works of fiction; and, if we should read them with that object in view, we should get amusement and recreation, and incidentally we should learn many facts and incidents relative to human life that would be valuable and pleasing for us to know.

The Librarian reported 244 additions.

Mr. Hutchins rendered very acceptably the story of the wreck of the "Arctic," by Henry Ward Beecher, allusion to the loss of the steamer having been made in the Librarian's report.

Some discussion upon the subject of Matchlock guns ensued, in which several members participated.

The President read a letter from Prof. F. B. Dexter, of Yale University, containing a passage

from the diary of Rev. Increase Sumner Smith, a native of Paxton, Mass., in which the writer relates the trials and perplexities he suffered in consequence of his father's endeavors to have his boys wear their hair braided in a queue after the manner of a former generation.

The meeting was then adjourned.

267th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, February 6th.

The Society met in Salisbury Hall.

Mr. E. B. Crane, with the assistance of his son, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. About 180 views were shown. A vote of thanks to Mr. Crane was passed at the close of the meeting.

268th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 6th.

Memorial Meeting in Salisbury Hall in honor of the late George Sumner. Vice-President Kent in the chair. A large number of the personal friends and associates of the deceased attended.

Mr. John C. Crane read the following Memorial Sketch of Mr. Sumner:

Geo Sumner

MEMORIAL OF GEORGE SUMNER.

In the annals of New England the name of Sumner is one honored and respected. Beneath the shadows of the blue hills of Milton, a town forever historic, George Sumner, an ancestor of our subject, found a home. The heraldic records of England have furnished the historian the arms of the family borne in the mother country, and the motto inscribed thereon, *In Medio Tutissimus Ibis*, has been well illustrated in the lives of many descendants of the name in this country. Four important things are represented on the family shield — Justice, Leadership, Protection and Integrity. Instances are numerous in all the generations, where these virtues, which are character-makers, have been brought forth, to prove that they were rightly placed on the family escutcheon.

Justice found an exponent in the early ancestor of the family, and we have every reason to believe the judicial ermine was worthily worn. His decisions, without doubt, were in accordance with the motto crested, "A medium course will be safest." Leadership found examples in Increase Sumner, an early governor of Massachusetts, in Gen. William H. Sumner, and in Rev. Dr. Sumner of Shrewsbury, the three representing the civil, the military and the religious fields of action, as well as standing protectors of all which makes life worth the living. In those men we find inherited that principle of integrity which was later shown in the subject of our sketch.

In 1742 in Connecticut we find descendants of George Sumner who early settled at Milton. In 1762 a call comes to Joseph Sumner at Pomfret, from Shrewsbury in Massachusetts, to preach the Gospel in that town, some two score miles from the first settling-place of the family. This call was accepted, and thus was put in motion a chain of events, the outcome of which gave to this city one of its merchant princes. From 1762 until 1824, a period of sixty-two years, the hand of Dr. Sumner is plainly seen in the affairs of that sister town which is divided from us by the

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pure and placid waters of the noble Quinsigamond. The churches and ministers of those early days in New England were powerful factors in the upbuilding of her towns and cities, and an honored name in this connection was that of Sumner of Shrewsbury. Contemporary with him in the ministry of the Word were Peter Whitney of Northborough, an intimate friend; Reuben Puffer of Berlin; Edmund Mills of Sutton; Dr. John Crane of Northbridge; Thaddeus Maccarty, Dr. Austin and Dr. Bancroft of Worcester; and many others eminent in religious work.

Among the men aiding greatly in the prosperity of Worcester may be mentioned GEORGE SUMNER. Of a family highly respectable, he attained to a position in the social and mercantile world of New England to which one might well aspire. Mr. Sumner was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., July 25, 1824, and was the son of Erastus Sumner and the grandson of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sumner, the latter the second minister in that town. Of the old-time clergymen of Massachusetts, few could boast a larger acquaintance or commanded more respect among all classes in the community than Dr. Sumner. The home over which he presided was regulated in accordance with the will of the Great Father whom he faithfully served. God was honored therein, and those indwelling partook of the spirit of the Great Master of all and of Him who acted the part of an earthly steward. In such a home as this the subject of our sketch passed much of his early boyhood and youth. It was in the country schools of that town, with their limited resources, that he laid the foundation of knowledge, which ripened, gave character and dignity in after years. Protected by a sweet home influence and the religious training in it, he escaped many temptations and dangers into which others fell. Thus we find him at the age of fifteen giving promise of the true man yet to be known and honored. His first entrance into mercantile life was at that age, in the store of Bigelow & Goodnow, in the "Old Tavern House," which stood where the Town Hall now is in Shrewsbury. From there he went to the store of Henry W. Baldwin. These were old-time trading places of his native town, where were found a motley collection of articles for family use.

Like many substantial business men of the century, Mr. Sumner found these country stores valuable training-schools to fit one for greater enterprises yet to be undertaken. That he profited by them is evident from the success that came later in life. Those who knew him at this period testify to the courteous and obliging manner with which he fulfilled the duties assigned to him. In after years, when a director in the leading dry-goods house of Central Massachusetts, with its army of employés, his memory loved to linger about the old stores at Shrewsbury, where so many happy days were spent.

The business life of George Sumner as a partner in the widely known house of Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., may be found on record at any of the numerous libraries and societies with which the City of Worcester abounds. Henry H. Chamberlin, Esq., still living and active in vigorous old age, was the founder of this great emporium of trade, and the following letter from him, written in response to my inquiry, gives us the date of the advent of Mr. Sumner into the business affairs of Worcester, and pays a high tribute to his character.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 6, 1894.

JOHN C. CRANE, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:

Your favor dated 1st inst. reached me on the fourth. I now take the first leisure to reply. Mr. George Sumner came into my employ when he was eighteen years old, having served two years' apprenticeship in a store in Shrewsbury. He made his services so valuable that after he became of age he was received as partner in the firm at an early day, and thereafter took a responsible position in the concern. It is not too much to say that the house, in which he was so long and successfully engaged, owes much of its prosperity to his zealous and untiring industry as well as his skill and sagacity. Very truly yours,

H. H. CHAMBERLIN.

As a business man Mr. Sumner was without a peer. The house of Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co. is, and has been for many years, at the head in their line of trade. To the realization of all this he devoted years of untiring work. His quick perception of the

needs of the community he served, resulted in establishing the business on a solid foundation which no financial shock has undermined. Of the vast number of employés engaged in years past, all speak of him with respect. Kindly in manner, he was a favorite among all who swelled the numbers employed by this great mercantile firm. His connection with it made him well known in the centre of trade in the country at large, and many of the acquaintances thus formed endured through life, and proved to be of lasting benefit, both in a business and a social point of view. Mr. Sumner maintained his connection with the company during life, and his son, Edward P., is still an active partner in the business.

Honesty and uprightness were exemplified in the life of George Sumner, and the tricky and dark ways of deceit found a rebuke in the straightforward dealing which characterized him at all times. Thus the years went on, his thought and energies concentrated in the business with which he was connected. His ambition to excel, a laudable one, was crowned with success. Not that he forgot social duties, or things pertaining to good citizenship. He ever had in view the welfare of his adopted city, and well knew that the building up of her material prosperity paved the way for better things to follow.

Before his marriage Mr. Sumner made his home with Mr. Allen Rice, on Pleasant street, at the residence of Dr. Oramel Martin. Here he was thrown into the company of men who have left footprints on the business and social ways of Worcester. Among the gentlemen making their home at this place a club was formed known as "The Sixteen Associates." This was an organization which partook of a social and literary character. It is evident that tastes formed by his connection with this club had much to do in shaping and directing the mind of Mr. Sumner to things literary, exciting an interest which grew in volume as the years rolled on. With the purpose to give a correct list of its members, I corresponded with two of the surviving ones, and the result follows:

9 Bowdoin St., Worcester, Feb. 3, 1894.

JOHN C. CRANE, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:

In answer to your note of inquiry dated Feb. 2d, I will say, I am very glad that you are going to write something in memory of my deceased friend, George Sumner. He was one of the salt, and you cannot speak too highly of him.

I, with a number of gentlemen, boarded in the Martin house in 1854, or thereabouts, with Mr. Allen Rice, who was from Barre, —a most excellent landlord. I do not remember exactly and reliably the names of "The Sixteen Associates." I should name as fellow-boarders, although perhaps not all of them the 16,—Charles Sibley, now Crier of Courts; E. A. Goodnow, still a noted financier of this City; Samuel F. Haven, formerly Librarian of the Antiquarian Society; Calvin Foster; C. W. Hartshorn, then Clerk of Courts, died in Taunton last year; G. F. Hartshorn, his brother, still lives in Taunton, then Cashier of Central Bank; F. Wayland, Jr., Lt. Gov. of Conn., Prof. of Yale; James B. Blake, Mayor of Worcester; John B. D. Cogswell, Member of State Senate; George Sumner, Augustus Whitman; Joseph H. Jenkins, Merchant of Main St.; Martin I. Gorham, Lawyer of Barre. I do not recall the others. We all had a wedding supper on the night of Mr. Sumner's wedding, in the old building called the "Bower of Innocence," then standing where Chapin Block now is on Pearl Street.

If my inexact reminiscences are worth anything, I am glad to give them.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. RICE.

7 Pleasant Street, Taunton, Mass., Feb. 6, 1894.

MR. JOHN C. CRANE,

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 5th inst. is received. I remember very well the little Social Club to which you refer, and thought at first I could certainly give you an accurate list of its members, but upon trial I find myself in doubt as to two. The fourteen names on the next page were surely members, and either of the other four may have been, but I am unable to decide which two of the four were the most likely to have been. Wishing you success in your undertaking, I am, very truly yours,

GEO. F. HARTSHORN.

The list follows :—

GEORGE SUMNER,	CALVIN FOSTER,	W. W. RICE,
F. WAYLAND, JR.,	JAMES B. BLAKE,	Dr. GEO. A. BATES,
J. B. D. COGSWELL,	SAMUEL WOODWARD,	JAMES WILLIAMS,
Dr. HENRY SARGENT,	WILLIAM PAINE,	C. W. HARTSHORN,
AUGUSTUS WHITMAN,	G. F. HARTSHORN.	

Doubtful :—

J. WHITMAN, brother of Augustus,	S. B. I. GODDARD,
JAMES PAINE, " " William,	MARTIN I. GORHAM.

Of this number, Calvin Foster was for many years an active and influential business man of the city; Hon. W. W. Rice became Mayor, was for several years District Attorney, served five terms in Congress, and is now the senior partner in the law firm of Rice, King & Rice; Dr. George A. Bates and Dr. Henry Sargent both became eminent in their profession; Samuel Woodward was a member of the hardware firm of Kinnicutt & Co., and a respected and honored citizen; S. B. I. Goddard was a well-known counsellor at law, recently deceased. At the time of the organization of the "Associates" all were unmarried, and one of the regulations was that "He who marries first shall provide a supper for the Club."

Mr. Sumner married in 1854 Miss Sarah E. Richardson, daughter of Charles and Mary Richardson, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and the fulfilment of the condition devolved upon him and was carried into execution by a supper worthy of the occasion and the guests. Previous to the marriage he received the letter which follows :

DEAR SUMNER :

It is now more than two years since the little circle of friends was formed, from which we all have derived so much pleasure, not soon to be forgotten. We cannot but look with regret upon the approaching event, which is to break the charm by taking away one so dear to us all as yourself. While we sincerely congratulate you on the bright prospect of so much happiness in store for you, we cannot but feel that what is *your* gain is *our* loss.

All of us who have so long been permitted to enjoy your company and friendship in the most intimate relationship, have received at your hands many of those kindnesses which, in the language of another, "constitute the unbought grace of life."

Nor can we permit you to leave us without asking you to accept some slight token of our appreciation of your amiability of disposition and unvarying kindness of heart. Will you take the accompanying works of Cooper, the earliest and best of our American novelists, and Halleck, one of our most beautiful poets, with our earnest prayers for your happiness and prosperity?

Very truly, your sincere friends,

CALVIN FOSTER,	F. WAYLAND, JR.,	JAMES B. BLAKE,
CHAS. W. HARTSHORN,	W. W. RICE,	GEO. A. BATES,
G. F. HARTSHORN,	AUGUSTUS WHITMAN,	JOHN B. D. COGSWELL.

To which Mr. Sumner made the following reply:

Thursday evening, 10 o'clock.

GENTLEMEN:

I find upon my table this evening, much to my surprise, valuable gifts, and the accompanying note tells me they come from friends I have known long and well. And from friends it gives me much pleasure to receive these tokens of regard and esteem, and in accepting them let me return to you my heartfelt thanks and best wishes. I shall always remember with pleasure the many happy hours I have spent with you in this home, and the many little kindnesses you have shown me from time to time. And now that our pleasant intercourse is about to be disturbed, I cannot but say that my almost only sad thought in the last few weeks has been, that I was so soon to leave my "bachelor friends," and so soon to give up the social relations of every-day life I have so long and so pleasantly sustained towards you. And I can assure you this thought has been to me this evening ten fold more sad than ever before. And let me hope, Gentlemen, that in the new relations I am about to assume, although it must necessarily interrupt the social daily intercourse I have so long enjoyed, that it may never deprive me of the pleasure of considering you among my warmest and truest friends.

I am, very truly and faithfully yours,

GEORGE SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner was an active and efficient member of the Worcester City Guards, and had an abiding interest in the welfare of that organization. He was a member of the old State Guards in war-time, and derived much pleasure from his connection therewith. Later he was made an honorary member of the "Worcester Continentals." In the early days of that organization he furnished the uniform for the chaplain, which was patterned after a similar suit worn by his grandfather, Rev. Dr. Sumner, in the early times in Shrewsbury. He was greatly interested in the loan exhibition of the Continentals in 1880, and to it gave much time and thought. By reference to the catalogue of exhibits, it will be seen that his contributions were numerous and valuable.

In the financial circles of the city his judgment was often sought. He was a Director in the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and a Vice-President and a Trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, bringing to these positions the experience of years in handling large sums of money. He was a regular attendant at the Church of the Unity, and gave freely of his means to carry on the work of that parish. He was no politician, the devious ways of such were distasteful to him; but in all measures for the advancement of the business, social and moral interests he had a deep concern.

In The Worcester Society of Antiquity no name was more honored than that of George Sumner. A regular attendant at its meetings, his genial presence was an inspiration to faithful work by its members. The writer feels even now the warm grasp of his hand in congratulation and commendation of efforts to promote the Society's interests. To the historical exhibition of the association, held at Continental Hall in 1889, he was a generous contributor, and often snatching a few minutes from his business, would find his way to the hall of exhibits and linger with delight among its treasures. Mr. Sumner was admitted a member of this Society March 6, 1877, and in 1882 was chosen a Vice-President, an office he acceptably filled until his death.

An examination of the Library and Museum of The Worcester Society of Antiquity reveals the fact that he was a generous con-

tributor. He foresaw that the institution was destined to have a permanent and a prominent place among the societies of Worcester, and as opportunity offered he secured for its use many books and relics of ancient days. His efforts to effect the accession of the George Allen Library, that unrivalled collection illustrating the New England theology, and his substantial contribution to the fund for its purchase, are well remembered. Among his gifts to the Library is a collection of scrap-books containing much valuable matter relating to the history of Worcester County and to antiquarian matters in which he was an acknowledged authority. The preparation of these books, which are models of neatness, gave him great pleasure. When, in 1889, through the generous gifts of Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the Society was enabled to take steps toward the erection of a permanent home, Mr. Sumner by his large subscription to the building fund, and in other ways, manifested his interest in the project; but failing health kept him from an active participation in the consummation of this matter which might have been expected.

In 1888 he put forth a work entitled "Memorials of the Rev. Joseph Sumner, D. D., Minister of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, 1762–1824." It is an elaborate volume of 175 pages and many illustrations, from the Private Press of Franklin P. Rice, and it shows the careful hand of the Society's editor in its make-up. Intended for private distribution, the edition was limited to fifty copies. Upon this work Mr. Sumner spent much time and labor, and it has proved to be a valuable record for all coming time. He was not prolific in his own publications, but his interest in the work of others was ever manifest.

As a helper Mr. Sumner excelled, and in so doing found great satisfaction. Kindly in his nature and sympathetic in his feelings, his ear was ever open to the trials and troubles of others. The advice he gave proved worthy to be followed, and many profited thereby. His practical assistance and words of encouragement often found an opportunity to bless his fellow-men. He heralded not forth to the world his good deeds, nevertheless they were not few in number. The writer remembers with pleasure how he

kindly furnished material in his possession to aid in historical work.

The man who could say that George Sumner was his friend, had a friend indeed. Through storms of adversity he was ever the same, and his faith in those who stood in this relationship was not easily shaken. It may in truth be said of him, a friend once, he was a friend forever. Many of his kindly deeds are unwritten, except in the hearts of the recipients, but they are a monument to his memory more enduring than the polished marble that shall crumble 'neath the finger of time. The memory of a good man is blessed, and with truth this may apply to him.

Mr. Sumner was a lover of the beautiful in nature and art, but no painter. He had an eye to appreciate that which was transferred to canvas and could speak to him therefrom. His country home at Shrewsbury abounded with relics of his ancestors, and amidst them he loved to linger in memories of the past. Here in the home of his fathers much of his leisure time was spent when away from business cares. This old mansion, built by his grandfather nearly a hundred years ago, is in the same enclosure as the site of the early dwelling-place of Gen. Artemas Ward of Revolutionary fame. A description of it as stands to-day will be found in the "Memorials of the Rev. Joseph Sumner, D. D." I remember with what satisfaction he showed me over the new mansion he had built on Bowdoin street, after its completion in 1889. He seemed to realize that his business days were drawing to a close, and here he hoped for a calm retreat after a busy life. His library in all its appointments was fitted to his taste, and he looked forward to much enjoyment therein.

In 1888 Mr. Sumner and his wife paid a visit to California. I remember a conversation with him on his return, and I listened with pleasure to his glowing account of that far-off land. Among the mementos of the Golden-gated City of the Pacific, he showed the portraits of his companion and himself taken upon richly-wrought silk handkerchiefs, which he highly prized. He came back recruited in health and strength, which seemed to augur well for a long life of usefulness.

But it was otherwise ordered. His life was fast passing away, and the mind that had grasped and conquered the knotty problems of business, was soon to be clouded forever. He had, during the closing year of his life, been somewhat out of his usual health, but when he seemed to be in a measure regaining it, an attack of "La Grippe" again prostrated him. He was confined to his home for a few weeks preceding his death, which occurred January 5th, 1893.

Thus ended a life identified with the best interests of Worcester, which had witnessed her growth from a small inland town to a city of nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants. In that upbuilding he had played no minor part. His word was as good as his bond to be redeemed at the appointed time, and this gave him a character respected and honored among all true men. Such citizens live after their earthly days are ended and the name of George Sumner did not die when life's brittle thread was broken.

The funeral services were held at the Church of the Unity on the afternoon of January 9th, and a large delegation of the business men of the city was present as well as representatives from the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Five Cents Savings Bank, the City Guards Veterans, the Worcester Continentals, and The Worcester Society of Antiquity. The services, which were very impressive, were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Calvin Stebbins, who paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased. The pall-bearers were the following personal friends: Lewis Barnard, Otis E. Putnam, Hon. W. W. Rice, Col. T. S. Johnson, Hon. E. B. Stoddard, N. S. Liscomb and E. D. Buffington of Worcester, and Dr. F. W. Brigham of Shrewsbury. The remains were temporarily deposited in the tomb at Rural Cemetery, but their final resting-place is at Shrewsbury.

Obituary notices of the deceased appeared in the Worcester and Boston newspapers, and general regret was manifested at the loss sustained. Many of the business-places of the city were closed during the hours devoted to the funeral ceremonies. At a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, held January 7, 1893, it was voted that the

following Memorial be entered upon the records of the corporation, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the late Vice-President.

In the passing from this life of George Sumner, this Company, so long and graciously preserved intact, suffers its first loss of membership, that of one whose name will ever be held in high esteem throughout the mercantile history of Worcester, and by the dry-goods trade of the United States.

Individually we mourn the loss of our beloved associate, whose inspiring presence and untiring life-long application in the upbuilding of our mercantile structure has so largely contributed to its success, and will ever stand as a monument to his memory.

During these many years of most pleasant association we have come to look back upon George Sumner as a man embodying the elements essential to the making up of a high type of life, i. e., honor, integrity and high personal character.

With these expressions of our affection and regard, we tender the family in their greater loss our sincere condolence.

In further emblem of respect all business of the Company will cease and its store be closed on Monday, the day of the obsequies.

Other organizations and societies passed similar tributes of respect which were printed in the papers of the day.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sumner:

GEORGE RICHARDSON, born May 30, 1861; married Louise Ford of Portland, Maine.

MARY LOCKE, born February 5, 1863; married William D. Sewall of Bath, Maine.

EDWARD PRENTISS, born January 18, 1866; married Bertha Perry of Worcester.

CAROLINE ALLEN, born April 12, 1867; married Albert G. Liscomb of Worcester.

The home of Mr. Sumner on Bowdoin street is in nearly the same condition as when he was living. A visit to it reveals much of interest, and is a reminder of him whom we were glad to call our friend. Hanging in the hallway at the right as we enter are to be seen two ancient portraits, those of George Merriam and his wife, Dorothy, the daughter of Rev. Dr. Sumner. Mr. Merriam was an old-time Worcester bookbinder, and is clothed in the costume of

the last century. The portrait of Dorothy, his wife, reveals the fact that bangs for the hair are no inventions of this generation, and that low-necked dresses were not then unknown even among ministers' daughters. The motto of the Order of the Garter,— "Evil to him who evil thinks," may properly be borne in mind as one looks in admiration at this truly fine portrait.

Underneath these likenesses stands a chair of historic interest, and beneath the seat is written the following:

This chair, once the property of Rabbi Judah Monis, a Hebrew professor at Harvard College. By birth and education a Jew, but embraced the Christian faith and was publicly baptised in 1722, at Cambridge, and died at Northborough in 1764. These chairs he brought from England with him. They are carved work with the crown carved on them, turned posts, open backs, filled with rattan, as were the seats formerly; but now hair-cloth. The chairs were made to take apart like a bedstead and are No^{d}. We know the chairs to be 160 years old; probably older. For proof of above please examine his tablet in the old cemetery at Northborough. Yours, J. F. NEWTON.

In the parlor at the left is a pair of vases of rare beauty and workmanship which belonged to the Tudor family of Boston. These vases are known to be at least 150 years old. In the front room at the right of the entrance is found a portion of the library used by Mr. Sumner, the balance being at his country house in Shrewsbury. Though separated, here was found a rare collection of books which any student might prize. Among them may be mentioned town, county and state histories, Bancroft's United States, volumes of the Historical and Genealogical Register, lives and memoirs of celebrated men, Waverley Novels, poets of the largest and smallest calibre, Shakespere's Works, and ponderous volumes of "Masterpieces of French Art." Among the large number of interesting works may be found a copy of "Old Times in Shrewsbury," bound partly in the old damask pulpit drapery used in the church at Shrewsbury from 1848 to 1890, a present from Miss Elizabeth Ward. Among other treasures is a piece of the first communion cloth used in Shrewsbury, and a mahogany arm chair, once the property of Rev. Peter Whitney, the first historian of Worcester County.

Opening out of the parlor is a door which admits us to the little room designated by Mr. Sumner as "My Den." Here is found a bright wood fire glowing in the fire-place. In one corner stands his ancient writing-desk just as he left it when the grim messenger called. Over the mantle hangs a little gem of an oil painting, "The Floating Bridge at Long Pond," now called Lake Quinsigamond.

With pleasure tinged with sadness the writer recalled another visit to this little sanctum, when its owner bid fair to grace it for many years. But a vacant chair, a presence gone, told the old, old story, that man is mortal, and the things of time fleeting. The warm grasp of the hand is lacking and the old-time voice of welcome hushed forever. But soon memory came with its pleasant train of thought. Again he sat in his accustomed place, and the smile we all knew chased away the sadness of the hour. With its sunshine resting upon me I went forth, thankful that it had been my lot to know and appreciate GEORGE SUMNER.

Remarks in reference to the life and work of Mr. Sumner by Messrs. Henry H. Chamberlin, Nathaniel Paine, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague and others closed the meeting.

269th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 3d.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hosmer, Hutchins, T. G. Kent, H. G. Otis, Peck, Potter, Raymenton, Rice, Sawyer, Staples, Tucker, C. G. Wood.—17; and several visitors.

Messrs. John Legg and F. W. Vermille were admitted to active membership.

The Librarian reported 261 additions.

Mr. Rufus Fuller of Boston read a paper on "Ancient Problems in Geometry and Recent Solutions Illustrated." A large number of diagrams were exhibited to illustrate his ideas, in which he claimed to have progressed further than others of the present time. The principal problem solved was the "squaring of the circle," which was accomplished in several different ways.

Remarks were made by Dr. Raymenton and Mr. Estey, and with a vote of thanks to the speaker the meeting was adjourned.

270th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, May 1st.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Ball, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Eaton, Hosmer, Hutchins, T. G. Kent, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, H. G. Otis, J. C. Otis, Potter, Rice, Tucker, C. G. Wood, Whittemore.—19.

The Librarian reported 173 additions.

The Committee on the Field-Day arrangements recommended Uxbridge as the place to be visited.

Mr. Wood gave a description of various places of interest in the town, and said the citizens would give the Society a welcome. The report of the Committee was accepted.

The meeting was then adjourned.

271st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 5th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hosmer, Hubbard, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Meriam, J. C. Otis, Rice, Seagrave, Smith, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer, Tucker, C. G. Wood, Wheeler, Whittemore.—21.

Mr. Otis was chosen Chairman of the meeting.

The Librarian reported 282 additions.

The Field-Day Committee made a full report of the arrangements for the annual excursion.

Mr. Franklin P. Rice read a paper with the title "A Worcester Newness of Twenty-five Years Ago," giving personal recollections of a notable liberal movement which was active in the city from 1868 to 1875, with reminiscences of some of its prominent characters and incidents.

Remarks upon the subject of the paper were made by Messrs. Staples, Seagrave and Wheeler.

Adjourned.

FIELD-DAY AT UXBRIDGE.

On Saturday, June 16, a large party of members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity and their friends visited Uxbridge, that town having been selected as the place for the annual Field-Day of the association. The company, filling two special cars, left Worcester at half-past seven, and on arrival were welcomed by a committee of the citizens of the town, and everything was done to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one for the visitors.

Barges were ready to convey the party to the different points of interest, and the route was taken southward towards Ironstone Village and Millville. The first halt was made at the residence of George S. Taft to examine an Indian stone mortar recently taken from the ground, about three feet square, with a hollow in which the corn was ground holding about a bushel. The next stop was at the spacious farm-house and grounds of County Commissioner Henry G. Taft, which was formerly owned and occupied by his grandfather and father, Bezaleel Taft and Bezaleel Taft, Jr. By the side of the old house is the office occupied by them in succession as attorneys-at-law. Mr. and Mrs. Taft cordially welcomed the visitors.

The objective point of interest was the old Moses Farnum house and the Friends' meeting house by the side of it, both of brick and of very ancient architecture. The old dwelling-house is occupied by a great-grandson of Moses Farnum, the farm having been in the family for four or five generations. The old meeting house, built in 1770, maintains exactly the same appearance as when erected, in the ancient Quaker style of church architecture. Of late, meetings have not been regularly held in it, though in the time of its builder, who was a zealous Quaker preacher, this section was one of the headquarters of the Society of Friends.

From the old meeting house, which is about three miles south of the central village, the party returned by a different route, through the villages of Hecla, Elm Dale, Calumet, Wheelockville and Wacuntuck.

At the farm-house of George W. Legg, lemonade was served by G. K. Mellor of Worcester, a native of Uxbridge. Some of the visitors went across the field to see Indian Rock, a legend connecting the place with the site of an Indian habitation. A halt was made at the ancient Josiah Wood house where Washington took supper in June, 1775. He stopped over night at the tavern kept by Col. Seth Reed.

The route north through Rogerson Village and North Uxbridge, over the old turnpike, led to the old tavern kept during the Revolution by Samuel Taft, where Washington stopped in 1789, on his tour through New England while President. Much interest was manifested in viewing the room in which Washington slept, which is kept as near as possible in the appearance it was then, including the ancient canopied bedstead. The old tavern sign, "S. Taft, 1778," was also exhibited. Another house visited was that of Hon. Benjamin Adams, member of Congress in the early years of the century.

At 2.45 the visitors sat down to a substantial dinner in the vestry of the Unitarian Church provided by the ladies of that society. After full justice had been done to the viands, President Potter called the meeting to order, and introduced Hon. Henry G. Taft, who gave an address of welcome. He was followed by Judge A. A. Putnam, Rev. F. L. Bristol, Rev. Calvin Stebbins, ex-Consul D. B. Hubbard, Rev. J. C. Seagrave, A. S. Roe, Rev. C. A. Roys; Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, A. A. White, H. H. Chamberlin and C. G. Wood of Worcester. A poem was read by Mrs. Charles E. Staples of Worcester, full of reminiscences of the old town, her birthplace.

After the speech-making the new Thayer Memorial Library was visited, and the ancient house of the first minister, Rev. Nathan Webb. The visitors left for home at 5.15 after a very pleasant experience, marred somewhat by the excessive heat. The efforts of the committee of arrangements, Cyrus G. Wood and Daniel Seagrave, contributed largely to the success of the affair.

[illegible]

[illegible] Meeting.

[illegible] ELLSON.

[illegible] Worcester Society [illegible] Memorial Exercises in [illegible] the second [illegible] were [illegible] supported [illegible] consideration. [illegible] chosen in view [illegible] friends of the deceased were [illegible] and that other [illegible] were [illegible] attendance could [illegible] several members [illegible] in the south [illegible] Judge Ellson, painted by [illegible] placed at the right [illegible] called to order by Vice-President [illegible] who stated its purpose, and [illegible] remarks paid a deserved tribute [illegible] the deceased.

[illegible] E. Staples offered the [illegible] with a motion for their adoption.

[illegible]

272d Meeting.

TRIBUTE TO CLARK JILLSON.

THE July Meeting of The Worcester Society of Antiquity was devoted to Memorial Exercises in honor of the late Judge Jillson, the second President of the Society, and always a staunch supporter and liberal benefactor of the institution. The evening of Tuesday, the 3d, was not well chosen in view of the facts that many friends of the deceased were absent from the city, and that other causes were prevailing to indicate that a large attendance could not reasonably be expected. Sixteen members of the Society* assembled in the south ante-room. An oil portrait of Judge Jillson, painted by Billings, suitably draped, was placed at the right of the chair. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Thomas G. Kent, who stated its purpose, and in a few appropriate remarks paid a deserved tribute to the character of the deceased.

Mr. Samuel E. Staples offered the following Resolutions, with a motion for their adoption.

* W. F. Abbot, W. Davidson, T. A. Dickinson, B. J. Dodge, A. K. Gould, S. D. Hosmer, H. W. Hubbard, T. G. Kent, G. Maynard, R. N. Meriam, F. P. Rice, E. J. Rockwood, S. E. Staples, H. L. Shumway, Corwin M. Thayer, H. M. Wheeler.

Resolved, That in the death of Clark Jillson the members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, in common with the community in which he lived, feel that an irreparable loss has been sustained.

Resolved, That we recall with deep feeling the personal qualities and sterling virtues of the deceased; that we recognize in his independent spirit, his strict integrity, his broad intelligence and his kindly disposition, the characteristics of a noble manhood.

Resolved, That we remember with gratitude and appreciation his invaluable services as a member of this Society, his unswerving loyalty to its objects and interests and his many benefactions during a long course of years.

Resolved, That we extend to the children of our lamented associate our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to enter these Resolutions upon the records of the Society, and to transmit a copy to the family.

The following autobiographical sketch, prepared by Judge Jillson several years before his death, was read by the Rev. Samuel D. Hosmer.*

CLARK JILLSON, son of David, Jr. and Waity (Williams) Jillson, was born at the old homestead in Whitingham, Vermont, April 11th, 1825. On the 28th day of the same month his mother died at the age of 21 years, leaving the child to be cared for by his grandmother and other relatives and friends.

Prvious to her death she expressed a desire that her child might be named Clark, in token of her respect for a family of that name, then residing in Coleraine, Mass. She had lived in this family as a servant, and their kindness to her was held in such grateful remembrance as to cause this peculiar request to be made. It is strange that this child and that family have never met; but those who listened to the dying words of that beautiful and true-hearted woman failed to comprehend their meaning, except

* Alas, so soon to follow! Mr. Hosmer died January 22, 1895.

so far as they related to the name of the child, and at her decease perished, in their minds, the memory of her most devoted friends.

When Clark was four years of age, his uncle Stephen undertook to learn him the English alphabet, and after reading it over several times adjourned till the next morning, when, upon calling the boy's attention to his lesson, found that his scholar could repeat every letter with perfect accuracy. In the winter of 1833 he attended school in what was then known as the Kentfield District, having nearly two miles to walk, over hills and through forests, with no road except what three scholars made by passing over the ground twice each day. There were two houses on the way, one being within half a mile of his home, occupied by Mr. James Streeter, and the other within half a mile of the school house, occupied by Mr. Asa Streeter. Mr. James Streeter had two sons, Royal C., ten years of age, and Hiram, eight years of age; and Mr. Asa Streeter had several children, all of whom attended the same school.

On one occasion, in December of the year above mentioned, after snow had been falling rapidly all day, obliterating every trace of the path over which the boys had travelled in the morning, the wind shifted into the northwest and it became extremely cold, blowing a gale at four o'clock when the school was closed; and the air was so filled with newly fallen snow that it became almost impossible to pursue any well directed course. Asa Streeter appeared at the school house with an ox-sled and a large quantity of blankets to protect the children from the storm, and the passage as far as his house was more difficult for the oxen and their driver than for the scholars, who were well enveloped in blankets.* Mr. Streeter did not ask the boys to stay over night, nor did he offer to accompany them on their perilous journey. They started from his house at early twilight, the wind blowing with such violence as to make it almost impossible to breathe except at intervals, and the snow was so deep and badly drifted that the path they had previously trod could not be followed.

* One of the scholars upon that sled was Milton W. Streeter, son of Asa, who was sentenced at Worcester June 14, 1849, to be hanged, for murdering his wife, at Southbridge, Mass., Oct. 23, 1848. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. He was pardoned Dec. 26, 1864.

The boys wandered on, soon becoming weary, and the two youngest so thoroughly chilled that they insisted upon going to sleep; but Royal well knew that such a course would prove fatal in a few minutes, and he insisted upon keeping them in motion. Clark was not properly clad for such a storm, but Royal, forgetting his own peril, divested himself of some of his clothing for the benefit of his perishing friend, and almost suffered death himself. By his cheering words and persistent action, the younger boys were kept moving till they had nearly reached Mr. James Streeter's house, where they were met by their fathers, who feeling alarmed for their safety, had started out to find them.

The boys were all terribly frozen, and did not attend school any more that winter. Their feet were frozen into their boots; their fingers were stiff and rattled like sticks; their ears were frozen solid, and the whole system so thoroughly chilled that it took a long time to recover. The slightest manifestation of self-interest, or any lack of the most complete fidelity on the part of Royal, would have made the writing of this sketch impossible; and the sacrifice he made, struggling with elements which had already overcome his companions, deserves to be placed on perpetual record.

During the following May, nearly all the children in the neighborhood were attacked with scarlet fever, and in several cases it proved fatal. Clark had the disease in a mild form at first, but in consequence of improper treatment, or carelessness on his part, he had a relapse, and for several days was not expected to recover. His general health was very much impaired by this attack, and it was several years before his health was completely restored.

From this time onward, until he was 16 years of age, he attended the district school three months in the winter of each year, working to pay his board a part of the time, so as to be nearer the school, it being two and a half miles away. The chances for his becoming interested in the study of books were not very numerous, though some of his wise relatives expressed a suspicion that his winter's schooling might detract from his usefulness as a laborer during the remainder of the year, and be of no special use to him thereafter. There was a town library at this time in

Whitingham, consisting of about fifty volumes, most of which were works upon theological subjects, and not attractive as a source of general information.

In 1841 the Whitingham Academy was erected, a few rods south of the Old Meeting-house, and nearly in front of the Baptist church. It was built by private subscription, and David Jillson, Jr. was one of those who contributed for its benefit, extending to it his patronage by sending his son Clark there to school two terms; but it was more than three miles away, and in stormy weather an unpleasant walk. This daily journey, performed alone, gave opportunity for some reflection; but it wandered from the text-book into the realm of hope, where bright visions with their alluring splendor, soon dissolve into cold, dark, unwelcome, inexorable reality.

Under the stress of these surroundings, this boy received his meagre education, and went out to take his chances with men of wealth and education, poorly equipped for the uncertain conflicts of life.

His father's well-meant discipline was so exacting that violation of rule became a rule, and a well-conducted whipping was always in order; but it was not an easy task to compel a boy to conform strictly to the sedate habits of mature age, especially when the suppression of generous and liberal ideas became the principal object to be attained; but such was the course pursued in the management of this boy, and it resulted in total failure. Both parent and child were obstinate, and both were probably wrong in many things. David Jillson, Jr., was not the man to run in channels made by other people, nor was he ever known to work from a pattern. He considered it better to diverge than follow; and the natural inheritance of the son inclined him to the same opinion. Two such natures could hardly be expected to harmonize, and they never did.

The boy tried to effect an arrangement whereby he might have his time allowed him for the purpose of obtaining a liberal education, offering to pay his way in every other respect, and to make and ratify such contracts as would preclude him from receiving any portion of his father's estate. This proposition was looked

upon and treated as absurd, and he was indignantly reminded of the rapidly increasing number of silly young men who were seeking some way to live without work. Failing in this attempt to secure an education, he began to consider in his own mind what should next be done, and finally resolved upon leaving his father's house, for the purpose of making his own way in the world. Those who have never taken such a step may look upon it as a matter of little importance, but this boy took into careful consideration the real surroundings; and the old homestead where the days of his childhood had been spent, and where the associations of youth, so dear to every sensitive heart still lingered, was not abandoned without regret.

On the 13th day of February, 1843, he went away, never to return. This seemingly rash undertaking was not the result of passion or impulse, but had its origin in candid deliberation. It was an undertaking that many a man of more mature years would gladly shrink from. Not only the perils that fall to the common lot of man had to be encountered, but an unworthy effort was made to crush out all progressive aspirations, and compel the young man to go back and be content with what had been to him extremely distasteful. To fill this transaction with terror, his father caused to be published in *The Vermont Phœnix*, Vol. 9, No. 52, the following notice, prepared by Reuben Winn, Esq. who still lives to see the result of his wordy effort to intimidate and oppress a friendless boy:—

☞NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that whereas, Clark Jillson, (son of David Jillson, Jr., of Whitingham, Vt., being the subscriber hereof,) a minor about eighteen years of age, has without any just provocation left my house and home, and without my consent or permission, being advised and induced by certain mischievous, wicked and evil minded persons, as I have good reason to believe, has absconded and run away, and does not return. Therefore, all persons are hereby notified and forbidden to trust or harbor the said Clark, on my account, as I will pay no charges and extinguish no liabilities of his contracting after this date. And all persons are also forbidden to settle and account to the said Clark for any services that he may hereafter render during his minority, as I hereby give notice that the value of said services, so rendered, of lawful right belong to me.

All persons are also requested not to influence and advise my son Clark not to return to his father's house and be a dutiful and obedient son, for my wish and desire is—as I feel a deep interest in his welfare—that he should return and live with me until he arrives at the full age of twenty-one years.

Dated at Whitingham this 21st day of August, A. D. 1843. } DAVID JILLSON, Jr.

When this notice was issued Clark was at work for his uncle Stephen, in Charlemont, Mass. This uncle had seen his brother, and they had indulged in high words relating to the employment of the boy, and the payment to him of his wages. Stephen thought the boy was justified in leaving home, and was sufficiently well informed to know that his wages could not be collected twice if they were spent only for the necessaries of life. Ten dollars per month from April to October, inclusive, would not permit the purchase of many luxuries; but no further attempt was made to prevent the payment of his wages to him.

After completing the contract with his uncle he engaged to work one year for John Russell & Co., at the Green River Works, near Greenfield, Mass. His principal work was tempering cutlery, an employment requiring good judgment and some skill. He boarded with a Mr. Hastings, near Cheapside, who had two sons, Smead and Obed, both of whom were hafters in the cutlery works. This family believed in the abolition of slavery, and they were always on the alert to disseminate their political creed. Clark had been taught to revere Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, but he soon found himself in full sympathy with the Liberty Party, though not old enough at that time to vote. To these political views he strictly adhered, affiliating with the Republican Party from the time it began to exist.

On the first of April, 1845, at the close of his year's service in Greenfield, he visited Whitingham, where he was taken sick with typhoid fever, about the 10th of April. At that time there was snow upon the ground, and the fields and forests wore the gloom of winter. This sickness was a severe one, and for weeks he was not expected to live from one day to another. At one period of his sickness his physician, Dr. Waters Gillett, of Whitingham, gave

him from 60 to 80 grains of calomel each day for six days, and on one occasion stated that death would ensue within twelve hours, and that he would try one more experiment. He thereupon proposed to give his patient some Croton oil, and then took from his saddle-bags a small vial supposed to contain that deadly drug, but to his astonishment found that it had evaporated, and he was thus cheated out of a fatal experiment. His patient, though delirious most of the time, remembers this transaction as though it happened but yesterday, and was at that time well aware that he had but a few minutes to live if he took that medicine. The fever had a run of forty-two days, leaving him in a very critical condition. It was on the 4th day of July that he first saw through the window the delightful landscape clothed in its blossoming robes. No language can describe the sensation produced by the wonderful change that had taken place, seemingly in a moment, transforming the cold, gray desolation of April into the bright and beautiful reality of summer, all Nature smiling with a profusion of bud and blossom, charmed with the song of birds.

Some might imagine that this homeless boy would have been neglected and turned away, as his father had directed, but he happened to be visiting his former friend and schoolmate, James P. Eames, whose mother was one of the kinkest women that ever lived, and one who would never allow a person to suffer in her presence so long as she could render any assistance. Her daughter Almeda, now Mrs. Royal C. Streeter, was a person of much kindness of heart and of good judgment in the care of the sick, which is generally of more importance than medicine. There was also called to their assistance a young lady by the name of Lydia Corbett, whose fidelity and encouraging words will not be forgotten by the subject of this sketch, though she has long since gone to "That bourne from which no traveller returns." To these four persons he is under lasting obligations; and the relation he bears to them and their memory is far more sacred than common friendship can ever be.

After his recovery he found himself heavily indebted to his physician and those who had been so faithful in caring for him during his sickness; and it seemed necessary to renew his efforts

to sustain himself by the labor of his own hands. Hiram Streeter had a friend residing in Auburn, Mass., whom he proposed to visit, and obtain work in that vicinity if possible. Clark agreed to start with him, though his place of destination had not been decided upon. These boys left the residence of Mr. James Streeter, in Whitingham, on Monday morning, Nov. 10, 1845. One received the farewell blessing of kindred and friends who were ready to give advice and assistance if required; the other was dependent upon his own courage and the mysterious workings of Fate. They pursued their course on foot, carrying with them all the goods and chattels they possessed. The bundle was not large, but after a tramp of twenty miles they reached Greenfield, Mass., late in the afternoon, somewhat weary. They stayed at the hotel over night, and the next morning, upon mature deliberation, concluded to take the stage for Worcester. This seemed rather extravagant, but they thought it would hardly pay to spend their time to walk. They reached Barre about noon, and the other passengers took a regular dinner, what would now be called a "square meal," but these boys being obliged to practice economy, did not indulge in any luxury except a "cold bite." The stage arrived at the Foster street depot in Worcester, at 4 o'clock P. M., just as the cars were starting for Boston.

These boys had never seen a railroad before, and a brief inspection of the rolling stock was deemed advisable. Clark proposed to take the train for Boston which he thought would give opportunity to look things over, but Hiram was decidedly opposed to that kind of an expedition, and finally they concluded to remain in Worcester over night. They stayed at the Central Hotel, located where the Bay State House now stands.

In the morning the boys separated, Hiram going to Auburn, and Clark looking for work in Worcester, which he was fortunate enough to find during the day, at the machine shop of Howe and Goddard on Union street. Here he commenced work Nov. 13, 1845. His compensation was to be 75 cents per day, without board. This was not a very brilliant start, but to one who had no other means of support and was among entire strangers, it was better than nothing. He boarded on the westerly side of Spring

street, in the brick house then occupied by a Mr. Bartlett and his mother, who formerly lived at Chicopee.

He remained in this place but a short time before he obtained work at the carriage shop of Tolman and Russell, on Exchange street, where he remained till the autumn of 1848, when he went to work at New Worcester, in the shop of Moses Clements, which stood on the site now occupied by the wrench manufactory of Loring Coes, Esq. Mr. Clements was a manufacturer of shear blades and straw cutter knives. Mr. Jillson's experience at Greenfield made him well qualified for tempering blades; and he built the first furnace for that purpose ever seen in Worcester.

After working about two years for Mr. Clements he obtained employment in the wrench manufactory of Messrs. L. and A. G. Coes, near Webster square. His work here was turning wrench handles, and several valuable improvements in the manner of doing this work were made by him, some of which are in use at the present time.

While Mr. Jillson was residing in New Worcester his leisure hours were spent in writing for various publications, and at one time he was a regular contributor to thirty papers and magazines. On the 3d day of March, 1853, he delivered a poem before the Worcester County Mechanics' Association, at the City Hall, in Worcester. In 1853 he was President of the Young Men's Rhetorical Society of Worcester, and delivered the Annual Address on the 26th day of December. In May, 1854, he moved to Southbridge, Mass., where he became one of the editors of *The Southbridge Press*, and where he was nominated as a candidate for the Legislature, but not having been a resident of the town long enough into a few days to meet the requirements of the constitution, another person was nominated and elected.

On the 11th day of April, 1855, he was married at Worcester, by Rev. Horace James, to Miss Ruth Elizabeth Lilley, who was born in Oxford, Mass., April 29th, 1825. They remained in Southbridge till the last of November, 1855, when they returned to Worcester where they have since resided.

Their children are, Lewis Lilley, born July 13th, 1860; Franklin Campbell, born January 28th, 1864; Mary, born January 23d,

1866. Lewis died suddenly of scarlet fever, January 21st, 1870.

Up to 1860 Mr. Jillson was engaged in mechanical pursuits, having at that time and since obtained a large number of patents, about twenty in all, some of which have been extensively used.

The first machine made for reducing wire in the manufacture of sewing machine needles was one of his inventions. In 1868 he was making experiments in the manner of heating buildings by conveying steam or hot air from some central point to all the buildings within a given distance.

On the 20th day of February, 1860, he was appointed by Gov. Banks, Clerk of the Police Court of Worcester; and on the 10th of April was commissioned as Justice of the Peace, an office he now holds. The office of Clerk having been made elective, he was elected to that office by vote of the city of Worcester in 1861, and in 1866. In 1871 he resigned the office of Clerk, and accepted that of Chief Justice of the First District Court of Southern Worcester, and in 1872 he was appointed Trial Justice of Juvenile Offenders, and reappointed in 1875.

He was elected and served as Mayor of Worcester in 1873, 1875 and 1876, and was the first Mayor who exercised the veto power in Worcester, as well as the first under whose administration the city debt had been reduced for thirteen years.

He was the first President of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont, and delivered before that society the first Annual Address, on the 10th of February, 1874. On the 21st day of June, 1878, he read a poem before the Alumni and School of Nichols Academy, at Dudley, Mass., and on the 10th of October he delivered the Annual Address before the North River Agricultural Society in his native town. July 15th, 1879, he delivered an Address before the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society at Contoocook, on "New Hampshire and Vermont: their Unions, Secessions and Disunions."

The Eulogy was then given by Mr. Henry L. Shumway of Boston:

OUR friend whose memory is honored by this gathering was no commonplace man. He was more limited than most men by his early environment, and of what passes for education he had but small share in his school-boy days. But there was that in him which mastered his limitations, and the sterile nature of the early field of his mental and spiritual pasturage was the source of a larger part of the strength and sweetness of his perfected life. Silica was in excess in the earth in which he grew, but his nature could assimilate, and so grit, strength and permanence were taken up and wrought into a character which told its own story of positive power; and at the same time other and more tractable elements were seized and appropriated, until the man stood before us with the strength of the rock and the grace and tenderness of an affectionate and most loveable soul.

More than twenty years of close intimacy and almost daily association with him gave me full opportunity to understand him in his organization and purposes. His manhood was symmetrical, full of strong will and intelligent purpose, but always patient under honest criticism, easy to persuade if the argument was to his judgment, and willing to yield his own views whenever others made out a better cause. He was most loyal to his friends and deferent to their judgment and advice, and while the outer world esteemed him rigid, wilful and stubborn, its opinion was based on his action when he felt sure he was right, while there were not a few of the inner circle of his associates who almost feared to exert their full influence lest his modest estimate of his own knowledge and judgment, and his willingness to be persuaded by those whom he respected and loved, might result in a decision less wise and valuable than his unaided own. He was slow and careful in reaching a conclusion, either unaided or under advice, but his determination once reached did not suggest to him occasion for revision. It was only after he had thus decided that he was immovable.

His manhood was broad and strong, but no one I have known had less of aggressive selfishness. He had a sense of duty to himself and those dependent on him which was the only basis in him of what we might call ambition, but of ambition in the sense of desire for self-elevation or self-aggrandizement he was deficient. His own material aspirations and desires were subordinated to his consciousness of the rights and needs of others, and none of us have ever heard him charged by those who knew him, with dishonesty in thought or deed, wlth overreaching, with detraction, or with an effort or a desire to advance himself or his own interests at the expense of others.

He was not fond of public ceremonial nor display, and the reception of the highest political honor in the gift of his fellow-citizens did not change his unassuming character. While Mayor of the city he as willingly rode through Main street at midday on the seat of a job-wagon, that he might enjoy a chat with his old friend, the driver, as he would have headed a procession in a barouche.

He was domestic in his tastes, and could always be found at home with his family when free from business engagements, and his family and his books were his chief delight.

His place in literature was not conspicuous, nor was he ambitious in this regard. His official utterances as Mayor were unassuming, but they all show a clear comprehension of the subject in hand, and impress the reader with his entire frankness and his high and worthy purpose. Early in life he wrote poetry,—lines that will be cherished by his friends as indications of his aspirations and his idea of the real things of life, but the practical side of life soon overlapped the domain of his muse, and she failed later to assert herself.

His only recreation was in books, and these he not only read but studied. His working library was a complete set of standard British authors, and they were not maintained simply as household decorations. He was an enthusiastic book-collector, and he had no greater social delight than to get a friend of similar tastes into his library for an hour or two of examination and discussion

of his hundreds of quaint and ancient volumes, the history of each of which he had made a study as soon as he possessed it.

The Transactions of this Society bear frequent testimony to the range and accuracy of his antiquarian researches. His address, a few years ago at the centennial of his native town,—Whitingham, Vermont, which he has since elaborated into a comprehensive history of the town, is itself a work upon which his claims to industry and literary judgment may safely rest.

Those who best know the history of his mechanical inventions are aware how, even in this field, but remotely connected in common thought with anything above material success, his reticence in asserting and defending his own claims resulted in the abandonment to others who unjustly appropriated them, of inventions, which, if he could have reaped his just reward therefrom, would have made him one of the rich men of this community. Implements in every household, and machine parts in every textile manufactory in this country, have been made and sold by millions upon an invention of his own, for which he never received the cost of the patents, but the corporations that appropriated it have reaped therefrom a constant and important income. This reticence in self-assertion was based partly upon a lack of self-confidence, partly upon a timidity which checked him from engaging in a long and costly battle with rich and soulless corporations, but mostly, as I have the best of reasons for asserting, from his indifference to a success and wealth that was to be fought for in the gutter of the courts. His own words were,—"They have stolen my machine, but, thank God, I can live without it; I'd rather live a quiet life than undertake a life-long fight in hope of dying rich."

His political life was marked by the same disinclination to advance himself by undue struggle. The positions he held came to him unsought, and were accepted only in response to the advice and importunity of others in whom he trusted, and from the consideration of what he was persuaded was a public duty. So indifferent was he to the allurements of office that on one occasion he curtly refused a unanimous party renomination to the Mayoralty of this city, when his reëlection was a conceded fact, because

he would not submit to official association with men in whom he could not place confidence, and of whose purposes as officials he could not approve. He was immovable in his refusal, and his reëlection was accomplished against his refusal and in face of his declaration that he would not qualify if elected, by the tactics of his friends who "upset the machine" and conducted a three days' independent campaign without the formality of asking his consent. The most conspicuous work of his administration as Mayor, the reconstruction of the system of water-supply after the disastrous flood of the spring of '76, excited no little adverse criticism and unkind animadversion, but his critics and their criticisms are forgotten, while "The Patched Dam" still stands.

The larger part of our friend's mature life was spent in a sphere for which he never received what is almost universally considered absolutely essential,—a preliminary training. He never "studied law," but his career was a persistent illustration of the oft-quoted aphorism,—that law is in reality only wisely-applied common-sense. He entered the clerkship of the Worcester Municipal Court just at the period when its scope had outgrown the crude and indefinite methods of a "justice's court," and when there was an imperative requirement for conformity to system and a clearer recognition of statutes and decisions in the inauguration of legal proceedings. His first work was the creation of a complete series of "complaint forms" which should embody the latest and fullest dicta of statutes and decisions, so clearly stated as to be proof against the carping exceptions of "the counsel for the defence." It was a task demanding the knowledge and experience of a long trained lawyer, but his sound common-sense was wisely applied, and with infinite patience he construed statutes, studied decisions and balanced legal phrases until his case of "complaint blanks" was a marvel of conciseness and accuracy, that creditably withstood the scrutiny of opposing counsel and the higher courts, and became and still is the model of that department of all the minor courts of this Commonwealth. It may be mentioned, in this connection that he was the first in this State to draw a complaint charging the crime of attempting suicide.

Years of service in this position were an admirable preparation for his later judicial position, equal, in fact, for one so studious and so retentive as he was, to more than the average education at the bar. He carried to the bench the same clear common-sense that had grown with his growth in the subordinate position. He cared little for subtilties and technicalities, conceiving that his office as judge was to ascertain and administer justice, rather than to favor technical evasions and ingenious quibbles. Many a party in his court has found this clear-sighted and generous judge a far better counsel than the one he had retained, for his conception of his office was that it should deal justly even if the party were ignorant or careless of his rights. He had no sympathy for and would have no collusion with the pettifogger, and if he ever strained a point of law it was that he might overthrow the pretensions of one of that fraternity. It is an admitted fact that his decisions in cases that were appealed have been sustained by the higher courts in a far larger proportion than is the fortune of the average minor court.

One feature of his informal but just conduct may be cited. A Worcester man whom we all know, lost a valuable dog by theft. Several months afterward the animal was found in the possession of the presumed thief in one of the towns of the Southern District. The owner took forcible possession and carelessly took also a new collar which the thief had put upon the dog. The thief had the owner arrested for the larceny of the collar, and while on his way to court the owner and his counsel, in answer to the judge's question as to their destination, told their errand. Of course the judge did not hear the case *ex parte*, but with a quiet twinkle of his eyes he said, as though communing with himself,— "I wonder if ——— (the thief) had that dog licensed?" It was a hint that illustrated at once the judge's quickness of mind, and his disposition to assist in the doing of justice, and the thief who had failed to license his plunder came to grief, not only in the original suit, but in a second one in which he was fined for keeping an unlicensed dog.

But my only purpose in beginning this memorial sketch was to express, as best I might, in a few words, my own conception of

another, a larger and more important phase of our friend's character. I have sadly wandered from that purpose, and my only excuse is that all I have said thus far is a part of what I have yet to say.

I cannot conceive of a man's religion as something separate from or in contrast to the rest of his character, and I think we are all learning to estimate the moral and spiritual nature of those we know intimately, by their lives rather than by their announced creeds. Our friend was possessed of a strong individuality, a profound honesty of thought and word, a disposition to resent the trammels that too many accept without caring to understand them, and a spirit of insubordination to the dictation of the beliefs of others, where he saw that belief and life were at variance. We are not surprised, then, to find him standing independently from the formal religious bodies, and seeking to understand his obligations to God and man and to fulfill them on his own lines. But we never find him using his lack of creed as a shield from recognized obligations.

We have already recalled some of the salient features of his conduct with his fellow-men, and all these furnish, so far as they go, indications of his religion. He was honest, he was truthful, he was most charitable and generous; he sought right and justice and was glad to suffer in their defence; he gave himself for others and was not unduly tenacious of his own; he recognized and spoke reverently of God in His dealings with men; he lived purely and righteously among impure and unrighteous men, without the aid of some of the safe-guards upon which others rely, and he so lived from a pervading sense of the obligation, the honor, the rightfulness of that kind of life.

He was honest enough to openly confess his failure to understand some things in the popular creeds which many, far less intelligent but no more honest than he, profess to understand and accept. He was agnostic, if we may legitimately limit that much abused term, but he never allowed his inability to understand all the mysteries that "even the angels desired to look into" to hinder or prevent his prompt and conscientious action in matters where his own duty demanded it or where his own example could

contribute to the advancement of the right. He believed as far as he could, and he had the unusual honesty to admit his inability to believe more, but his pure and reverent spirit, his unassuming honesty, his constant recognition and acknowledgment of the rights of others, his constant insistance on right for right's sake, his daily self-sacrifice performed without ostentation or thought of personal merit, and his exemplary patience under protracted suffering,—all mark him as one to whom a formal creed was not essential,—as one whose life was better than any creed his conscience could accept, and to whom an ordinary creed would have been a restriction. He lived a free life, but it was a freedom limited by a profound and vital sense of personal obligation to live justly and to walk humbly before God and man.

To him, perhaps as fully as to any man we have known, may be applied the verses of Sir Henry Wotton, written nearly three hundred years ago, on "The Character of a Happy Life":

How happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will!
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill;

Whose passions not his masters are,
Whose soul is still prepared for death;
Untyed unto the world by care
Of public fame or private breath;

Who hath his life from rumors freed;
Whose conscience is his strong retreat;
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruin make oppressors great.

* * * * * * *

This man is freed from servile bands
Or hope to rise or fear to fall;
Lord of himself, if not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all.

Mr. Benjamin J. Dodge briefly alluded to the intimate and cordial relations that had existed between Judge Jillson and himself for many years,

and said he had been profoundly affected by the proceedings of the meeting, which had so faithfully described the character of our departed friend.

Mr. Franklin P. Rice then spoke as follows:

I rise, Mr. President, to second the resolutions offered by Mr. Staples, and also to say a few words concerning Judge Jillson's work in and for The Worcester Society of Antiquity. I well remember what an impulse was given the association when he became a member, and the great encouragement we felt in his presence. The Society had been organized fifteen months and had eighteen members, but we had not accomplished anything in the line laid out by the founder, who was continually urging us to enter into the work in which the Society has been so successful. There was no difference of opinion in regard to the course to pursue, and it was clearly seen that unless some practical work was undertaken the organization would be broken up, for it could not exist among the many as a social or literary body merely. But we were afraid to begin.

I remember that one day in March, 1876, I was discussing with Mr. Staples the probabilities of success and failure, and that I set forth strongly those in favor of the latter, giving my opinion that a dozen persons of influence in addition to those already members could not be found in Worcester who would take an interest in the Society and give it their support. Mr. Staples started up, saying: "I am tired of this discouraging talk. I will bring one man into the Society whose influence will be worth something. I am going to ask Mayor Jillson to join." He soon returned to say that Judge Jillson cordially approved the purpose of the Society and would be with us, and at the meeting in April he was admitted a member.

Judge Jillson brought a great accession of strength in membership and influence. Mr. Staples found in him an able and faithful ally. Through his efforts, principally, the Society was incorporated, and with his powerful aid the first publication, which he

edited, was issued in the spring of 1877. Thus was a beginning made which is always the most difficult step in any enterprise.

But the real crisis in the affairs of the Society was yet to be met. Finding it possible to do something, we allowed our zeal to outrun our discretion and did too much, and in the printing of the Burial Ground Inscriptions the next year, we encountered an expense far beyond our resources, and found ourselves burdened with a heavy debt. The Society owned no property and there was not a very strong organization. We were about in the same situation then as we would be now if we owed fifty thousand dollars. The wiseacres came to the front and declared that the publication work never should have been undertaken, that it must be stopped until the debt was paid, and if ever resumed it must be on a more moderate scale; that it was the height of folly to attempt without means to *outdo* the older and wealthy societies. There was too much truth in this argument to admit of much dispute.

But Judge Jillson viewed the matter with clearer insight. He was the last man in the world to justify extravagance or to favor any expenditure which did not promise good results. He saw the possibilities before us in a field which was our own, and he felt assured that if the work so well begun could be continued for a few years the doubtful period would be passed. He saw that success depended upon undeviating regularity in our work, and that to suspend that work indefinitely meant to suspend it altogether. When we abandoned the underlying practical idea we should go the way of forty other societies which have come up and gone down since we began. After expressing himself to this effect in his emphatic manner, Judge Jillson made the generous offer to print for the Society the publication of 1878 upon his private press without charge, rather than to see the undertaking fail. This offer was gratefully accepted. The next year, finding our financial situation but little improved, he assumed two-thirds of the expense of the Proceedings, and this he continued to do for three years longer, thus enabling the Society to issue five yearly publications which it otherwise could not have done, and bridging over, so far as outside appearances were concerned, a critical

period; for, with my familiarity with the inside workings of the concern, I do not hesitate to declare that we could not have held together without this practical evidence that our efforts would not be lost. The issuing of these books established our policy and custom, hushed opposition, and gave the Society reputation for stability and enterprise; their value in this respect cannot be overestimated.

In many other ways Judge Jillson was a tower of strength in our Society. He filled the offices of Vice-President and President with marked ability. His literary and historical contributions were numerous and valuable. He presented many rare books to the Library and many antique and curious articles to the Museum. He quietly and sometimes secretly bestowed money and gifts to help sustain the Society, and he was a generous giver to the building fund. Not one half of his good deeds can be mentioned here. In all his benefactions he was entirely free from that species of vanity which, demanding open and full acknowledgment, is the inducing motive in so many instances of what passes for generosity.

In furthering all legitimate and proper undertakings of the Society Judge Jillson was always among the first. His faith in the influence and practical benefit of our work was supreme. He was thoroughly loyal to the original plan and purpose of the institution, and he vigorously resisted any attempt to divert it from its proper course or to reduce the altitude of the plane upon which he had helped to establish it. He took great pride in its good name and past record, and always defended them from detraction or misrepresentation. His interest in the Society continued to the end, and during his last long illness he frequently and anxiously inquired concerning it.

And now that he has entered into his eternal rest may the memory of his good works survive.

The resolutions were then adopted by a unanimous vote, and the meeting was adjourned.

273d Meeting.

Tuesday evening, September 4th.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, Dodge, J. L. Estey, Hosmer, Hutchins, G. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Potter.—9.

The Librarian reported 1036 additions.

No business of importance was transacted at this meeting.

274th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, October 2d.

Present: Messrs. E. B. Crane, J. C. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Dodge, Eaton, Gould, Harrington, Hosmer, Hutchins, Hubbard, T. G. Kent, G. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Rice, Rockwood, Salisbury, Sawyer, Smith, Staples, A. Stone, Tucker, Corwin M. Thayer, C. G. Wood, Whittemore, and Mrs. Hopkins.—26.

The Librarian reported 767 additions.

Mr. John C. Crane of West Millbury presented an Indian mortar to the Society and made the following remarks:

THE noise made by an Indian woman pounding in a rock mortar enabled the brave old fighter, Col. Benjamin Church, to secure the person of Annawan, the right-hand man of King Philip, in 1676. There is hardly a town included in the Nipmuc country but has one or more of these crude mills of the red men. Grafton or Hassanamisco holds an immense one on the borders of Kitville, not far from the last settlement of that tribe and near the battlefield on Keith Hill, where Philip's men came to grief. There were certain places resorted to by the Indians for grinding their corn, and as far as my knowledge extends they were usually on a hillside.

Some of the small mortars have no doubt been removed from their original places, but others remain where they were used, fixed as the enduring hills. The soapstone vessels used by the Nipmucs are of various sizes and have been numerously found in Millbury and Sutton. Along the streams, in clefts of rocks and on the highest points of land they have been unearthed, many broken and others in perfect condition. I have in mind one which lies in the west part of Millbury within fifty rods of Ramshorn stream, weighing perhaps 125 pounds. All that is known of its history is, that the occupants of the farm had for generations used it as a watering-trough for hens, ignorant of what it was. Singletary Lake and Ramshorn Pond, both partly in Millbury and Sutton, have been generous in turning out to relic-hunters vessels, ornaments and utensils made of this material. A favorite gathering-place of Indians was on the south shore of Ramshorn Pond in Sutton. From this spot to the brow of Potter Hill was the last fighting-ground of the Nipmucs in that ancient town. The locality has been prolific in rewarding the searcher with arrow-points, soapstone bowls, and a vast quantity of chippings of quartz and other material for arrow-tips. The Worcester Society of Antiquity has many specimens from this region which are thought worthy of a place in its Museum.

Bug Pond and what is now Bug Pond reservoir, a few miles beyond, is surrounded by what was once favorite Indian ground, and large numbers of relics of the red men have been found here, many of which are in private hands, but they will, it is hoped, find

a lodgment with us. Millbury, Sutton and Oxford have within their limits considerable soapstone. On Wigwam Hill at Bramanville the ground is strewed with fragments of it, and several bowls have been found at this place. Nearly seventy years ago a ledge of this material was known to exist on the southern shore of Singletary Lake and some time later was sawed into, and evidence of it yet remains.

Just where the Indians of the region secured most of the soapstone used, it is hard to say; but enough is known to prove that the three towns above named furnished considerable of it to them. Visits made this summer to Ramshorn Pond by E. J. Rockwood, T. A. Dickinson, F. W. Prentiss and the writer, resulted in securing broken bowls and a sinker made of this stone; also some two dozen arrow-points manufactured from white quartz and other stone.

It is believed that the finest specimen of an Indian mortar in Worcester County now stands on the lawn of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. Its original resting-place was at North Oxford, Mass., on Federal Hill. It was on land of the William Hudson grant made in 1713.

A portion of this land became a possession of Lemuel Crane, great-grandfather of the writer in 1780, and remained in the family until 1894. Lemuel Crane, a loyalist in the Revolution, was of Berkley, Mass., and married a daughter of Col. Thomas Gilbert, the tory leader. Mr. Crane was imprisoned in Taunton Jail a short time, for his sentiments, after which he removed to Oxford, on the farm where this mortar stood. Federal, or Long Hill originally, is a beautiful elevation and received its present name from being the residence of many tories in the Revolution. Lemuel Crane, Jr., who succeeded to the estate of his father, was like his ancestor a land surveyor, and besides being rather eccentric was called the peer of all lazy men at Oxford; but a man from Burrilville outstripped him and was the occasion of these lines:

There was a man from Burrilville,
Who bought him a farm on Federal Hill:
He was so darned lazy, I do vow,
He got Lem Crane to milk his cow.

But Uncle Lemuel rested from his labors, and even before that the farm and the Indian mortar passed into the hands of other representatives of the family. In 1892 the Crane farm came into the hands of Miss Lucy A. Pratt, a great-granddaughter of Lemuel, senior.

A year and a half later John C. Crane of Millbury called the attention of Hon. Stephen Salisbury to the fine trap-rock mortar on the estate. Miss Pratt desired to make a gift of it to The Worcester Society of Antiquity on condition that they removed it to their grounds in Worcester. Mr. Salisbury, always interested in the Society's welfare, generously assumed the expense of its removal, and here it stands to-day, an enduring object lesson, reminding us of a race that have silently passed away.

> With his frail breath his power has passed away;
> His deeds, his thoughts, are buried with his clay.
> No crowds throng round, no anthem notes ascend,
> To bless his coming and embalm his end.
> E'en that he lived is for his conquerer's tongue,
> By foes alone his death song must be sung.

For generations this mortar has been known to the Crane family and their descendants. On the hillside which slopes to the valley through which runs the Norwich and Worcester division of the New England road, surrounded by giant trees a century old, it has lain known to comparatively few persons. On the summit of the hill a magnificent view is obtained of old Wachusett, Mugget and Asnebumskit. On a clear day looking north one beholds the outlines of Monadnock, and the rugged hills of New Hampshire stand out to view. Turning southward, Fort Hill, of Huguenot fame, and Connecticut come in line of vision. This noble elevation must have once been a favorite place of the aboriginals.

It was but a few miles from this place that Laurens, the Huguenot, mentioned in Mrs. Sigourney's Legend of Oxford, was captured by the Indians and after a night's journey found himself in the presence of a King. He is made to say: "There I saw in the midst of a few warriors the King of the Nipmucs and Narragansetts. He was tall, with a coronet of white feathers on his head,

and a grave and noble countenance. The King having inquired of Laurens if he had shed the blood of Indians, and receiving a negative answer, turned to the Indian prophet and said: 'Seest thou cause why this prisoner should not be set at liberty?' The prophet made answer: 'Seest thou cause! The cause is on the sky. It hath told thee in thunder, that wherever the foot of the paleface comes the red men must perish. The cause is written on the earth. In the blood of our warriors. It is upon the air. In the red blaze of our wigwams. And thou art a King of the Narragansetts and dost ask of me if there is any cause why a white man should die!'"

This man is supposed by Mrs. Sigourney to been have rescued by Col. John Dixwell, one of the three regicide judges, the other two being Goffe and Whalley. He had fled from New Haven at the approach of Sir Edmund Andros, and Mrs. Sigourney thus accounts for his advent and the successful rescue:

"Sometimes caverns afforded him refuge; at others he threw himself on the good faith of strangers and found concealment. It was asserted that a cave in the vicinity of Oxford was among his favorite retreats, and the date of the events which we have just recorded corresponds with this period of his flight and seclusion."

Four miles from where this relic of Nipmuc days stood was the home of Johnson who, with his children, was cruelly murdered in obedience to the command of this bloodthirsty Indian prophet. Thus was ended the Huguenot settlement at Oxford after fourteen years' sojourn in the Nipnet country.

Touching indeed was the farewell of Father Daille at their exodus: "Graves of our friends, we part from you to return no more. Our steps may no more wander amid your sacred mounds, nor our tears nourish your greenness. Keep what we have intrusted to you safe in your cold embrace until summoned to restore it by the voice of the archangel and the trump of God."

A few years ago Mr. Bradford G. Edson, who then owned the farm, found just beside this mortar a pestle, which is now among the relics in Memorial Hall at Oxford. He also found close by, these stones which may have been used in the mortar. I now present them to the Society to be kept in their Museum if thought fit.

The past summer a few feet below where the mortar stood, I found another smaller one weighing some two hundred pounds, which remains in its original location. I also found some few hundred yards away in another piece of woods, stones that seem to have been used for the same purpose as the ones before us to-day. There is reason to believe from these facts that here in days gone by the Nipmucs gathered in large numbers. Whether Pegans or Hassanamiscos, it matters not, for they were all included in the Nipnets.

Seven miles to the south lay Chargoggagoggmanchoggagogg-chaubungamaug or Shegogummegsgummegunkemaug, whichever you please, and through the valley, then unbound by iron rails, roamed the deer, the bear and other wild animals, which furnished food for these true native Americans. Three years ago while among the Chippewas in Minnesota, having occasion to speak of the big lake at Webster, and calling its name, I was informed by an Indian, much to my surprise, that it was a Chippewa word. But by whatever name we call it, it is a beautiful expanse of water and always brings to mind Black James, Joseph the teacher, John Moqua, the Indian minister of Eliot's day, and later Ned Peigan, the Jahas and others of the Dudley tribe, now gone the way of all good Indians. Within the recollection of the writer at Mt. Ararat (not where the ark rested but in Millbury) an elevation west of Wigwam Hill, large quantities of arrow- and spear-points have been found. Could all these relics in private hands, found in Millbury, Sutton, Grafton and other towns included in the Nipmuc country, find one permanent home, they would make a display well worth viewing.

Such is the brief history of this relic of Nipmuc days, as known to me. It has been my purpose for years that this link between the past and present should find an abiding place with this Society. Thanks to the kind friends who have made this possible. It is now in your possession, a lasting memento of other days and another race of men.

After some informal discussion of the subject, the thanks of the Society were given to the donor of the mortar and to Hon. Stephen Salisbury who had paid the expense of its removal to the Society's grounds.

The meeting was then adjourned.

275th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 6th.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, Gould, T. G. Kent, Potter, Rice, Sawyer.—7.

Frederick W. Prentiss was admitted a member.

No business of importance was transacted at this meeting.

276th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, December 4th. Annual Meeting.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Barrows, Banfield, E. B. Crane, Cutler, Davidson, Dickinson, Dodge, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hubbard, Hutchins, T. G. Kent, Lynch, G. Maynard, M. A. Maynard, J. C. Otis, Paine, Potter, Raymond, Rice, Salisbury,

Sawyer, Stedman, W. J. Stone, Smith, Tucker, E. F. Thompson, Wesby, C. G. Wood.—31.

The Librarian reported 642 additions.

Alfred W. Burrill was admitted a member.

The Treasurer and Librarian submitted their annual reports.

The election of officers for 1895 resulted as follows:

President: BURTON W. POTTER.

Vice-Presidents: THOMAS G. KENT, WILLIAM H. SAWYER.

Secretary: WALTER DAVIDSON.

Treasurer: HENRY F. STEDMAN.

Librarian: THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

Member of Standing Committee on Nominations to serve three years: HARRISON G. OTIS.

The assessment for 1895 was fixed at five dollars.

The meeting was then adjourned.

This closes the record of 1894.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society from Dec. 5, 1893, to Dec. 4, 1894, as follows:

CASH RECEIVED.

1894.	DR.
Assessments	$534 40
Admissions	10 00
Donations	305 00
Rent	74 50
Sale of Proceedings	33 98
Lecture Course	27 50
Excursion balance	2 00
Building Fund	3 52
	990 90
Balance from 1893	72 48
	$1063 38

CASH PAID.

1894.	CR.
Water	4 00
Gas	13 30
Printing Proceedings	203 00
Postage and Notices	29 63
Librarian	254 63
Interest	402 50
Insurance	10 00
Collecting	20 00
Library expense	86 07
Stationery and Printing	10 25
Wood	4 00
Repairs	3 13
	$1040 51
Balance on hand	22 87
	$1063 38

There are admission fees and assessments due the Society to the amount of $340.00.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

THE twentieth annual report of the Librarian.

The year just ending has been one of marked prosperity in the Library and Museum. Aside from the large number of donations there have been placed in our care for safe keeping many valuable portraits, relics and historic articles, which make our rooms more attractive and interesting.

Heading this list is Mr. Horace H. Bigelow who has placed in our rooms thirteen portraits painted by Billings. Only two of the subjects are living—Parker Pillsbury and Francis E. Abbot. The others are Thomas Paine, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, William Lloyd Garrison, Benjamin F. Butler, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, William Denton, Burnham Wardwell and Ezra H. Heywood.

Miss Anna M. Moore has loaned to the Museum articles which belonged to the old State militia and a brass mortar weighing 80 pounds, made in the reign of George II. This is of unique workmanship and was dug up on the farm of Col. George Moore, in the north part of Worcester, a hundred years ago.

A large and elegant bookcase has been placed in the Library room by Mr. Bernard A. Leonard of De Pere, Wisconsin, with a donation of books, pamphlets and papers.

Many of the donations are worthy of a special report, but space will admit of only a brief mention of three of them.

The largest donation to the Library came from Rev. Elbridge Mix, comprising 102 volumes, 214 magazines and reviews, and 127 miscellaneous pamphlets, sermons and memorials.

Mrs. Barton Bernard Vassall has given to the Society several articles which belonged to Benjamin Vassall who was born in 1742—a cabinet-maker and revolutionary soldier. Among them is an old fashioned roundabout chair. Also an army canteen and three powder horns.

Miss Sarah M. H. Perry of Uxbridge has presented to the Society 62 volumes, 68 papers and pamphlets from the library of the late Dr. James Robbins of Uxbridge, and a portrait of Dr. Robbins painted by Henry Willard in 1831.

The Catholic School and Home Magazine, The Messenger, The Oxford Mid-Weekly, and The Webster Times have been received regularly from the publishers.

An effort has been made to collect and preserve all Worcester publications, including school, church, and society reports, catalogues, programmes, etc. We have a large showing of this matter added during the year.

An important event of the year was the placing in front of the building an Indian Mortar weighing nearly 3,500 pounds. It was given to the Society by Miss Lucy A. Pratt of North Oxford, the owner of the farm where it was found. It came from what was called "Long Hill" and was known as an Indian mortar by the first settlers of this locality. It was secured by the efforts of Mr. John C. Crane, Mr. Salisbury kindly paying the expense of moving and placing it in front of the building.

The list which follows this report shows additions from 227 contributors of 496 volumes, 2,437 pamphlets, 1,646 papers and manuscripts, 16 photographs, 6 framed pictures, 15 framed portraits, 4 engravings, 3 maps, and 100 articles for the Museum.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON, *Librarian.*

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Abbot, Mrs. Harris, Wilton, N. H. 1 Vol.
Abbot, W. F. 44 Pam. 22 Papers.
Academy of Science (St. Louis), 6 Pam.
Aiken, John, "Heptometer" invented by the donor. 8 Vol.
American Antiquarian Society, 9 Pam. 72 Papers.
American Congregational Association, 1 Pam.
American Folk Lore Society, 1 Pam.
American Geographical Society, 4 Pam.
American Museum of National History, 1 Vol. 1 Pam.
Arnold. James N. 2 Vol.
Bancroft Company (San Francisco), 2 Papers.
Bancroft. Miss Ellen B. (Petersham), Collection of relics, souvenirs, etc.
Banfield, Dr.. Cane owned by Jonathan Day, 6 Vol. 83 Pam. 37 Papers.
Banister. C. H. 1 Paper.
Barlow. E. Hubbard, Ph. D. 1 Paper.
Barnes, A. S. & Co. 1 Pam.
Barrows, Myron E., Old bloting sand and picture of Elihu Burritt.
Barton, Edmund M. 1 Vol. 112 Pam. 9 Papers, 7 Photos.
Benjamin, W. E. 1 Pam.
Bibliotheca Sacra Co. (Oberlin, O.) 2 Papers.
Board of Health (Worcester), Pam. and Papers.
Board of Trade (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 1 Paper.
Boston Library Bureau, 1 Pam.
Bowker, John B. 2 Pam.
Braithwaite, Miss Ann, 1 Vol.
Briggs, H. B. (London), 1 Pam.
Brooklyn Library. 2 Pam.
Brown, Freeman, 1 Pam.
Buck, H. B , Genealogy of the Sam. Buck Family, 3 Pam.
Buckle, G. (London), 1 Pam.
Buffalo Historical Society, 1 Pam.
Bureau of Education, 3 Pam.
Bureau of Ethnology (S. I.). 11 Vol. 24 Pam.
Burton, Thos. H. 2 Vol 25 Pam.
Cadby, John W. 2 Pam.
California Historical Society, 7 Pam.
Canadian Institute, Transactions and Reports.
Chamberlin, H. H 1 Pam
Chase, Chas. A. 1 Pam,
Childs, George W. (Philadelphia), 1 Pam.
Christian Literature Co. 1 Pam. 5 Papers.
City Messenger (Providence, R I.), Early Records, Town of Providence.
Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1 Pam.
Commin, James G. (Exeter, Eng.), 1 Pam.
Comstock Publishing Co 1 Paper.
Conaty, Rev. Thomas J., D. D., Catholic School and Home Journal for the year.
Connecticut Historical Society, 1 Vol. 3 Pam.
Coolidge, Rev. A. H., Congregational Club Papers.

Course, F. M. 1 Pam.
Craft, W. F. 1 Pam.
Crane, John C., Indian Implements found near Ramshorn Pond in Sutton, and relics owned by the Edson Family, map of Millbury, 1851.
Crosby, James P., Anti Slavery song book, 1842.
Crowell, T. Y. & Co. 2 Pam.
Currier, Miss Annie L. 5 Vol.
Damon, Mrs. F. S., Flax grown on the old Weatherby Farm, Kerby, Vt. 100 years old
Danvers Historical Society. 1 Paper.
Dayton Public Library (Dayton, O.), 1 Pam.
Dedham Historical Society, Register, for the year, and 1 Pam.
DeFosse, E. (Paris). 2 Pam.
Denver Republican, 1 Paper.
Department of Agriculture. 10 packages of garden seeds.
Department of the Interior, 4 Pam.
Department of State, Consuls' Reports as issued.
Dodd, Mead & Co., 4 Catalogues.
Dodge, Benjamin J., Genealogy of the Dodge Family, 1000 lbs. News Papers, 43 Vol, 486 Pam.
Dodge, Thomas H., Genealogy of the Dodge Family.
Drew & Allis, 32 City Directories.
Earle, Jonathan, Indian Gouge.
Essex Institute, Bulletin for the year.
Estes & Lauriat, 5 Pam. 7 Papers.
Ewing Thomas, 1 Pam.
Fords, Howard & Hulbert (N. Y.), 1 Pam.
Foster, Mrs. Emma E., Work Basket which belonged to Abby Kelley Foster.
Fowler, Charles. Farmers' Wooden Water Bottle, 1800.
Francis, Dr. George E., 12 Photographs of the Gun Boats of the Red River Ex., 1864.
Garfield, J. F. D. 2 Papers.
Gibbs, Ivers and Alexander, Revolutionary powder horn.
Goddard, Lucius P. 1 Vol
Gould, Rev Mark. A. M., his book of poems.
Grant, John (Edinboro), 2 Pam. 2 Papers.
Green, S. S. 1 Pam.
Green, Hon. Samuel A., M. D. 5 Pam. 1 Picture, 1 Map 1794.
Grover, Henry (Petersham), old time tin lantern.
Harper, Francis P. 1 Catalogue.
Harvard University Library, Bulletin as issued.
Haven, Mrs. F. A. 75 Papers.
Hazen, John E. L. (Shirley), Hinges from the old Jesse Chaplin house in Lunenburg, and the Joshua Longley house, Shirley, 1786.
Heard, Mrs. Amelia T. 2 Fire Buckets, 1840, 2 Maps.
Henley, N. W. & Co. 1 Pam.
Heywood, E. H. 1 Pam.
Hill, Benjamin T. 1 Photo., 14 Pam.
Historical Society of Penn., Pennsylvania Magazine as issued.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, 4 Pam.
Hobbs, W. H., his Diamond Find in Wisconsin.
Hoepli, Ulrico (Milan), Catalogue.

Holland Society of New York, 1 Pam.
Holyoke Machine Co., picture of the Wheeler Trip Hammer.
Hosmer, Rev. S. D. 3 Pam.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 Catalogues and Book Notices.
Howard, Joseph Jackson, Pamphlets.
Howard, Lockwood & Co. 1 Pam.
Humphrey, George P. 3 Pam.
International News Co. 4 Papers.
Iowa State Historical Society, Historical Record as issued.
Ipswich Antiquarian Society, 1 Pam. 40 Papers.
Jewish Publishing Co. 2 Papers.
Jillson, Miss Mary, 1 Paper.
Johnson, T. and I. W. 1 Paper.
Kent, Thomas G. 1 Photo. 8 Vol. 1 Pam.
Kenyon, E. L. 1 Pam.
Ketcham, Rev. William E. 1 Vol.
Keyes, Jonathan M., Flax for spinning.
King, Moses, 1 Paper.
Knapp, Ensign Wm, 2 Boarding Pikes captured at Ft. Wagner in 1862.
Knox, Joseph B., Massachusetts State Documents for 1894-5, framed picture of Washington, 2 Militia caps.
Larned, George R. biography of Zadock Pratt.
Lawton, Dwight, photograph of the Tower in Institute Park.
Leicester Public Library, 1 Pam.
Lenox Library, 24th Annual Report.
Leonard, B. A., old Knapsack of State Militia, 16 Pam. 2 Papers.
Leonard, Bernard A. 6 Vol. 320 Pam. 100 Papers.
Leonard, Samuel H., State Militia Records, 1844 to 1856, and other miscellaneous papers.
Libbie, C. F. & Co., Catalogues.
Library Company, Phil., Bulletin as issued.
Lincoln, Edward W., Transactions of the Horticultural Society.
Lincoln, Miss Fanny Chandler, Memorial of Dr. George Chandler.
Lincoln, Waldo. 7 Pam
Lippincott, J. B. Company, 1 Pam.
Little, Brown & Co., 1 Catalogue, 3 Papers.
Macmillan & Co., Book Notices.
Maine Genealogical Society, Proceedings
Maine Historical Society, Collections and Proceedings for the year.
Mann, Albert G 1 Pam
Manning, Lloyd G., Curious Indian Stone dug up near Barbers Crossing.
Marsh, Hon. Henry A. 1 Pam.
May, Rev. Samuel 6 Papers.
McAleer, George, Worcester Art Work, 1 Vol.
McAleer, R. & Co. 1 Pam.
McCoy, Rev. J. J. (Chicopee), 1 Pam.
Meriam, R. N. 73 Pam. 134 Papers.
Meriden Scientific Association, 1 Pam
Military and Naval Publishing Co. 3 Papers.
Minnesota Historical Society, 1 Vol. 8 Pam. 1 Paper.
Mix, Rev. Elbridge, D. D., 102 Bound Vol., 214 Mag. and Reviews, 127 Miscellaneous Pamphlets.
Montgomery, M. L., Book Notices.
Museo Nacional (San Jose), 4 Pam.

Myrand, Ernest (Quebec), 1 Pam.
Nauman, Heinrich I. 1 Paper.
Nebraska Historical Society, Proceedings and Collections for the year.
Nelson, O. N. 2 Papers.
New England Historic Genealogical Society. Proceedings and Register for the year 1894
New Jersey Historical Society, 2 Vol. 56 Pam.
New York State Library, 1 Vol.
New York Tribune, 1 Pam.
Nichols, C. A. & Co. 1 Pam. 1 Paper.
Nourse, H. S., History of Harvard, 1732-1893.
O'Flynn, Richard, 1 framed picture, 2 chairs, once belonged to Gov. John Davis; 1 old clock reel; wood from Ceylon; old umbrella frame which belonged to Dr. John Green.
Paine, Nathaniel, 52 Steel Engravings, Bills, Posters, etc.
Parker, W. T. 1 Paper
Parsons, H. D., Memorial Committee. 1 Pam
Payne, William W. 1 Pam.
Peabody, Dr. Charles A. 1 Pam.
Peabody Educational Fund (Trustees). 1 Pam.
Peck, A. E., 2 pictures, Citizens of Worcester and Church of the Unity.
Pennsylvania State Library. 24 Vol. 5 Pam.
Perry, Mrs. S. M. H. (Uxbridge), Books, Pamphlets, and Papers belonging to the late Dr. James Robbins of Uxbridge. Portrait of Dr Robbins painted by Henry Willard.
Phelps, Henry, 2 Pam.
Potter, B. W., Colonial Life in Rutland, his address Aug. 14, 1894.
Pratt, Miss Lucy A., Indian Mortar weighing 3500 lbs., from Federal Hill, Oxford, Mass.
Prentiss, Mrs. Charles, Bible of 1792.
Putnam, Davis & Co., 11 Vol. 5 Pam. 70 Papers.
Putnam, Samuel H., picture of Prof. John Tyndal, 3 Vol. 1 Paper.
Railway Age. 1 Pam.
Record Commissioners Providence. R. I., Early Records of the Town of Providence. Vol. III. and IV.
Rhode Island Historical Society, 5 Pam
Rice, F. P., Collection of war papers from 1861 to 1866, 2 Vol. 6 Pam.
Rice, James J. 4 Pam.
Roberts, Master John and James W., Collection of Chinese coin and brick from the great wall in China
Rockwood, E. J., Indian implements.
Roe, A. S. 1 Vol 25 Pam. 11 Papers.
Rogers, James S., 1 cane, flute, and military equipments.
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen, Art Work in Worcester, and 18 Vol.
Sawyer, William H. 15 Pam. 4 Papers.
Seagrave, Daniel, 1 Vol. 1 Paper.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, House and Senate Journals, 1894, 5 Vol
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Catalogues.
Scribner's Sons, Charles, 5 Pam. 3 Papers.
Shaw, Charles L., Old South Record for the year.
Sheldon, Hon George. 1 Paper.
Sleeper, Rev W. T., Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, 4 Vol. 1884.
Smith, John G., The Complete Trial of Guiteau, mounted scraps from

the New York Tribune, and the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston, also a collection of relics used in the household.
Smithsonian Institution, Collection of the Surrey Archeological Society, 3 Pam.
Smith, W. S. Pam. and Papers.
Society of Colonial Wars, 1 Pam.
Southern, Henry & Co. 1 Catalogue.
Staples, Samuel E. 52 Pam. 225 Papers.
State Board of Health (Nashville, Tenn.), Board of Health bulletin as issued.
State Historical Society (Iowa), Historical Record as issued.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1 Pam.
Stiles, Major F. G., Portraits of David W. Cook and wife, 2 pictures, files of the Worcester Palladium.
Stone Augustus, 14 Pam. 5 Papers.
Stone, Mrs. J. Henry, Photograph of Seth Davis.
Stryker, Gen. William S. 1 Vol. 1 Pam.
Taber, Abram (New Bedford), Relic of the Whale Ship Rousseau.
Thompson & Co. 1 Pam.
Tatman, Charles T. 1 Pam.
Thompson, Leonard, Memorial of James Thompson, and five Vol. of Woburn Records, 1 Pam.
Tolman, George, Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the Town of Concord, 1635-1850.
Towne, E. H. 1 Vol.
Trustees of Leicester Academy, 1 Vol.
United States Civil Service Commission, 1 Vol.
United States National Museum, 2 Vol
University of California, Bulletins as issued and Annual Report.
University Extension, 1 Pam.
University of the State of New York, Bulletin and Paper.
University of Pennsylvania, 1 Pam.
Vassall, Mrs. Bernard B., Collection of Articles which belonged to Benjamin Vassall, who was born in 1742.
Voorhees, D. W. (Hon.), 53 Congressional Bulletins.
Walker, E. W. Company, 1 Pam. 5 Papers.
Walker, Hon. J. H., Congressional Speeches and Documents.
Wallise, Chapman, Shovel made by John Davis when 14 years old, and Indian pestle.
Washington University, 1 Pam.
Welter, H. 1 Paper.
Werner, E. A. 1 Paper.
Wesby, Herbert, 7 Papers, 3 Pam.
White, James T. 1 Pam. 1 Paper.
Whitney, E. L., Hand Card made by Amos Whittemore.
Whittaker, Thomas, 1 Pam.
Whittemore, Charles, Figured Powder Horn of 1760.
Wilcox, C. W. 3 Papers.
Wilder, Harvey B. 1 Pam.
Wiley & Sons. 1 Paper.
Woodruff, C. R. 1 Paper.
Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, 1 Pam.
Yale University Library, 2 Pam.
Young, Henry & Sons, 1 Pam.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

THE year just closed has been a busy and prosperous one for the archæologist. The work of exploration and excavation has gone busily forward in both the old and new world.

In Ancient Babylonia fresh discoveries of valuable inscribed cuneiform tablets have been made, and a large collection of these has just reached the British Museum. Among these are documents of a commercial, legal and fiscal character varying in date from 2300 B. C. to about 200 B. C. These tablets include many of the curious envelope class, where one copy of the instrument was written and enclosed in a clay envelope upon which a second copy was written. From one pair of tablets dating from about 2200 B. C. it appears that at that time there was in Babylon a class of men whose business it was to secure for adoption by wealthy people children of parents less fortunate in the possession of this world's goods. These agents received a regular commission both from the parents who gave up the child and those who adopted it.

In Palestine Mr. Flinders Petrie acting under the authority of a firman from the Turkish government, has been making excavations in the vicinity of ancient Eglon. He has already found authentic fragments of the architecture of Solomon and his immediate successors, and it is believed that some of the tablets disinterred were inscribed in the century before the Exodus. Prof. A. H. Sayce, referring to this matter in *The London Guardian*, stated it as his belief that the time has come for the recovery of the Holy Land, and that the remains of the true Eglon and Lachish of biblical history will do as much for Hebrew civilization as the excavations in Egypt, in Greece or in Cyprus have done for those countries.

Dr. Bliss, who is conducting operations in Jerusalem for the Palestine Exploration Fund, has also made important discoveries. Among these are the remains of a wall which he considers as probably the foundations of the actual first wall of the city, and

a postern gate on the exact spot designated as the site of the "Leper's Gate" by ancient authors.

From Egypt we have the report that in addition to many valuable discoveries relative to the ancient civilization in that land, a collection of Greek texts has been unearthed dating at least as far back as the year 240 B. C. Among these are fragments of the works of some of the best Greek authors, and the event is heralded in England as "without doubt the most notable announcement the world of letters has heard for a long time."

In different parts of Greece representative scientists of various nations have been diligently prosecuting their work. At Delphi the French have been delving for hid treasures and have unearthed many valuable remains. Within the precincts of the temple they found nothing worth recounting, but outside they laid bare almost the whole Sacred Way, and brought to light a great number of inscriptions, numerous bases of monuments and statues, and above all the celebrated treasuries of the Athenians and Siphinians with their sculptured decorations. One object in the frieze —the best preserved—that is, the battle of the giants, measures eight inches in length. It has been said that without the frieze of the treasury of the Siphinians it would be impossible for any one to pursue farther the study of the artistic schools of the sixth century B. C. or to write in due course the history of art.

The French have also done considerable work at Delos, and in uncovering many private houses have discovered a large number of marble columns, mosaics and colored decorations.

The Germans while extending their researches over a less extended plane than the French have accomplished much of importance. Especially worthy of note is the discovery by Herr Noak of the colossal ruins of Goulas at Lake Copais, ruins much greater in extent than those of Mycenæ, Tiryns and Troy. German archæologists have also been busily excavating at Athens, and much may be expected as a result of their excavations during the coming year.

American explorers have, as during the past few years, been working at the Heræum and at Eretria. At the former place some carved works have been discovered in which are recognized

the hand of Polycleitus. At Eretria a large temple supposed to be of Dionysus has been brought to light.

In Epidaurus, in Eleusis, in Ægina, and in Daphni discoveries of much interest have been made, but unfortunately limit of space allows but the mere mention of them here. Discoveries of Roman remains continue in England. Within the last few months the ruins of a veritable city have been unearthed near Reading, in Berkshire. The excavations have brought to view parts of a house ornamented with mosaic floors and containing rooms heated by hypocaturto. Among other articles there discovered have been bronze utensils, fragments of good glass vessels, carpenters' tools, delicately moulded specimens of pottery, and various toilet and table requisites. A key ring and safety pin much like those in use also appear among the curiosities.

While the old world archæologist has been thus busy his brother on this continent has by no means been idle. Evidences of his activity appear throughout the southern part of the United States and especially in Mexico and Central America. Herr Low, an Austrian scholar, has recently obtained from the quarry over Lake Managua in Nicaragua and sent to the Imperial Museum in Vienna, twelve large stone slabs containing human foot prints in the solid rock. These foot prints, which are those of three distinct persons, one being a child, had been overlain by eleven different layers of stone extending to a depth of over twelve feet. They indicate for the human race an antiquity on this earth passing anything heretofore conjectured.

The discovery in a rock hewn tomb in Southern Mexico, of a bronze and hammered iron sword bearing on its blade and handle cuneiform inscriptions and representations of life distinctively Chaldean is another bit of evidence to be added to those facts accumulating pointing to communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres in the remote past. Perhaps thus in the end may be solved the mystery of the fabled Atlantis.

Another noteworthy incident has been the finding in a cliff dwellers' village in the Bradshaw Mountains of Arizona of large quantities of pottery and instruments evidently used for the cul-

tivation of the soil, together with the skeleton of a man. The ground for some distance around had apparently been cultivated in ancient times. The inference from all these circumstances would naturally be that the cliff dwellers were an agricultural people, which had not hitherto been supposed.

Discoveries of great value have also been made in New Mexico and Florida as well as in Yucatan. Of these, however, there is not opportunity to speak at the present time. Possibly that opportunity may be afforded during the present year by the preparation of separate articles on these subjects and their delivery to the Society in due form.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF PERSONS OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE DURING THE YEAR 1894.

January	1	Lucy O. Bement, 78.
		Lydia A. Hartshorn, 73.
	3	Lucinda H. Cheney, 82.
	4	Joseph Dennis, 76.
		Martha P. Boyden, 82.
	5	John Starkie, 87.
	9	Howard Holden, 81.
	22	Charles H. Whiting, 93.
	23	Catherine Roach, 83.
	24	Mary C. Kendall, 81.
	29	Clark Goulding, 87.
February	14	M. W. Maynard, 88.
	16	Lydia Farrington, 83.
	18	Samuel Parker.
	19	Louisa M. Pierce, 75.
March	6	Eliza W. Nason, 78.
	13	Ephraim D. Weatherbee, 78.
	16	Anson Bangs, 81.
	30	Thomas A. Clark, 84.
	31	Caroline Martin, 89.
April	9	Levi R. Rockwood, 76.
	11	Hannah Cooper, 75.
	12	Sarah A. Hovey, 76.
	13	Mrs. P. T. Comins, 87.
		Edson D. Cheney, 83.
	20	Louisa Snow, 87.
	28	Susan T. S. Clark, 80.
May	2	Lilla A. Sliver, 80.
	6	Rev. Charles Hammond, 75.
	7	Lydia A. J. Barrows, 78.
	22	Joseph Pratt, 95.
	23	Sewall Holbrook, 82.

June	4	Mrs. James Morgan, 85.
	11	Ruth K. Towne, 84.
	12	Elizabeth J. Eldred, 78.
	26	Sarah Cowen, 80.
July	17	Paris Smith, 79.
August	4	Jeremiah Toole, 75.
	14	Peter Mullin, 78.
	15	Rosanna Holmes, 80.
	24	Sarah A. Chaffin, 87.
	27	Emeline B. Howe, 80.
September	10	Catharine McDonald, 83.
		Maria Buchanan, 87.
	19	Catharine N. Moore, 88.
October	6	Harriet Pratt, 82.
	9	Jason Chaffin, 79.
	10	William Bush, 81.
	15	Harriet E. Wilder, 93.
	16	Oliver W. Brown, 83.
		Harriet S. Wheeler, 80.
	20	Emerson K. Rice, 81.
	24	Elizabeth B. Young, 79.
	28	Charles Wood, 79.
November	4	Mary Fitzgerald, 76.
	9	Hon. George M. Rice, 86.
	11	Alanson G. Hinds, 82.
		Susan Harvey, 75.
		Abel Davis, 75.
	25	Alonzo W. Barrows, 76.
	28	John P. Varney, 75.
December	1	C. Augusta Bargeson, 76.
	2	Rufus N. Meriam, 76.
	5	Arminda C. Brigham, 77.
	10	Francis A. Clough, 78.
	11	Lucy A. Stone, 78.
	12	Jemima H. Watson, 76.
		Elizabeth King, 80.
	13	Mary Skahen, 77.

December	14	Sarah Burbank, 78.
	21	John H. Brooks, 85.
	27	Abigail Watson, 76.

COUNTY NECROLOGY

OF PERSONS OVER 80 YEARS OF AGE.

January	2	Huldah Arnold, Milford, 102.
	3	Bradley Fitts, Spencer, 82.
	6	George B. Newton, Paxton, 80.
	8	Hannah Stevenson, Brookfield, 100.
February	10	Mary Gartin, Westborough, 84.
	16	James Monroe, Grafton, 83.
March	1	William B. Newton, Shrewsbury, 81.
	22	J. Warren Bigelow, Rutland, 85.
April	2	Darwin Brooks, Shrewsbury, 84.
May	4	Ashley Graves, Leicester, 85.
	5	Nancy Pierce, Grafton, 83.
June	18	Elizabeth C. Adams, 82.
June	13	Judith C. Davidson, West Millbury, 83.
	16	Mrs. Horatio Hall, Spencer, 88.
	31	Archelaus Putnam, Holden, 87.
August	12	Susan Gill Upham, Millbury, 97.
	25	Susan Fay Smith, Princeton, 89.
September	4	Mary LeBaron Pierce, Sutton, 90.
	17	Louisa Buffum, Uxbridge, 81.
October	1	Lemuel Farwell, North Grafton, 83.
	20	Elmira Harlow, Shrewsbury, 89.
	28	Merrill Greene, Uxbridge, 82.
December	1	Seth Johnson, Dana, 93.
	8	Emory Bartlett, Brookfield, 98.
	23	Edwin Woods, Hubbardston, 89.

FIRES IN WORCESTER CITY DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Total fire loss over $260,000. Number of fires, 32. The following were the most disastrous:

January 5. Taylor's Building, Main street, loss $142,000
" 16. Rice, Griffin & Co.'s shop, Sargent street, loss $15,000.
February 1. Colvin's Building, Gold street, loss $10,000.
" 25. Winslow Skate Co., Mulberry street, loss $12,000.
May 19. National Manufacturing Company, Union street, loss $14,000.

Number of fires in the County in addition to the above, 61. Of these, six caused a loss of $10,000 or more each.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE following summary history of military matters in Worcester from the time of the permanent settlement of the town has been prepared by a member of the Society, and is presented as the report from this Department for the year.

E. T. RAYMOND, *Chairman.*

Very little is known to-day of what should properly be classed as military affairs in Worcester and its vicinity during the period which covers the early and unsuccessful atempts at settlement. The male inhabitants were armed if not organized against the savage foe, and doubtless more than one shot was fired, but of these and other efforts in defence of life and property no definite or particular history exists. It is not until after the time of the third settlement that recorded facts begin to give the information we seek. During the Indian troubles of 1722 Worcester furnished five men to the company of scouts under Major John Chandler. In 1723 seven of the inhabitants enlisted as soldiers and served during the winter. August 3, 1724, Uriah Ward of Worcester, in service at Rutland, was killed by Indians.

The town contributed liberally to the defence of the province during the wars with the French, and expended its means freely for the reduction of the fortresses of Nova Scotia and Canada. Benjamin Gleason of Worcester died before the walls of Louisburg in 1745, and Adonijah Rice, the first-born of our native citizens, was in a company of rangers in the siege. In 1746 Fort Massachusetts at what is now Williamstown was defended by a garrison partly of Worcester men. In 1748 a company of fifty-three, all from this town, followed the Indians for seventeen days but returned without engaging in battle. Seventeen Worcester men were in service in Nova Scotia, and seventeen more at Fort Cumberland. John Walker was commissioned a captain. Adonijah Rice and another were in the expedition against Crown Point in August. In September there were fourteen volunteers from Worcester. Many were in the ranks of the army that acted

against Crown Point in 1756; and in the two succeeding years several were captured, and a number died of wounds and disease at Lake George. After the surrender of Fort William Henry the whole militia of the town marched to Sheffield, 105 miles distant, but the enemy having retired the forces were disbanded. A company of Worcester men under Captain Samuel Clark Paine was with General Amherst in 1758, and continued in service till the peace of 1763. Worcester furnished to the provincial service during the French wars 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 8 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 27 sergeants, 2 surgeons, 1 chaplain and 1 adjutant. From 1748 to 1762 there were 453 men in service from the town, not including those who enlisted in the regular army. The name of John Chandler, borne by three generations, is prominent in the military annals of the town during this period, and the title of Colonel descended from father to son and grandson. The above facts are from the *Town Records*, Lincoln's *History of Worcester* and Blake's *Indian Troubles in Rutland.*

In the American Revolution Worcester was foremost in contributing men and means to the cause. Lincoln says: "Worcester furnished a large proportion of her male population to the army. The exact number in service cannot be ascertained with certainty. If we include with the troops of the regular line those called out for short periods of duty, the following may be considered as a correct statement of the numbers of men from Worcester in military service during seven years of war: 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 7 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 20 sergeants and 389 privates." The name of Colonel Timothy Bigelow will ever be illustrious in military annals. A history in detail of the revolutionary acts of the town will be found in Albert A. Lovell's *Worcester in the Revolution.*

In Shays's Rebellion Worcester men were found on both sides. In 1807, when it was apprehended that hostilities with England would immediately ensue, the Worcester Light Infantry tendered their services in defence of the country. Adam Walker, a son of John Walker of Worcester, enlisted in the regular army, was in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was hit by bullets several times,

but was not injured. In later service he was with Hull's army at Detroit, was included in the surrender and sent to Halifax. After his exchange he wrote a book reflecting severely on General Hull. This volume is rare and commands a large price. A copy is in the possession of The Worcester Society of Antiquity among the treasures of the George Allen Library.

The war of 1812 was not popular in this vicinity, and not a large number of Worcester men were in service. Sabin Mann, son of Joseph Mann of Worcester, was killed at Queenstown in 1812. The Light Infantry and the Artillery company marched to the defence of the coast on the threatened British attack in September, 1814, and remained in camp near Boston several weeks. In this war Massachusetts furnished 3,110 men. Thomas Gardner Mower, at a later period Surgeon-General of the United States Army, was a native of Worcester.

The Mexican war did not find much favor in the eyes of New England people. Pollard, a Southern authority (how trustworthy we cannot say), states that of 66,684 men engaged, the South furnished 43,630. Of the New England States only Massachusetts and New Hampshire contributed, the former sending 1,047 and the latter 1, which must have been General Franklin Pierce, afterwards President of the United States. The same writer claims that of the 155,364 soldiers in the war of 1812, the South furnished 96,812 and the North 58,552. New England sent 5,162 and South Carolina 5,696. In the Mexican war Captain George Lincoln, a son of ex-Governor Levi Lincoln, was killed at Buena Vista, February 23, 1847; and Lieutenant John Green Burbank, another Worcester man, fell at Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847. So bitter was the feeling in this vicinity against the war that while the funeral procession of Captain Lincoln was passing some of the shopkeepers of Main street displayed emblems and placards which reflected upon the Government and the course of the deceased.

When the first gun of the Rebellion was fired at Fort Sumter, Worcester was ready, and on the 17th of April, 1861, the Light Infantry departed for Washington. This company belonged to the ill-fated Sixth Regiment, but was with the detachment which

passed safely through Baltimore at the time of the massacre, and proceeded directly to the Capital. The Light Infantry's term of service was mostly spent in Maryland, and the company arrived home August 1. On the 20th of April the Third Battalion Rifles, made up of the City Guards, the Emmet Guards, and the Holden Rifles, under command of Major Charles Devens, followed the Light Infantry. The Battalion was on duty around Baltimore most of the time until it returned the 2d of August. On the 28th of June Camp Scott at South Worcester was occupied by the Fifteenth Regiment, the first Worcester County regiment, with Charles Devens as colonel. This regiment participated in the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff, and also in the battles of Fair Oaks, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and others. It arrived home July 21, 1864 with its numbers reduced to 150 men.

The Twenty-first Regiment went into camp on the 19th of July. The Agricultural or Fair Grounds were occupied, and the name Camp Lincoln was given in honor of ex-Governor Levi Lincoln. The regiment departed for the seat of war August 23d, embarked for North Carolina on the Burnside expedition, and took part in the battles of Roanoke and New Berne. The next spring it was sent to Virginia, and was in the battles of second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and others. It was mustered out August 30, 1864.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment left Worcester October 31, 1861. It formed a part of the forces of the Burnside expedition, was at Roanoke and New Berne, and remained in North Carolina until the fall of 1863. The next spring and summer the regiment saw hard service, passed through Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor and other battles, and spent the last months before Petersburg. It arrived home (excepting a portion that had reënlisted the winter before), October 13, 1864.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment departed on the 15th of August, 1862, and was in service till July 6, 1865. It took part in the battles of New Market, Cedar Creek, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Winchester and others. The Thirty-sixth Regiment followed the last September 2d, 1862, and returned June 21, 1865. It passed through Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court

House, and other battles, performed much hard service and made many long marches. The Fifty-first Regiment, which enlisted for nine months, left November 25, 1862, and returned July 21, 1863. Most of its service was in North Carolina. On the 18th of April, 1864, the Fifty-seventh Regiment, the last of the Worcester County regiments, proceeded to the scene of conflict. This regiment was in the battle of the Wilderness and numerous minor encounters, and spent the summer before Petersburg. It was mustered out in August, 1865.

In the list of Worcester's martyrs in the Rebellion the names of John William Grout, who fell at Ball's Bluff, General George H. Ward, who fell at Gettysburg, and for whom the local Grand Army post was named, Thomas J. Spurr, S. F. Haven, Jr., Dexter F. Parker, Rev. Samuel Souther, the Wellingtons, the Bacons, Thomas O'Neil and Henry McConville are prominent. Of those who gained distinction in the conflict Charles Devens, Josiah Pickett, William S. Lincoln and A. B. R. Sprague are well-known. Worcester sent 3,927 men to the War for the Union, at a total direct money cost of $586,054. Of this amount $245,653 was paid for bounties and expense of recruiting; $93,650 commutation and substitutes; and $246,751 State aid to families.

Rev. Abijah P. Marvin's *Worcester in the War of the Rebellion* is an interesting and valuable book, which gives a very full account of Worcester's part in sustaining the Union. Some hasty and unjust criticism followed its publication in consequence of certain errors made at the Adjutant-General's office, for which the author was not responsible. Most of these errors are corrected in the last edition. Histories of the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth regiments have been published. *The Story of Company A*, Twenty-fifth Regiment, by Samuel H. Putnam, has been widely noticed and much commended as a true picture of the daily life of a soldier. The history of the "Fighting Fifteenth" is now in course of preparation.

The memory of Worcester soldiers is kept green by two worthy memorials of stone and bronze on the Common. The marble monument to Colonel Timothy Bigelow of the Revolution was dedicated on the 19th of April, 1861, almost at same hour that

Massachusetts soldiers were pouring out their blood in the streets of Baltimore on that fateful day. The beautiful Soldier's Monument further east on the same ground was erected in 1874 at a cost of over $50,000. A tall brown-stone shaft in Rural Cemetery commemorates the bravery and life-sacrifice of General George B. Boomer, who fell at Champion Hill, May 22, 1863. The memory of Sergeant Plunkett, "The Armless Hero of Fredericksburg," is honored by a portrait in Mechanics Hall.

George H. Ward Post, No. 10, was organized April 13, 1865. Between two and three thousand members have joined this Post since its formation, and many thousand dollars have been dispensed in relief funds. The Women's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans were formed in 1883, and the Daughters of Veterans in 1890, all auxiliary to the Grand Army.

Of Worcester military companies, past and present, The Worcester Artillery was active from 1783 to 1838. The Independent Cadets, formed during the threatened war with France in 1798, disbanded soon after. The Light Infantry was organized in 1804. This company responded to the calls of the country in 1814 and 1861. It is now a part of the State militia. The Worcester Cavalry was in existence some twenty years, certainly from 1813 to 1826. The white silk flag of this company, now in the possession of Albert A. Lovell of Medfield, has the State arms and the mottoes: "God armeth the Patriot" and "For God and Our Country" on one side, and "Worcester Cavalry, 1st Brigade, Sixth Division," on the other. The Worcester Rifle Corps, established in 1823, was disbanded in 1835. The City Guards, organized as the Harrison Guards in 1840, is now attached to the militia. It was in the three months' service in the Rebellion. A history of this company has recently been prepared by Lieutenant Samuel Hathaway. The Jackson Guards was an Irish company which was suppressed by Governor Gardner in Know-Nothing times. The Emmet Guards, formed in 1860, was in the three months' service in 1861, and is now a part of the State militia. The Chamberlain Light Battery ("Battery B, M. V. M.), is of more recent organization, and the Wellington Rifles is a militia company formed in 1894. The new Armory building, at the

junction of Salisbury and Grove streets, was completed in 1890, at a cost of nearly $125,000.

The State Guards, organized in 1861, will be remembered for the valuable service performed in war-time in doing escort duty at soldiers' funerals and on other necessary occasions. It was composed mostly of elderly men. This company made its last public appearance at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, July 15, 1874. The Worcester Continentals, the only independent company at present, paraded for the first time July 4, 1876. The uniform is nearly a fac-simile of that worn by revolutionary soldiers, and the company always attracts much attention, and has gained a wide reputation.

Proceedings for 1895

(Part 4 of Vol. XIV.)

No. XLVI.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1895.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1896.
U. S. A. CXXX.

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PRESS OF F. S. BLANCHARD & CO.
MDCCCXCVI.

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* With power to add to its number.

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Admitted in 1895.

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Jerome Marble	Worcester
George Otis Ward	Worcester
Charles Edward Grant	Worcester
Parkman Tyler Denny	Leicester
William Howe Bliss	Worcester
Florence Edith Bliss	Worcester

PROCEEDINGS

For 1895.

277th Meeting.

TUESDAY evening, January 1st.

Present: Messrs. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hosmer, George Maynard, Potter, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Smith, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer, Whittemore.—14.

Librarian made special mention of a rifle carried by one of the minute men of Shrewsbury during the Revolutionary war and of two bee boxes presented by Mr. Freeman Brown.

The President read his Annual Address as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

At our last regular meeting a committee was chosen to consider the advisability of putting different departments of our work under the leadership of committees to be appointed each year. Inas-

much as a new departure in this respect is to be considered, perhaps it will not be amiss for me to deal briefly in my opening address with this question, and to make such suggestions relative thereto and to the management of the Society as to me seem pertinent. Without knowledge of what your committee will recommend, I desire to say that the proposition has my hearty approval. If active and efficient committees could be appointed, who would interest themselves in the various branches of our work, and bring their investigations and acquired knowledge before us on suitable occasions, our meetings would be more interesting and profitable, our improvement more substantial, and our printed proceedings more readable and instructive. My own idea is that at nearly every regular meeting one of these committees should present to us some views and observations upon the questions which are engaging the special attention of its members. The committee should select the essayist, and see that the subject matter of the essay is fairly discussed by one or more speakers. In this way we should have brought before us, from time to time, the facts and reflections which would come from careful study and preparation, and therefore would be worth our attention and preservation in our annals.

It seems to me that there should be committees upon archæology, biography, local history, general history, modern and colonial customs and habits, contemporary events, and social entertainment. Each committee could at least once a year provide a good intellectual feast or social entertainment for us and our friends.

As women are now admitted to membership, they should have a place on the committees, and young people also. Of course we cannot hope to have many women or young people members of the Society at the present price of admission and rate of annual assessment, but by reducing the cost of membership to women and young people, it is probable that our list of members could be greatly enlarged. In addition to our annual field day, would it not be well for us to have a social or ladies' evening as often as once a year? Such an occasion would have a tendency to im-

prove our own companionship and increase our acquaintance with others, and withal it might prove another medium of enjoyment and recreation to tired humanity. And even some light refreshment might add to the interest and enjoyableness of the occasion. Perhaps this plan savors of levity too much, but life is a pretty serious affair anyway, and it seems to me that it is not sinful for us now and then "to gladden this vale of sorrow with a wholesome laugh." Neither do I deem it sinful for us to rejoice and extend congratulations to each other whenever we succeed in any good undertaking or in a large reduction of our indebtedness. We have recently been told that it was premature for us to hold a jubilee meeting over a large reduction of our floating debt. On this theory it was premature for the Israelites to join in a triumphant song over the successful passage of the Red Sea, because they had not then reached their promised land. It was premature for our Pilgrim Fathers to observe a day of thanksgiving after the first summer at Plymouth, because their hardships had not then terminated and the Indians had not all disappeared. It was premature for the loyal Americans to rejoice over the victory of Gettysburg in 1863, because the Rebellion was not then wholly put down.

To my mind the Israelites did better when they sang of their triumphs than when they longed for the flesh pots of Egypt. After the Rubicon is passed, what is the use of looking backwards and longing for the "cozy quarters" on the further shore?

We, as a Society, have crossed the Rubicon and our bridges are burned behind us, and we had better now go forward and not backward, and look up and not down. We must now contend with the conditions which confront us, and let us proceed with a united front and with a sedate determination to do all we can with our present environment.

Thinking that rotation in office would be beneficial to the Society, and knowing that many of its members are better fitted than I by nature, taste and accomplishments, to fill the presidential chair, I desire thus early to announce that I must not be considered a candidate for re-election. I thank you heartily

for the three elections you have now given me to this high office, but at the close of my present term I shall ask to be relieved from the duties of President.

The following resolutions, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, were adopted:

The death of Deacon Rufus N. Meriam, which occurred at his home, No. 11 Kilby street, Worcester, December 2nd, 1894, removes from our midst one of our most patient, earnest and persistent workers.

The years during which he was permitted to join with us in carrying out and furthering the objects of this Society have been profited with many pleasant recollections of the fidelity of purpose, his genuine desire, as displayed in his every act, to encourage the growth and development of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

His regular attendance at the meetings and his frequent contributions to the museum, as well as to the literature and library of the society, is known to every one who has perused the pages of our proceedings covering the period of his membership. No member ever displayed more loyalty to the demands of the Society than he—always ready to perform his part, in so far as it came within his power.

Very few of our members, perhaps, really knew Deacon Meriam, so modest, so quiet and reserved was his nature. It was only little by little, as it came to the surface, that we began to realize what there was within the man. He usually said but little, but he thought a great deal, and many of his thoughts he placed in definite form for preservation.

The volumes of his manuscripts, treating on various subjects, written both in prose and verse, are of considerable proportions.

In consideration of the valued associations and services of our deceased fellow worker, it is

Resolved, That the members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity learned with profound regret of the death of one of their number, Deacon Rufus N. Meriam;

That we are deeply mindful of the great loss we have been called upon to bear through his demise, and that we would extend our deepest sympathy to his grief-stricken family in their severe affliction; and it is further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the action of this Society on this occasion to the widow of the deceased.

After the reading by Mr. Crane of a poem composed by Deacon Meriam, entitled, "Waiting," the meeting adjourned.

278th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, February 5th.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, Gould, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Potter.—6.

Thomas A. Dickinson presented an amendment to the Constitution proposing to change the name to "The Worcester Historical Society."

Adjourned.

279th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 5th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Cutler, L. B. Chase, Davidson, Dickinson, Ely, Gould, Hutchins, T. G. Kent, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Paine, Potter, F. P. Rice, Salisbury, Seagrave, Staples, Thompson, Whittemore.—20.

Librarian reported 512 additions.

Frank D. Perry elected an active member.

Announcement made of the deaths of the following named members and resolutions ordered:

Hon. Phinehas Ball, Rev. S. D. Hosmer and David S. Messinger.

M. A. Maynard was elected a member of the Standing Committee on Nominations in place of Rev. S. D. Hosmer, deceased.

After full discussion the proposed amendment to the Constitution, changing the name of the Society, as well as the signed protests and resolutions opposing such action, was indefinitely postponed.

Report of committee arranging a series of committees for the Society's work was read, ordered printed, and the Secretary instructed to mail copy to each member.

Adjourned.

280th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 2nd.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Burbank, L. B. Chase, Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, J. L. Estey, Gould, Harlow, Hutchins, C. R. Johnson, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, J. C. Otis, Potter, F. P. Rice, Sawyer, Staples, Whittemore and H. W. Wyman.—22. One visitor.

Librarian reported 269 additions, making special mention of a collection of coins contributed by Rev. Samuel May of Leicester.

George Burton Stowe was elected an active member.

The following memorials and resolutions were adopted:

UPON THE DEATH OF SAMUEL DANA HOSMER.

Died in Worcester, on January, 1895, Rev. Samuel Dana Hosmer, aged 65 years. A native of Boston, he was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1850, and after a year of travel in Europe and the Holy Land, he studied theology at the Andover Seminary.

He was ordained to the ministry at Eastport, Me., and was settled successively at Nantucket, South Natick, Hyde Park and Auburn.

A resident of this city the past few years, he was highly esteemed among his brethren of the Congregational denomination, and won the sincere regard of all his friends and acquaintances.

His death seemed sudden, and his going out from among us leaves a void which cannot be filled.

In testimony of their appreciation of his work and character, the members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity place on record the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in his death this Society loses one of its most valued and useful members. Constant in his attendance at the meetings, cheerful and ready in the discharge of duties assigned to him, and always faithful to the best interests of the Association, his absence will long be deplored.

Resolved, That his thorough knowledge, accurate scholarship and careful methods of investigation have served greatly to aid and encourage his associates, while his contributions to the publications have reflected credit upon the Society. His many excellent qualities of mind and heart strengthened more and more the ties of friendship as time went on, and bound him closely to his fellow members, in whose tender memories he holds an abiding place.

Resolved, That the members of this Society extend to the family of their deceased associate and brother their heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the Secretary is instructed to transmit a copy

of these resolutions to the widow and daughters of Mr. Hosmer.

UPON THE DEATH OF PHINEHAS BALL.

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Phinehas Ball this community has lost an upright and public-spirited citizen, and this Society an eminent and worthy member. We can truthfully bear witness to his fidelity to every enterprise in which he was interested, and to his conscientiousness in every act of labor of his life. Whether performing the high duties of Chief Magistrate of Worcester, or responsible duties of civil engineer in the construction of sewerage systems, or water works for municipalities, or in the more humble duties of every-day life, he was always equally faithful, and acted as if he was ever in the presence of the Great Task Master's eye. We are profoundly grateful for what he has done for us and this community, and we desire to record our great respect for his character and our deep sympathy for his family in their bereavement. And to this end it is directed that this resolution be extended upon the records of the Society, and a copy thereof be sent by our Secretary to his family.

Mr. Levi B. Chase of Sturbridge read the following paper upon "Tantousque in Nipnet and the Earliest Trails and Paths in the Interior of Massachusetts," illustrating same by a well-drawn map of Indian trails:

EARLY INDIAN TRAILS.

LEVI B. CHASE.

In the extreme southwestern part of the county of Worcester is a region of considerable natural beauty, diversified as it is by a variety of scenery, holding in its centre the valley of the Quinebaug river.

The upheaval of rock, causing the wrinkles in the earth's surface here, has a formation peculiarly uniform in its rugged character over a territory extending twenty or more miles north and south and about half that distance the other way.

The trend of the rock strata is invariably northeasterly and southwesterly; and that governs the general course or shape of the hills, some of them extending for miles, with a more of less precipitous or rocky slope on the eastern side and occasionally throwing up a pinnacle to a considerable height.

Between these long parallel ridges are corresponding valleys, holding throughout their length, at the lowest sag, long swamps, rocky ravines or natural ponds. All these features elongated in the same direction, overlap each other, and thus combine to make up the natural barrier to east and west thoroughfare, which has not, except as the valley of the Quinebaug river furnishes the opening, even at this day been overcome.

THE RIVER.

The original source of the Quinebaug river is a pond called by the Indians Quassuck. It is situated in the southwesterly part of the region which has been described, and is now called "Lead-mine" pond.

A brook takes the overflow of Quassuck in a southerly direction about two miles to Mashapaug, just over the line in the state of Connecticut, where it receives its first tributary flowing from Mashapaug lake.

The Quinebaug river there turns westerly, then northward into

Massachusetts again, running in a northerly course through the east part of the town of Holland to East Brimfield, having thus far passed through Hamilton reservoir and Kesioge pond, and received from the west the important tributary called the "Great" or "Town brook," which takes the water-shed of a large part of the towns of Brimfield and Wales, and is also the outlet of Sherman's pond in Brimfield.

At East Brimfield it receives from the north the considerable brook flowing from Little Alum pond.

The river then turns to the eastward, entering Sturbridge about midway between the northern and southern bounds of the town, and there receives from the north the drainage of Potepog valley, which includes Long pond reservoir, and "Big Alum" pond.

After entering Sturbridge the Quinebaug river winds its way in an easterly course about two miles, then it bends abruptly south and then southeasterly; receiving there the Cedar pond brook which comes down from the north. It continues the latter course a distance of a mile or more, receiving the Hamant brook from the south, and from the north the considerable tributary which conveys the overflow of the Tantousque lake and the water-shed of a long valley to the northward. This lake, three hundred rods long and one hundred rods wide, lying close to the eastern side of Walker mountain, which rises precipitously, almost from the water's edge, has long been known as Walker pond. The name has been changed, however, by consent of the public, expressed by vote of the town of Sturbridge at the annual meeting in 1894, to Tantousque lake or pond. The brook therefore may properly be called Tantousque brook.

Thence the river runs southward about a mile further, and there receives from the southwest the Breakneck brook. This brook has its origin at the Breakneck pond, situated near the border of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and not far from Mashapaug lake, the water of which is tributary to the river at its first rise. At this point the river is about two miles east of Quassuck pond, its original source. It has already made a circuit of from fourteen to eighteen miles, and in all its course the

point of greatest distance from its starting place is not above three miles. Fourteen natural ponds and lakes have contributed to make up a river five rods in width.

After this the river has an eastward course about a mile, then northward nearly another mile to the cliff called "Oregon," which turns it abruptly to the east through the village of Southbridge.

The territory so nearly enclosed by the circuit of the river which has been described is elevated, and much of it is extremely wild and broken; and is "ye hill at Tantousque, where the black lead is," which was granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to John Winthrop, Jr., in 1644. The ancient mine of graphite is upon the west side of Quassuck pond.

THE VALLEY.

The valley of the Quinebaug river furnishes the opening through which passes what is called in the early town records "the great road."

One who is in Oxford, Dudley or Woodstock, and desires to drive to Springfield by country road the most direct, will go through this valley,—the way along which the road of the white man and the path of the Indian has run, from time immemorial.

THE FORDWAY.

Nearly in the centre of the valley, a few rods from the grounds of the Worcester South Agricultural Society, is a fordway across Cedar pond brook, which is worthy of special mention. The barriers that obstruct east and west passage on the north are brought down to this point by Cedar pond and swampy land, while the thoroughfare is kept from bearing further south by the elbow of the river Quinebaug, backed by miles of barriers in that direction.

The town road as first laid out passed over this fordway, and a small bridge yet marks the place. Subsequently the road was

straightened by making a bridge and a fill across the swamp and brook a few rods further north.

This beautiful valley and the hills that make it was called by the aborigines Tantousque—Tan-tas'-que (a as in far). The crossing at Cedar brook is now named the Old Fordway at Tantousque.

INDIAN PATHS.

The records and other writings of the early period of the colony form the source of the limited knowledge now existing in regard to Indian paths; but the present purpose may be more conveniently served by following the local historians of the surrounding towns.

THE OLD CONNECTICUT PATH.

"It ran from Cambridge up the northerly bank of Charles river to Waltham Centre, thence to the north end of Cochituate pond in Framingham, thence southwesterly through South Framingham, Hopkinton, Westboro, Grafton, Sutton to Oxford." Regarding the course of this path from Oxford, it is the object of this paper to illustrate and prove by a group of records, supported by topographical conditions, the fact of a continuation from this place to the westward, of this Old Connecticut path, which has not been noticed by the local historians of this vicinity.

The proposition is that this path crossed the line of the main street of Oxford village, and that the "Quabaug path" mentioned in the history of that town was the continuation of the same, extending through Charlton and Sturbridge to Quabaug Old Fort in Brimfield, and so on to the Connecticut river; and that it was the best known path of the Indians, and the earliest one traversed by white men between the Bay settlements and the country "upon the long river."

There was an important path from southeastern Massachusetts, which was called, in the Indian deed of the old town of Mendon—date about 1660,—the "Parth to Nipmuck great pond."

The Indian deed conveyed land on both sides of the path, so many miles south, and so many miles north, of that then well-defined landmark.

Nipmuck great pond is understood to be the one with the long name in the town of Webster; and as the Indian village was northwest of the pond, or on Oxford side, it practically brought this path to a junction with the one which ran westward to Quabaug Old Fort.

In the history of Windham county, Conn., mention is made of a well-known path of the Indians from Mount Hope and the Narragansett country to Wabbaquasset, now Woodstock, known as the "Providence path." Another, the route of which is there described, came from Norwich and the seacoast to the same place, and was called the "Nipmuck path."

These two paths united at Woodstock, and continued as one path to Sturbridge, and there joined the double path leading west from Oxford. The precise route of the double path from Woodstock is indicated by the one found, and noted on their earliest records, by the first settlers of Sturbridge.

It entered Southbridge over Lebanon hill; thence in a direct course it passed over Denison hill to Quinebaug river below the shuttle factory; crossing at the ancient fordway there into Sturbridge, rising and following the ridge of Fiske hill to the north end, where it united with the path from Oxford. It then passed down the western slope of the hill to one of the two fordways over Tantousque brook, the one opposite Sturbridge Common being the one most likely to have been used by the Indians.

The united paths, before reaching the Old Fordway at Tantousque, struck off a branch northeasterly to the Indian village of Quobagud, five or six miles distant on the shore of Podunk pond. This branch is followed by a public highway called "New Boston road."

All the paths converging from the east and southeast were united before reaching the Old Fordway, and so continued to Fiskdale village. The course was thence to the north end of the old pond now covered by the Long pond reservoir; thence to

Little Alum pond in Brimfield, around its southern shore in the Capt. Darius Charles farm, and through the Deacon Tarbell farm to Quabaug Old Fort.

"This fort, situated in Brimfield north of Sherman's pond, on what is now called Indian hill, is named in the contemporary records oftener than any of the neighboring defenses. * * The messengers and agents sent at different times by the English authorities to the Quabaugs, for one purpose or another, often mention their stop at Quabaug Old Fort." Mr. Temple mentioned four paths that converged here. The great western path from Quabaug Old Fort passed north of Steerage Rock to the bend of the Quabaug river; parting there, one branch kept on south of the river to Springfield, the other crossed the river into Palmer and on to the Great Falls of the Connecticut, now Holyoke city. Another path ran to the falls of Ware river; and still another to the important village of Wickabaug, now West Brookfield. It is equally certain that a considerable path went southward from the fort; and the great path that has been described, coming from the east, makes up the number of six paths which converged at the Qaubaug Old Fort.

It is desirable here particularly to note that the several paths that have been mentioned as converging from the east and from the west towards the Old Fordway at Tantousque, include all that are described by local historians of surrounding towns and represented by them to be the long-distance paths of the Indians. The fact that a knowledge of these has been transmitted to our time is a sufficient evidence of their importance, and of the constant use of the connecting link at Tantousque.

VILLAGES.

The native inhabitants had their small cluster of wigwams on suitable ground at the outlet of nearly every one of the natural ponds that are the sources of the Quinebaug river. The sites occupied along the valley of the great path will be particularly designated.

THE TANTOUSQUES.

The Indian paths in their westward course passed over Fiske hill and down the slope to the valley of the Tantousque brook. The general course of the brook is southerly, winding its way through low meadow lands the whole distance from the lake to the river, excepting at places along its course a half mile to a mile apart, where a rod or two of hard land, over which the brook tumbles to a lower level of meadow, furnishes the natural fordway. Two of these fordways were available for the westward bound paths. The one near Sturbridge Common is likely to have been used for the southeastern path from Wabbaquasset or Woodstock. Another, three-fourths of a mile further up the brook, where the Pistol pond dam has been built, was used by the Oxford path.

Stray specimens of the stone implements of the natives have been found in the gardens about the Common, and all up and down the valley.

The location of two village sites upon the brook is founded upon the tradition of there having been found at these points in former years a considerable number of stone implements. The lower site is upon a knoll by the side of the brook not far above its entrance into the river. The other place is at what was called, before the town was settled, the "Eel Weirs"; which is nearly two miles above the other, the two paths passing between the two sites and not very near either of them. A very fine specimen of a stone mortar, and more than one pestle, were found within the valley of this brook. The mortar was kept at the hotel for many years, until a proprietor sold it out of the state.

TANTOUSQUE VILLAGE.

The site of this village is one mile westward of Sturbridge centre, and is enclosed in the grounds of the Worcester South Agricultural Society. It had a beautiful situation upon the knoll back of where now is the "grand stand," and the wigwams extended to the pond and along the south shore. In point of loca-

tion, this would seem to have been the finest and also the most important of any place in Tantousque. It was on the route of the united great path, but a short distance from the Old Fordway, towards which all paths converge, the same in old times as is true in the present.

For food supply it was favorably situated upon the outlet of Cedar pond, and convenient to the best of river fishing places; and it had on every hand many acres of level and easily tilled corn land. Notwithstanding the fact that the land has been a plow-field more than a hundred years, recent investigation and discoveries prove that the inhabitants of this place were comparatively considerable in numbers and enterprise, with probably a resident sachem. When the race-track was being prepared, there was a "storehouse" or large deposit of "blanks" or "blank-blades" found buried in the ground. These blanks were chipped and wrought leaf-shape, and about a quarter of an inch thick. * This work was done at the quarry; producing in that manner an article convenient for transportation and traffic. A hoard of these was buried in the ground for safe keeping, or to render the material softer for future work. They were there ready to be finished or specialized by the local arrowhead maker into perforators, arrowheads, spears or knives, as the demand might be.

This hoard, so carefully hidden by the simple prehistoric people residing here, was their stock in store from which to draw for the manufacture of articles indispensable in their condition and mode of living—a stock in trade, a standard of the wealth of the community, the product of labor and enterprise.

† The late Mr. Wheaton Knights carried the whole collection, the product of this discovery, to the then editor of the Southbridge *Journal*, Mr. William B. Morse. Mr. Morse was told that he could keep them until called for. With a statement of these conditions Mr. Morse, upon leaving Southbridge, delivered them to the adopted son of Mr. Daniel Whitford. The Whitfords,

* *Popular Science*, September, 1893.

†Statement of Mrs. D. Harrington, sister of W. B. Morse.

father and son, and also Mr. Knights are deceased, and the articles are said to be in the Southbridge museum.

A whole specimen of a scalping knife was found at or near Tantousque village, and that, with other valuable Indian relics found in Sturbridge, are owned by Mr. G. F. Daniels, the historian of Oxford. A large number of arrows have been found.

FISKDALE WIGWAMS.

There were some wigwams upon the sunny slope back of the "old tannery" in Fiskdale. Beds of "firestones" and ashes, many fragments of Indian pottery, a stone pipe, and probably other things, were found.

The natives, who occupied the village sites that have been thus far noted, may be grouped under the clan name of Tantousques.

The next group of villages reached by the path in its course westward, about a mile from Fiskdale Wigwam, were the homes of the PUTIKOOKUPPOGGS.

The upper part of the valley still retains the name of Potepog, which is the old name made shorter and pronounceable. The change in the orthographical construction of the name, and its application at the present time to a part only of its ancient territory, came about very naturally. The earliest settlers of Brookfield being contemporary with our Indian inhabitants passed the name down, applied to that part included in their own town; while at the time of the settlement of Sturbridge all knowledge of the Potepog Indians or their home had become extinct.

In reference to that early time, the name Potepog may be used as synonymous with Putikookuppogg and be applied to the whole territory that was the home of that clan. The valley brook will be called Potepog brook.

The homes of the Potepogs were in a group of four or five villages, located in a row extending north and south a distance of three or four miles.

INDIAN FIELD HILL.

"The hill here, called Indian field hill, and sometimes Jane's hill, had large planting fields, and from the signs observed in

later times, was evidently a permanent dwelling-place of the natives. Many relics of various kinds have been found here." —*Temple.*

This place, near Sturbridge and Brimfield line, is about one mile south of Quinebaug river at the point opposite the entrance of Potepog brook, which comes down from the north.

RIVER VILLAGE.

This place was in the angle formed by the junction of the Potepog brook with the river; and it was in their ancient corn-field of many acres that the modern tillers of the soil have found their relics.

A third or half a mile up the Potepog brook beyond the corn-fields, the valley becomes narrow, enclosed on all sides by hills of varied form. From the river two miles away, and prominently central in the view from all below, the conical pinnacle of Mount Dan seems to claim ownership of the scene. Northerly of this prominent hill, the Potepog valley broadens and loses its marked outlines.

High up under the left wing of old Mount Dan, and invisible from the surrounding country, is Alum pond, which is one mile long, half a mile wide, and of great depth, fed entirely by springs that are below high-water mark. The overflow of the pond is precipitated at once down a hillside, where, before the reservoir was made, it united with Potepog brook.

POTEPOG WIGWAMS.

"A cluster of wigwams stood below the Hodges place," says Mr. Temple, "near Sturbridge line." A district or neighborhood which includes this locality is still called Potepog. The site is below the outlet of a small natural pond, and the northernmost of the Potepog group. The notice of this site is given position here that the following more important places lying southerly between this and the River Village may come last in the order of mention.

PUTIKOOKUPPOGG VILLAGE.

It was included in Rev. John Eliot's 1,000 acres; and when the General Court in 1664 granted him 4,000 acres, to include the former Indian gift, for the purpose of establishing a praying town of the Indians like that at Natick, the language of the Court is: "In answer to the petition of Mr. John Eliot in behalf of the Indians at Putikookuppogg," etc.

Years ago some stone relics were found at this place; among them were a chisel (perhaps tomahawk), a gouge and a stone mortar or corn mill; also spears and arrows. Near the outlet of Alum pond, a "storehouse" of upwards of fifty pieces in various stages of manufacture, from blank-blades to finished implements, was found carefully laid up in the form of a pyramid, with the smallest on the top. The best of them were given to Amherst College. The site is probably above the junction of Alum pond brook with Potepog brook.

SACHEM'S HOME.

The central village of the group was between the village of Putikookuppogg on the north and the River Village on the south. The south line of Mr. Eliot's tract ran between this place and Putikookuppogg; and "Springfield old road" was, as regards the line, in about the same place. The wigwams were on the banks of a beautiful pond 270 rods long and 70 wide, having hard-land shores on every side, and clear water of unceasing flow. Open to the southern breeze, it was yet remarkably sheltered from the cold winds in all other directions. A flattened knoll at the south end was well adapted for holding their great dances, or for any public need. Southward, extending to River Village, were many acres of plains land, well adapted to the raising of corn and beans.

The water of the Long pond reservoir, as it is raised above the old pond, covers the ground that was once the shore, and the soil has been washed away, exposing to view the stone remains of the prehistoric people who once occupied the site. The quality of the various articles that have been found well sustains the propo-

sition that a location, so preferable to either of the others in the group, would be likely to be the dwelling place of the Sachem of the Potepog clan.

Among the articles found at Sachem's Home are the following: a fragment of Indian pottery, with tasteful ornamentation around the border; a part of the tally-stone of a warrior, with three marks—perhaps the number he had taken of scalps; a fragment of his scalping knife; a piece of ochre, with the marks of a flint where he last scraped up the dust of which to make his war paint. Pieces of graphite have been found: one pierced with a hole for a string, and all of them smooth and rounded by use in painting their faces. Some flint arrow or spear points found there are of superior quality and finish.

The names of the good Indians, Wattallooweekin and Nakin, may be associated with Sachem's Home.

The land they gave, in 1655, to Rev. John Eliot was north of this village, having Alum pond at the northeast corner and the south line on "Springfield old road."

The foregoing are all the localities within the limits of the town of Sturbridge that are as yet known to have furnished sufficient evidence of occupancy, to be called wigwam sites.

A very fine specimen of a stone axe and some other things have been found at Quassuck or Leadmine pond.

Preserved in collections which are in neighboring towns are valuable articles that are properly marked as from Sturbridge; but it is not known at which village any one of them was found.

Scores, probably nearly a hundred, of the stone implements of our Tantousque Indians are known to have been carried out of this town within the past twenty-five years.

The next village in course along the path was at Little Alum pond, over the line in Brimfield, about one and one-half miles from Sachem's Home. The wigwams were on a knoll between the present highway and the pond, southerly of the outlet brook.

The westward-bound path continued on south of the pond to Quabaug Old Fort and Sherman pond.

The Indian implements found at Sherman pond and at each of the other ponds tributary to the Quinebaug in the towns of Holland and Union, appear to be fully equal in number to what have been found at ponds in Sturbridge.

INDIAN HOUSES.

Their wigwams or houses were constructed as follows: Poles or branches of trees were set in the ground in a circle, and made to converge at the top, and there tied together. To this framework was tied a covering of mats or bark, leaving a small opening at the top for the escape of the smoke from the fire beneath.

The better sort had also a lining of mats or furs. Mats served as hangings for houses, and, with or without skins, according to the season, couches for repose; for which latter use they were laid upon wooden supports a foot or two from the ground. A mat or skin arranged to drop over a small opening served for a door; and of these there were usually two, opposite each other, so that the one that was for the time being to the windward would remain always closed.

Their weirs were a rude cage of sticks and stones, in which the bewildered fish were easily caught. Other devices for fishing were those of the scoop-net, the cylindrical basket, and the waving of torches over the water to attract to the surface the larger fish, there to be struck by a spear.

They raised maize or Indian corn, the squash, the pumpkin and the bean now called the Seiva bean.

Their hoe was made from a clam shell, or a moose's shoulder blade fastened into a wooden handle.

In the winter they shot or snared, or caught in pitfalls the moose, the bear and the deer; in the summer with still less trouble, procured for themselves a variety of birds; and they obtained nuts, roots and berries in their season.

Bread they knew not how to make; but the parched kernels of corn were eaten whole, or crushed with a stone pestle in a wooden or stone mortar to the consistency of meal; it was then mixed with water, and made into a paste, which was called nook-

hik. Corn was also boiled either alone into hominy, or else mixed with beans, in which case the compound was called succotash.

Flesh and fish were cooked by roasting before a fire on the point of a stick, broiling on hot coals or stone, or boiling in vessels of stone, earthen or wood.

Of their clothing an early writer says: "Their coats are made of divers sorts of Skins, whence they have their Deer-skin Coats, their Beaver Coats, their Otter Coats, their Rakoon-skin Coats and Squiril-skin coats. They have also a Coat or Mantle curiously made of the finest and fairest feathers of their Turkeys, which their old men make, and is with them as velvet is with us in Esteem. Within this Coat or Skin they creep very contentedly by day or night, in the house or in the woods. They have also the skin of a great Beast called the Moose, as big as an Ox, which some call a red Deer, which they commonly paint for their Summer Wearing, with a variety of Forms and Colours."

In further illustration of the frequent scenes at these little villages, also as furnishing evidence of the importance and constant use of the old Tantousque path, the following quotation from Hubbard's "History of New England," written in 1679, will be in place here as follows:

Every noated place of fishing or hunting was usually a distinct Seigniory; and thither all their friends and allyes of the neighborhood used to resort in the time of yeere to attend those seasons; partly for recreation, and partly to make provisions for the yeere.

Such places as they chose for their abode were usually at the Falls of great Rivers, or neare the seaside where was any convenience of catching such as every summer and winter used to come upon the coast; att which times they used, like good fellows, to make all common; and then those who had entertained their neighbors by the seaside, expected the like kindness from them againe up higher in the country; and were wont to have their great dances for mirth at those general meetings.

With such kind of intercourse were their affayres and commerce carried on between those that lived up in the country and those that were seated on the seacoast about the havens and channells that issued into the sea; where there used to be at all times clams, muscles and oasters, and in the summer season lobsters,

bass or mullet, and sturgeon of which they used to take great plenty and dry them in the smoake, and keep them the rest of the yeere.

Up higher at the Falls of the great Rivers they used to take salmon, shad and alewives that they used in great quantityes, more than cartloads, in the spring to pass up into the fresh water ponds and lakes, therein to spawne, of all which they, with their weirs used to take great store for theire use. In all such places there was wont to be great resort.

This quotation of a contemporary writer is of much interest. The cartloads of fish that every spring passed up into our ponds, gives us the reason that the Indian wigwams clustered at the outlet of each and every one of them.

The writer shows us why there were well-known paths from Massachusetts bay, the Bay of Cape Cod, and the havens and channels about Providence, and from Norwich and New London, towards the fresh water ponds and the falls of the rivers of the interior. We have traced these several paths to a point at Tantousque; and then, having passed through this place as one great path, there were diverging paths to all the noted places for fishing.

We also learn that these places were distinct seigniories; confirming what was written by William Pynchon in 1647, as follows: "There are severall smale Sachims of Quabaug, and in all near-places there are others male Sachims, no one Sachim doth rule all."

In the year 1633, when Boston was an infant settlement, about three years of age, enterprises of discovery and trade began to be undertaken.

The journal of Gov. John Winthrop contains the following brief entry under date of Sept. 4, 1633:

"John Oldham and three with him went over land to Connecticut to trade. The sachems used them kindly and gave them some beaver.

"They brought of the hemp which grows there in great abundance, and is now much better than the English.

"He accounts it to be about one hundred and sixty miles. He brought some black lead, whereof the Indians told him there was a whole rock. He lodged at Indian towns all the way."

This is all that is recorded of that notable journey, the first visit of the white man to the interior of Massachusetts.

Perhaps in all their journey there is no place where to-day the place of their footsteps can be so nearly determined as at the Old Fordway in Tantousque.

The pieces of black lead found at Sachem's Home are suggestive of the manner in which the discovery of the mine was made; indeed those very pieces may have been seen and handled by John Oldham; whereof the Indians told him there was a whole rock.

The mine is two or three miles southerly of the Indian villages that lie on the great path.

Two years later, 1635, Gov. Winthrop writes: "About sixty men, women and little children went by land towards Connecticut with their horses (heifers?) and swine, and, after a tedious and difficult journey, arrived safe there."

Again October 26, the same year, as follows:

"There came twelve men from Connecticut. They had been ten days on their journey and had lost one of their company, drowned in the ice by the way; and had been all starved, but that by God's providence they lighted upon an Indian wigwam."

William Pynchon founded his colony at Springfield that same year, 1635; and the following year a road was marked through from Springfield to Boston. This road or path was called the "Old Connecticut path" and "Springfield old road;" and it has been celebrated in story by Dr. J. G. Holland's historical novel bearing the title of "The Bay Path."* It appears to have been the only path from Springfield to Boston for ten or twelve years, until 1648, at which time Gov. Winthrop writes: "This year a new way was found out by Nashaway (Lancaster), which avoided much of the hilly way."

* In the History of Springfield are found the following extracts from the earliest records of that town:

In November, 1646, it was ordered by the town: "That Jno. Clarke or those that shall joyne with him in ye burninge of Tarr shall have liberty to gether candlewood in ye playne in ye Bay path: provided they come not to gether any in this side the great pond and ye swamps that point out from it

In describing the course of this "new way," Rev. Mr. Temple says: "This road left the Old Connecticut path in the town of Weston," and he describes its course through Lancaster, New Braintree, West Brookfield and Warren, "entering Brimfield just north of Hubbard's hill, and struck the southern trail east of Steerage Rock, and so continued to Springfield."

The location of the section of Mr. Pynchon's road from Oxford to Brimfield was discovered in the following manner:

In 1729 an association of gentlemen obtained from the General Court of Massachusetts a grant of the public land "lying between Brimfield and Oxford, Brookfield and the Province line," for a new township, which was afterwards settled and incorporated and received the name of Sturbridge. As early as the following spring, 1730, the grantees proceeded to lay out a portion of their land for settlement. A description of the lots surveyed was recorded in what is called the Proprietor's Book. These earliest records contain occasional mention of the "Brimfield and Oxford path" or "the old path," and "old fordways." As found in the book, these references convey to the casual reader no knowledge of the location of these paths. The careful description of the lots has made it possible, however, to make a map of the town according to the proprietor's survey.

A knowledge of the locations where paths and fordways are mentioned in the old records has thus been obtained; and by minute and long continued investigation upon the ground, the paths have been traced from point to point of record.

Near where the old Oxford and Sturbridge line crosses the McKinstry brook, mention is made of the "old Oxford road or

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to Chickopee river and the Mill river which is judged to be about five miles from the town"

April, 1647, the surveyors of highways were ordered to open a "Horse-way over the meddow to ye Bay path."

And the following direct statement quoted from Rev. John Eliot:

The Apostle Eliot wrote at Windsor in 1649: "20 myles up the river layeth Springfield where Mr. Moxon is pastor. And this town overland from the Bay layeth: 80: or: 90: myles South West and is the road way to all the towns upon this river and lye more southward."

path." The reference is found in the record of the perambulation of the town lines in 1740, and establishes the fact sufficiently for historical purposes; but the antiquarian is not satisfied: a visit to the spot discovers the fordway, and in both directions the path is plainly visible. Towards Oxford it has been followed to the interior of the town of Charlton, going eastward through the valley south of the centre, in the right direction to meet and become the continuation of the Quabaug path mentioned in the "History of Oxford." In the opposite direction, westward from the point of record on Oxford old line, it ran through Mrs. McGilpin's farm to a small field surrounded by pasture land, in the northwest part of the S. F. Marsh farm.

The path from Woodstock entered at this place; and there are facts of record and local indications which prove this spot to have been a place of halting or camping for those who were passing along these paths.

From there to the Old Fordway at Tantousque, it is plainly traceable wherever the ground has not been disturbed by the plow or other circumstance, with one point of record midway. It crossed Tantousque brook, where now the Pistol pond dam is situated.

From the Old Fordway it was overlaid generally by the earliest town way to a point back of Mr. G. N. Bacon's store in Fiskdale. It crossed the Potepog valley north of Sachem's Home, and continued as directly as possible to the outlet of Little Alum pond.

Thence the ancient path is still traceable, winding south of the pond through the Capt. Darius Charles farm, there becoming the path described in the "History of Brimfield;" it passed through the Deacon Tarbell farm, over the southern slope of Indian hill, and Hubbard's hill, going north of Steerage Rock, and so on to Springfield.

It is William Pynchon's road opened in 1636, following the general course of the path of the Indians which had been traversed three years previously by John Oldham. It was the Bay path of Dr. J. G. Holland's historical novel.

The poetic language of Dr. Holland in regard to this path is as follows:

The principal communication with the eastern settlements was by a path marked by trees a portion of the distance and by slight clearing of brush and thicket for the remainder. No stream was bridged, no hill graded, and no marsh drained. The path led through woods which bore the marks of the centuries, over barren hills that had been licked by the Indians' hounds of fire, and along the banks of streams that the seine had never dragged. This path was known as the "Bay path," and received its name in the same manner as the multitudinous "old Bay roads" that lead to Boston from every quarter of Massachusetts.

It was wonderful what a powerful interest was attached to the Bay path. It was the channel through which laws were communicated, through which flowed news from distant friends, and through which came long loving letters and messages. It was the vaulted passage along which echoed the voices that called from across the ocean, and through which, like low-toned thunder, rolled the din of the great world.

That rough thread of soil, chopped by the blades of a hundred streams, was a bond that radiated at each terminus into a thousand fibres of love and interest and hope and memory. It was the one way left open through which the sweet tide of sympathy might flow.

But it was also associated with fears, and the imagination often clothed it with terrors, of which experience and observation had furnished only sparsely scattered hints. The boy, as he heard the stories of the path, went slowly to bed, and dreamed of lithe wild-cats squatted stealthily on overhanging limbs, or the long leap through the air upon the doomed horseman, and the terrible death in the woods.

Or, in the midnight camp he heard through the low forest arches—crushed down by the weight of the darkness—the long drawn howl of the hungry wolf. Or, sleeping in his tent or by his fire, he was awakened by the crackling sticks, and lying breathless, heard a lonely bear as he snuffed and grunted about his ears. Or, riding along blithely, and thinking of no danger, a band of straying Pequots arose, with swift arrows to avenge the massacre of their kindred.

The Bay path was charmed ground—a precious passage,—and during the spring, the summer and the early autumn, hardly a settler of Agawam went out of doors or changed his position in the fields, or looked up from his labor, or rested on his oars upon the bosom of the river, without turning his eyes to the point at which that path opened from the brow of the wooded hill upon

the east; where now the bell of the huge arsenal tells hourly of the coming of a stranger along the path of time.

And when some worn and weary man came in sight, upon his half-starved horse, or two or three pedestrians bending beneath their packs, and swinging their sturdy staves, were seen approaching, the village was astir from one end to the other. Whoever the comer might be, he was welcomed with a cordiality and universality that were not so much an evidence of hospitality, perhaps, as of the wish to hear of the welfare of those who were loved, or to feel the kiss of one more wave from the great ocean of the world.

And when one of the settlers started forth upon the journey to the Bay, with his burden of letters and messages, and his numberless commissions for petty purchases, the event was well known to every individual, and the adventurer received the benefit of public prayers for the prosperity of his passage and the safety of his return.

It was of this same path that Dr. Holland writes as follows:

In ten years, the Bay path had been changed from a simple bridle-path to a worn and frequented highway. Packed horses went and came upon it through all the summer and autumn; land-hunters, in merry parties, cantered along its shady aisles; emigrants coming from and returning to the Bay, with strange freights of children and household stuffs, and droves of cows and goats, crept along the solitudes which it divided, and lighted nightly their lonely fires; Mr. Pynchon, with a pleasant retinue of companions, which not unfrequently numbered some of the women of the plantation, went twice a year to attend the General Court, and the artery connecting the distant settlement with the body of the colony throbbed more freely with the life and influence of the growing heart.

As an Indian path, the Tantousque section was the connecting link between those that converged from the bays, channels and havens of the sea throughout the whole coast from Boston to New London and those that, beyond the divide, diverged in all directions to the ponds and rivers of the interior.

Its constant use by the natives was continued while they remained in the Nipnet country, or until the year 1676, when they were driven from their homes.

There are upon record several notable instances of parties passing this way, both Indians and white men, previous and during

King Philip's war; of which the details do not come within the scope of this article.

As a white man's bridle-path and cartway, it was opened by William Pynchon immediately after establishing his trading post at Springfield. It was the only way from Boston to Springfield until 1648, a period of ten or twelve years, when a new way was found out around through Lancaster. That, in turn, was superseded by the county road ordered to be laid out Dec. 23, 1673, at a court held at Charlestown; which was to go through Marlboro to Worcester, and so to Brookfield.

The old way had so far gone out of use as a white man's path that an early writer, referring to the Indians at Hassamenesit or Grafton, says that "the inhabitants were well known to the English when Connecticut road went that way."

Major Gookin, in his description of Hassamenesit in 1674, speaks in the following manner of the old path: "Hassamenesit signifieth a place of small stones; it lieth about thirty-eight miles from Boston, west southerly, and is about two miles eastward of Nipmuck river (Blackstone) and near unto the old roadway to Connecticut.

After Roxbury people had settled Woodstock in 1686, and the French had begun at Oxford soon afterwards, the route being along the old Connecticut path to Oxford, then to Woodstock, that became once more an important path, and made a large impression upon history; while we have the mention only of a Quabaug path or lane going west from Oxford, but which was in reality, as has been clearly shown, the earliest path to Quabaug Old Fort and Connecticut river. It was the same old path along which the early settlers of New Medfield or Sturbridge found their way in 1730 to 1737; and there is a section in this town of many rods in length where the marks of their wheels have remained undisturbed for more than one hundred and fifty years; and these visible tracks follow in those that had been trodden during a previous one hundred years in the old Connecticut path.

281st Meeting.

Tuesday, May 7th.

Present: Messrs. Burbank, Davidson, Eaton, J. L. Estey, Gould, Hutchins, C. R. Johnson, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, J. C. Otis, Potter, Rockwood, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer.—14.

Librarian reported 147 additions.

Jerome Marble and George O. Ward were elected to active membership.

The Treasurer was ordered to furnish the Secretary with a list of members now in good standing, and the Executive Committee was instructed to cause said list to be printed.

The Secretary read an acknowledgment from Rev. Samuel F. May of Leicester of the congratulatory letter sent him by the Executive Committee upon the occasion of his 85th birthday.

Groton, Mass., was fixed upon as the place for the Annual Field-day.

Adjourned.

282nd Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 4th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Blake, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, Gould, Hutchins, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, J. C. Otis, Paine, Potter, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Seagrave, Staples, C. G. Wood.—17.

Librarian reported 609 additions, making special mention of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies of the War of the Rebellion" in ninety-four volumes, contributed by General Josiah Pickett, to whom a vote of thanks was given.

Charles E. Grant was elected to active membership.

The proposed new Constitution, having been considered and amended, was adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

The purposes of this Society shall be:

To cultivate and encourage among its members a love and admiration for antiquarian research and archæological science, and, so far as possible, to rescue from oblivion any historical matter that might otherwise be lost.

The collection and preservation of antique relics of every description.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIPS.

SECTION 1. Any person wishing to become an active member of this Society shall be proposed by a member at some regular meeting, which proposition shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Nominations, who shall report upon the same at the next regular meeting. If said report be favorable, a ballot shall be taken, and if two-thirds of those present vote in favor of admission, the person may become an active member by paying the sum of $5 after signing and agreeing to abide by this Constitution.

SEC. 2. Any member who shall at one time pay into the treasury of this Society the sum of fifty (50) dollars shall be considered a life member, and shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of all assessments, and all moneys hereafter received for life membership shall be invested as a permanent fund, the income only to be used for the purposes of the Society.

SEC. 3. Honorary and corresponding members may be proposed and elected in the same manner as prescribed for active members, but no resident of the city of Worcester shall be a corresponding member.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each member to fill any office or to perform any service to which he may be elected or appointed; to endeavor to secure for the Society whatever he can that will add to the number or value of its collection; to bring it to the knowledge and consideration of persons of similar tastes and pursuits; to propose for membership such persons as are known to be interested in its work.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the honorary and corresponding members to endeavor to secure articles for its collection, and to interest themselves for its honor and prosperity. Honorary members are expected to correspond with the Society at least once a year, corresponding members twice a year; and both honorary and corresponding members shall be entitled to all the privileges of active members, except the right to vote or hold office, and shall be exempt from the admission fee and all assessments.

SEC. 3. Any member who for two consecutive years shall fail to pay any assessments made in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and shall give no satisfactory reason therefor, shall cease to be a member of the Society, and the Treasurer shall report the fact to the Society, and the Secretary shall make a record of same.

SEC. 4. Any member may withdraw from this Society by giving notice of his intention to the Secretary and paying all assessments due at the time of giving such notice, and the Secretary shall make record of the fact.

SEC. 5. Any member may, for any breach of trust or malfeasance in office, or for any other cause, be expelled from the Society by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any regular meeting; but no member shall be expelled from the Society without first having an opportunity to explain his case at some regular meeting.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The regular officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, who shall be elected to

serve for one year, and a Standing Committee on Nominations, one member of which shall be elected each year to serve for three (3) years, or until their successors have been chosen and have qualified.

SEC. 2. These officers shall be elected separately, by ballot, at the regular meeting in December of each year or adjournment of same.

SEC. 3. A majority of the ballots cast shall be necessary to the election of any of the officers above named.

SEC. 4. These officers shall assume their duties at the first regular meeting subsequent to their election.

SEC. 5. Special elections, to fill vacancies, may be held at any time, providing that all the members shall have had notice of such election, in hand or mailed to their address, at least three days prior to the time set for same.

ARTICLE VI.

OFFICERS' DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The duties of the President shall be: to preside at all meetings of the Society; to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for.

Upon assuming the position, to appoint the following named committees to represent the several departments of work, and the same person shall not be eligible for reappointment more than three consecutive years on the same committee:

A. A committee of three (3) members on Archæology.

B. A committee of five (5) members on General History.

C. A committee of five (5) members on Local History and Genealogy.

D. A committee of five (5) members on Military History.

E. A committee of five (5) members on Ancient Manuscripts, Publications, Paintings and Engravings.

F. A committee of three (3) members on Library and collections for same.

G. A committee of nine (9) members on the Museum and collection of articles for the same.

H. A committee of three (3) members on Publications of the Society.

I. A committee of three (3) members on Membership-biography and Resolutions.

J. A committee of three (3) members to act as Auditors during the year.

[The member first named upon each of these several committees to be the Chairman thereof.] To sign all orders upon the Treasurer for the payment of claims against the Society when same shall have been approved by the contracting party and he is fully satisfied of the correctness and lawfulness of same, or he may refer to the Auditors any doubtful claim and be governed by

their report on same; to be, *ex-officio*, Chairman of the Executive Board, calling frequent meetings of that body for consultation and assistance; to assign all newly elected members to appropriate departments, and to notify the Secretary of such assignments; to call special meetings, upon the written request of three (3) members, or when in his judgment advisable; to labor to advance the interests and work of the Society, particularly in respect to increasing the value of the regular meetings.

SEC. 2. The duties of the First Vice-President shall be: to preside at the meetings in the absence or inability of the President; to be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Board, to attend its meeting, and labor in all ways for the advancement of the work and prosperity of the Society.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Second Vice-President shall be: to preside at the meetings in the absence or inability of the President and First Vice-President; to be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Board, attend its meetings, and to join with the other officers in forwarding the work of the Society.

SEC. 4. The duties of the Secretary shall be: to keep a correct record of all meetings of the Society; to issue notices to all members, giving time, place, and, so far as is practicable, the business programme of all meetings of the Society, said notices to be mailed at least three (3) days prior to the date of the meeting; to conduct the general correspondence of the Society; to attest all orders drawn upon the Treasurer for the payment of money when same has been approved in accordance with this Constitution; to notify all persons elected to any of the memberships in the Society and of the department to which they are assigned; to notify, within ten days, all persons elected or appointed to any position who were not present at the time of such election or appointment; to be, *ex-officio*, Secretary of the Executive Board, attend its meetings, keep a record of its doings, and labor in all ways for the advancement of the Society's interests; to turn over to his successor in office all books, papers and other property, in his possession belonging to the Society.

SEC. 5. The duties of the Treasurer shall be: to receive all money coming to the Society, and pay the same only upon orders duly drawn and approved by the President and Secretary; to collect all dues, assessments and taxes voted by the Society; to receive any legacies bequeathed, or donations made, to the Society's funds; to be the sole custodian of the funds and of all property, or titles to property, real or personal, belonging to the Society, except such as are otherwise provided for; to keep in proper books a true account of all his financial transactions, and shall submit the same to the inspection of any officer of the Society when request is made; to make a written report of all his receipts and disbursements, and, with his vouchers for same, place it in the hands of the Auditors at least six (6) days before the annual meeting of each year; to be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive

Board, to attend its meetings and labor to advance the financial interests of the Society; to furnish a bond satisfactory to the Society when so requested by it; to turn over to his successor in office, within twenty days after the expiration of his term of office, everything in his possession or name belonging to the Society.

SEC. 6. The duties of the Librarian shall be: to have the custody and arrangement of all the books, pamphlets, relics, coins, medals, engravings, pictures, and other collections of the Society; to have the care of same, together with the rooms in which they are kept; to make a full report at each annual meeting of the additions to and condition of all collections under his charge, and such other reports at the monthly meetings as may seem to him advisable; to keep the Executive Board advised of the necessities of his department, and to co-operate in all ways to advance the interests of the Society; to turn over to his successor, without delay, all the belongings of the Society under his charge.

SEC. 7. The Standing Committee on Nominations shall carefully consider all applications for membership in the Society, and shall disapprove those of persons seeking membership for ulterior purposes, or whose admission would affect the good standing of the Society.

SEC. 8. The Executive Board, composed of the President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall have in charge the general interests of the Society, shall authorize the Committee on Publications to expend such sums in publications of the Society as may seem to them wise; shall see that all regular meetings have an order of business, or other interesting matter; may solicit and secure, when possible, donations or collections to the funds of the Society; shall see that the orders of the Society are promptly carried out, and that the provisions of this Constitution are studiously observed.

SEC. 9. The Chairman of each of the working committees appointed by the President shall call his committee together within one month from the date of appointment, at which meeting a Secretary shall be selected and arrangements made to carry forward the work and record the result. These committees shall make such reports during the year as may seem to them expedient, and at the close of the year shall submit a full report of their work, which shall be referred to the Committee on Publications.

SEC. 10. The Committee on Publications shall have supervision of the publications of the Society, subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The Society shall hold meetings as often as once each month, the time, date and place to be fixed by resolution at any regular meeting.

England, plan, was then visited, and the birthplaces of Col. William Prescott and Abbott Lawrence were passed. The party was driven over the six-rods-wide road, which was built before King Philip's war. Various other points of interest were visited, and then the party returned to the village and to the vestry of the old Congregational Church, where an excellent dinner had been prepared by the ladies of that parish, to which ample justice was done by their guests. A dozen or more of the citizens of Groton dined with the visitors.

In the absence of Dr. S. S. Green of Boston, President of the Groton Historical Society, Vice-President J. C. Boutwell welcomed the visitors in behalf of that society, and President B. W. Potter of the Worcester Society responded for the visitors. Grace was said by Rev. Louis B. Voorhees of the Congregational Church, formerly pastor for a short time of the Old South Church in Worcester.

After-dinner speeches were made by ex-Gov. Boutwell, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Capt. M. P. Palmer of Groton, A. P. Rugg and S. A. Burgess of Worcester, Miss Boutwell of Groton, and Prof. H. E. Austin of Baltimore, all of which were listened to with much interest by the assembly.

After dinner the party visited the mansion house of ex-Gov. Boutwell, to whose many kind attentions, as well as to those of his daughter, Miss Georgiana Boutwell, much of the pleasure and interest of the day were due.

Before leaving Groton, the party were photographed on the steps of the Congregational Church by Prof. Austin. The excursionists arrived home about 7 o'clock P. M., after a day of rare enjoyment.

283rd Meeting.

Tuesday evening, July 2nd.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Hutchins, George Maynard.—5.

Librarian made special mention of valuable contributions from Francis E. Blake of Boston and J. L. Estey of Worcester.

Regular meetings were fixed for the first Tuesday in each month.

Adjourned.

285th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st.

Present: Abbot, J. S. Brigham, E. B. Crane, John C. Crane, L. B. Chase, Davidson, Frederick Forehand, Gould, Hutchins, Geo. Maynard, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer, Geo. O. Ward.—13. Visitors, 2.

The following paper upon Major General Caleb Burbank, an old paper-maker of Sutton and Millbury, was read by Mr. John C. Crane:

MAJOR GEN. CALEB BURBANK.

MAJOR GEN. BURBANK, AN EARLY PAPER MAKER.

JOHN C. CRANE.

JOHN BURBANK of Rowley, Mass., was the first ancestor of our subject in this country, coming to that place at an early day and being made a Freeman in 1640. Among his children we find Caleb of Newbury. Bradford, Fitchburg, Holliston, Newbury, Rowley, Springfield, Weston and other places have furnished a long list of descendants, who have made for themselves names prominent in the civil, the military and the religious world.

Ebenezer Burbank of Weston, in the Colonial service in 1765, carried a flint-lock musket and two engraved powder-horns, which are still in existence and are highly prized by his descendants.

Samuel Burbank of Holliston, born at Woburn, Mass., was a lieutenant at Bunker Hill, and afterwards commanded a company in Rhode Island under Gen. Sullivan.

Sullivan Burbank, son of Samuel, was in the war of 1812, and later was stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. His record in the service is a long and honorable one.

There is before me, as I write, an old account book. As I turn its leaves to the light, I behold the water-mark, "C. Burbank, 1804." Let us look up a little this Burbank family of Millbury and ancient Sutton. Its first representative here was Abijah, of old Newbury, and son of Caleb of that town. Just when he came to Sutton I will not undertake to say, but he was there in 1761, when the records show the subject of this sketch to have been born. I have in my possession the high-chair in which the children of Abijah Burbank sat as they came in the order of their birth. Supposing it to have been new when his first child, Caleb, was born, it is now 134 years old. Abijah Burbank settled on what is known as Burbank hill at Bramanville, one of the beautiful elevations in the now town of Millbury.

In response to the request of a county convention, he began in a small way, in 1776, the manufacture of paper at Sutton. The village about was for some years after known as Burbankville, but now

MAJOR GEN. CALEB BURBANK.

MAJOR GEN. CALEB BURBANK.

Bramanville, Millbury. This was on what is now known as Singletary brook, in olden time often called Burbank river. There is at Worcester a piece of paper found at Millbury which bears the water-mark "A. B.," and is supposed to have been made by the elder Burbank. It has been a matter of conjecture where Abijah Burbank obtained his knowledge of paper-making. It is fair to presume that the art, crude though it may have been, was learned by him in the old mill at Milton, the one first established in New England by act of General Court in 1728. At the latter mill Stephen Crane, Jr., a brother of Zenas Crane, the pioneer paper-maker of Berkshire county, also learned the business. Upon becoming proficient at it, Stephen Crane, Jr., established a mill at Newton Lower Falls, where his brother, Zenas, was to later first try his hand at the trade. Having acquired some knowledge of the business, we next hear of Zenas being in the employ of Gen. Burbank, at Worcester, at the old mill of Isaiah Thomas.

The first year of the present century found Zenas Crane at Dalton, Mass., establishing the manufacture of paper there, which business still continues in the family. For seven years Abijah Burbank continued the industry at Sutton, initiating his sons, Caleb and Elijah, into its mysteries, when the business passed into their hands. In 1780 the General Court called upon Sutton to furnish thirty-one men for the army, and Capt. Abijah Burbank was of the Town Committee to procure the same. He is supposed to have held a commission in the Colonial service, although his name does not appear in the list published. In 1781, with Col. Jonathan Holman, he was on the Board of Selectmen. In 1783, the closing year of the Revolution, he sold, as before stated, his interest in the paper mill.

Of the next thirty years of his life we learn but little, but they are supposed to have been passed in the quiet and peaceful pursuit of agriculture. In 1813, the natal year of Millbury, his life work ended. Just outside the town in the old Country Bridge burying-ground, surrounded by possibly a score of the patriots of 1775, he waits the resurrection morn. A huge slab of slatestone at his grave reads as follows:

CAPT. ABIJAH BURBANK.

DIED 1813, AGED 77.

The Massachusetts *Spy* used the paper made at the Sutton mill for some years, and at times found it hard to secure enough of it. One kind of paper was here made called Pott-paper, a heavy, coarse article, yet it found a ready sale. Some of it was made up in form something like the writing books used in our day, and the covers bore pictures that no doubt delighted the eyes of our fathers and mothers.

The following was found on a leaf from an old account book in Millbury :

Sutton, June 25, 1804.

CALEB BURBANK, CR.

By 2 Reams Paper,	$2.00
" 1 " Pott,	2.66
Dr. to 2 3-4 cut Rags, at 5.00,	$13.75.

The additional accounts, from the same source, mention names not unknown in local history.

June 23, 1804.

CAPT. JOHN SIBLEY, DR.

Two Gills W. I. Rum,	09

June 25, 1804.

GEN'L JONATHAN DAVIS, DR.

To 5 1-4 gall. W. I. Rum,	$5.20.

The next account was that of the father of Thomas Blanchard, of eccentric lathe fame.

Sutton, June 27, 1804.

SAMUEL BLANCHARD, DR.

2 qts. Rum,	.30
2 " Molasses,	.20
1 Whetstone,	.10

The latter, probably, to sharpen his appetite with.

Gen. Burbank was a man generous to a fault. In 1812 the house of Stephen Blanchard at West Millbury was burned. While viewing the ruins the day following, the General came upon Mr. Blanchard, and, after expressing sympathy for him, presented him with $1,000 to help rebuild. Millbury received her name from the General, and his was signed to the petition calling the first meeting of its inhabitants.

In 1815 a man not unknown to fame, Thomas Blanchard, served Millbury as one of her field-drivers, and a year later Gen. Burbank wielded the long-pole as one of her tithingmen, being succeeded in 1817 by John Brewer Blanchard, a brother of the great inventor.

Caleb Burbank early imbibed the military spirit, and from an humble position rose to be major general of the state militia. His record, furnished me by the courtesy of Representative Crane, is as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Adjutant General's Office.

Boston, April 18, 1895.

ELLERY B. CRANE, ESQ.,
House of Representatives:

SIR:—In reply to your verbal inquiry of this date, you are informed that the records of this office show as follows in the case of Caleb Burbank:

5th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 7th Division.

Caleb Burbank of Sutton was commissioned lieutenant Aug. 25, 1790; promoted captain, May 26, 1794; major, May 24, 1797; lieutenant-colonel commandant, April 13, 1801; brigadier general, April 15, 1807; major general 7th Division, June 15, 1813; removed by court martial and cashiered, Oct. 21, 1818.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL DALTON,
Adjutant General.

In 1818 charges were preferred against Gen. Burbank to His Excellency John Brooks, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The charges were neglect of duty and unmilitary conduct. To the charge "neglect of duty," there were two specifications, and on the charge of "unmilitary conduct," there were five.

The Massachusetts *Spy* of August, 1818, said:

MILITARY.

We understand that the court of inquiry lately held at Worcester, of which Maj. Gen. Crane was President, on charges against Maj. Gen. Burbank, of the 7th Division, and Col. Burbank, his Division Inspector, have reported in favor of a court martial, which, we learn, is to be held at Worcester on the 8th of September, and of which Maj. Gen. Goodwin is appointed President.

The trial, which was held in Worcester, lasting fourteen days, resulted in the following as the judgment of the court:

The court having heard and considered the evidence which has been adduced, both for and against Maj. Gen. Burbank, and what he has offered in his defense, are of opinion and decide that, as to the second specification of the charge "for neglect of duty," and the second specification of the charge for "unmilitary conduct," the Major General was not holden to answer. That of the first and fourth specifications of the charge for "unmilitary conduct," and of the third additional specification of the same charge, Major General Burbank is not guilty; that of the first specification of the charge for "neglect of duty," of the third and fifth specifications of the charge for "unmilitary conduct," of the first, second and fourth additional specifications of the same charge, and of the specification of the charge for "unmilitary conduct," and of oppression of his inferior officers, as stated in the complaint of Capt. Ezra Nelson, Major General Burbank is guilty.

The defendant made an extended and spirited defense, but was, notwithstanding, cashiered and removed from the service. He later put forth a pamphlet of sixty pages endeavoring to justify his military conduct. The title page read as follows:

"DEFENCE OF

MAJOR GENERAL CALEB BURBANK,

AND

The Argument of the Complainants,

BEFORE

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, whereof MAJ. GEN. NATHANIEL GOODWIN was President, held at Worcester on the 8th day of September, 1818,

AGAINST

Charges Preferred against him

BY

COL. PRENTICE CUSHING and Others."

WORCESTER:
Printed by WILLIAM MANNING,
January, 1819.

In the introduction to his pamphlet the General said:

The surprise created by the extraordinary result of the trial of Major General Burbank has awakened a strong desire in many to see some account of it laid before the public. * * * * It is but justice to declare that the enemies of General Burbank had long industriously *sought* after matter of accusation against him, and had been forward, on all occasions, to misrep-

resent his conduct and calumnate his character. * * * * That the General has been grossly abused and misrepresented, is a fact so notorious in his division that it is difficult to find an impartial man who does not censure the conduct of those who have done it. That he took no measures to counteract the effect produced, is a fact equally notorious. That the design of misrepresenting his conduct and character was to mislead public opinion, and create unfavorable impressions in the minds of the court by encouraging a belief that he was at variance with the officers of the division, and that harmony could not be restored, except by his removal,—is also an undeniable truth. How far this, though false in point of fact, has produced the effect designed, the public will judge after examining the complaints, the evidence adduced in support thereof, and the defense to the same. It is not the design of the General to impeach the motives of the court, for, however erroneous their decision, he does them the justice to say he believes their intentions were upright. He has, however, deemed it an act of justice due to himself to lay before a candid public the foregoing facts, as connected with the issue of his trial, that the public, with whom he is willing to entrust his character and reputation, may decide whether he has not been treated with *too much severity*. If he were alone in the opinion that such is the fact, he might distrust his own judgment, but he does not hesitate to say that the sentiments of a great number of highly respectable and intelligent men concur with his.

The General thus closes his pamphlet:

The defendant will, with a few additional observations, take his leave of the reader.

He hopes, in estimating his character, broad assertions, couched in the most harsh, ungentlemanly language, will not be mistaken for proof of guilt. Indeed, he cannot persuade himself that any facts disclosed on the trial can by possibility fix on him the imputation of "meanness, baseness, or a disregard of the rights of others." * * * * Indeed, is it not manifest when, in the execution of duty, a doubtful question arises that an officer can do nothing more than decide it according to his own conviction, or call to his aid the counsel and advice of eminent men, and adopt their opinions, if not repugnant to his own judgment? He must on such occasions act judiciously, and if his motives are pure, he is no more responsible for the correctness of his decision than the Judges of the Common Pleas are

for such judgments as are reversed or overruled by the Supreme Court. It is, however, for an alleged offense of this description that the defendant has been removed from office, and the public will judge whether he has not cause to complain of unreasonable severity. The court could not have been blind to these considerations, and must therefore have been influenced to decide in the manner they have, from causes already mentioned. The complainants demanded "*a striking example of punishment*," to *correct* the disorders themselves had created, and the defendant has been sacrificed to atone for their misdeeds.

Much sympathy was expressed for him at his removal from office, and later measures were put on foot by his friends to have him reinstated. Many who at first were found to be against him, acknowledged the punishment he received to be too severe, and thought his mistakes, if any, did not warrant such harsh measures. For some reason or other, the attempt at reinstatement was abandoned, and to the last, General Burbank felt great injustice had been done him. Notwithstanding all this, the General in 1819 was honored by his fellow citizens of Millbury with a seat in the Great and General Court, and the same year headed the list of jurors.

Up to 1820, the two long sermons of Priest Goffe were preached at the church on the old Common, in an atmosphere which in winter was chilling indeed, the edifice being heated only by the foot-stoves brought by the worshipers. This year, 1820, the General with others were a committee to provide for a stove or stoves, "provided the same are procured by subscription." This was the vote passed by the town, and the committee were chosen by the town also. At the foot of the hill on which the church stood was the distillery of Dr. Braman, and tradition has it that some of the brethren warmed up there a little at the noon intermission. July 5, 1824, occurred a union celebration of Independence day at Sutton, and the address was given by Rev. L. Ives Hoadley, pastor of the Calvinist Church, Worcester. Caleb Burbank was Chairman of the committee to acknowledge the favor, and the following letter shows how the orator was appreciated :

Worcester, July 6, 1824.

SIR:

The undersigned perform a service very grateful to their own feelings when, as a committee for that purpose, they present you the thanks of the citizens who assembled at Sutton on the 5th inst. to commemorate the birthday of the American republic, for the appropriate and excellent address delivered on that occasion, and request a copy for the press.

CALEB BURBANK,
JONATHAN GOING,
DANIEL WALDO.

REV. L. IVES HOADLEY

It was later published in a small pamphlet, but probably few copies are now extant.

Old residents, now passed away, have described to me the appearance of Gen. Burbank as he often rode horseback over the old bridle-path from the outlet of Singletary lake to and from his paper mill at Bramanville. His was a familar figure on this route, and fond he was of the exercise. He loved a fine turnout, and he had it too. His style was a little "English, you know," and he loved the distinction which his military title had given him. But his pride was pardonable in the minds of his fellow citizens, for his heart was warm with good feeling toward all. The General, when in the service, gloried in fine military trappings, and drew satisfaction from their frequent display. His orders during the second conflict with the mother country were dated "Headquarters, Millbury," with all the pomp and precision of a commander on the field of battle, and were to be obeyed to the letter. A man of mild and gentle temperament, yet he is said to have been a strict master to those employed by him. Business was business; that and that only was to be attended to during working hours. His mansion house, which stood on Burbank hill, overlooking a large part of the town, was a fine structure for those days, and many distinguished men there enjoyed the General's hospitality. The old building is still standing near the old location, having received some slight modifications. Scattered

here and there the region about, may still be seen some of the now highly-prized blue ware and china that once decorated the General's table, before the iron horse displaced the raging *canawl* or the stomach of the Blackstone heaved and rebelled at the noxious dose prescribed for it.

A few hundred rods from his residence was Wigwam hill, strewn with relics and fragments of Indian handicraft, and where the Nipmuck of early times watched his pale brother in seed-time and harvest. In full strength of manhood Gen. Burbank witnessed the birth of Millbury and christened her for all time. Her interests were his, and the universal testimony of his contemporaries who survived him attested the truth of this declaration. In the days of long ago, when the old Common was in the flush of her glory, and her training ground resounded with the tread of armed men, the glorious Fourth of July was there celebrated with vigor. On one of these occasions Gen. Burbank was called upon for a toast. The punch bowl having been freely used, as was the custom in those days, the General forgot the fact that he was still in the flesh, and also that he was *not* in the Revolutionary war, and responded with the following:

"Here's to the heroes of the Revolution, who fought, bled and died for liberty, and, thank God, I was one of 'em."

On the occasion of another celebration at the same place, a balloon ascension was on the programme. This was during the anti-Mason excitement, and the General being opposed to the brethren of the square and compass, brought the matter up in and out of season. As the air-ship gracefully rose into the air, Gen. Burbank swung his hat and exclaimed, "Anti-Masonry is arising, is arising," and as the word "is" was spoken for the third time, the balloon exploded and the General finished with "is busted."

This paper makes no pretension in any way to be a history of paper-making at Millbury or elsewhere. It is merely an attempt to gather up scattered fragments relating to one who in his day was a pioneer in the art,—a factor in the making of that material on which such illustrious men as Franklin, Thomas and

others have stamped and given to the world the thought of noble minds.

Mr. E. B. Crane of Worcester has given to this society, and through it to the country at large, a valuable contribution on paper-making in Worcester county. The historic value of his production is great, and portions of it have been widely copied. I have been informed by him that some paper has recently been brought to light made at the Thomas mill, Worcester, in the last century, which compares quite favorably with that of the present day. Of our subject Mr. Crane says, in his paper on "Early Paper Mills in Massachusetts:"

"For some time Gen. Burbank lived to enjoy with his numerous friends the fruits of his success and prosperity as a business man, and for more than half a century he continued the manufacture of paper in this mill. He also published various books used at that time in the schools, together with hymn and tune books."

A short time ago I found one of these books at Sutton, the title page of which reads as follows:

"THE PSALMS OF DAVID,

Imitated in the Language of the NEW TESTAMENT, and applied to the Christian State and Worship,

By ISAAC WATTS, D. D."

SUTTON (MASS.):
Printed by SEWALL GOODRIDGE
For CALEB BURBANK.
Sold by him at Wholesale and Retail,
1808.

I have also seen books bearing the name of Elijah Burbank as the publisher.

A great misfortune came to General Burbank at being cashiered as a military officer of the state. Sixteen years after came a culmination in his financial affairs, after long years of prosperity. On Jan. 22, 1834, the following was promulgated:

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Caleb Burbank of Millbury, by deed of indenture, dated the 18th inst., assigned all his real and personal property, including his book accounts, to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. Any creditor of the said Burbank, named in said assignment, who shall express his assent in writing to said assignment, within thirty days from the date thereof, will become entitled to the benefit of its provisions.

AMASA WOOD,
JOHN JACOBS,
ABRAHAM G. RANDALL.

Later appeared the following:

By consent of parties, will be sold at Gen. Burbank's mill, on 14th of May, 1834, 3 mules, 12 spinning frames, 30 power looms, 12 breakers, 10 finishing cards, 2 belted and 2 Taunton speeders, and all other machinery in the cotton factory. Also a large lot of various kinds of paper and other articles in the paper mill, farming tools, etc.

BILLINGS HOBART,
Deputy Sheriff.

This was the beginning of the end of the General's long continued prosperity. The evil day had come at last as the result of attempts to uphold his brother Elijah. By this vicissitude of fortune, Caleb Burbank lost all but honor, and went down to rise no more as a business man of Millbury.

The sympathy, after his fall was fully completed, extended to all classes, as they realized that poverty was at last the heritage of him who had done so much for Millbury in the days of his prosperity.

One of the original proprietors of Sutton was Nathaniel Waters of Salem, and his grandson, Asa, was the proprietor of the first armory and the first powder mill in the county, both built in that town. For his first wife, Gen. Burbank married Lucy, the daughter of the above Asa, she being born at Sutton in 1765. She dying in 1823, he married, second, Hannah, daughter of David Smith of Rutland, Mass. He left no descendants.

In the Second Parish burying-ground at West Millbury, he rests at the right of his two consorts,—life's battle over. Around lie representatives of the early families of the Sutton of other times. A modest marble slab bears this inscription:

MAJOR GENERAL CALEB BURBANK,

DIED DECEMBER 9, 1849,

Aged 88 years.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Dr. Leonard Spaulding, I came in possession of the old arm rocking-chair used by General Burbank in the closing days of his life. It is low seated, with a high spindle back, the arms highly polished from service. It is valued as a relic of one who had much to do in making Millbury a place of historic interest, and who during his long and useful life manifested a deep concern as to what her future should be. To the end that she might progress in all things right, while fortune smiled he gave liberally to every enterprise tending to her upbuilding. In 1808 Gen. Leonard Burbank was the owner of a mill at Fitchburg, which was for many years known as the Burbank paper mill. Leonard was a son of Elijah Burbank, who was a brother of Gen. Caleb, and early in the business of paper-making at Worcester as well as at Sutton. Gardner S. Burbank, whose name was for many years associated with that of his uncle, Gen. Caleb, removed from the town of Russell to Fitchburg in 1851, the outcome of which event was the firm of Crocker, Burbank & Co., thus perpetuating the family name as paper-makers. Gardner was a native of Montpelier, Vt., and son of Silas

and grandson of Abijah Burbank, the founder of the paper-making industry at Sutton. After a life full of usefulness, Mr. Burbank died at Fitchburg in 1888, leaving as a lasting monument to his name a munificent fund for a hospital for the poor and unfortunate, without regard to race or color. A few feet from the last resting-place of Gen. Burbank at West Millbury, lie the remains of a Revolutionary soldier, being in life no less a personage than Peter Willard, a colored man, whose portrait, by Jeremiah Stiles, may be found in the custody of this Society. The following document gives the facts as regards the death of Peter:

TO THE HON. NATHANIEL PAINE, JUDGE OF PROBATE FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER:

Humbly shows that whereas Peter Willard, late resident in Worcester, being a state pauper, having fallen sick in Millbury and died there, having fallen under the care of the Selectmen of the said town of Millbury, and incurred some expense, we therefore request your honor, if you see fit, to grant a letter of administration to John Jacobs of said Millbury, whereby he may be enabled to draw a pension, which appears to have been due to said Peter previous to his death, in order that said Selectmen may thereby defray the above state expenses occasioned by the death of this state pauper.

CALEB BURBANK,
RUFUS BARTON,
HARTWELL HAYWARD.

Millbury,
May 3, 1819.

Letters of administration were granted as requested, and the amount received was used to pay the expenses incurred by the sickness and death of the dusky patriot, but until May last no stone was raised to tell his "name or station, age or race."

The General and his cotemporaries have passed away—the old paper mill is a thing of the past. On its site the mills of Lapham with clattering looms furnish the means of subsistence to hundreds of men and women. Here for a hundred and twenty years the waters of Singletary have sent the mill wheels round and round. The hill of Burbank towers as of yore, overlooking this scene of industry. The gray frowning rocks of Wigwam rear

themselves now as in the past, but the men and women of Burbank's day have tried the great unknown. The bridge of Gowing near the junction of Burbank's river and that of Blackstone is tottering to its fall. High above a mammoth structure of iron replaces that of early-time. Across, speeded with lightning, rush the cars, whose destination in Millbury ends at Burbank square. The progress of Millbury has been slow, with many discouragements, but something has been gained, something won. Another generation has come, and other men occupy her business fields. The soil of Millbury by the blessing of God yet giveth increase, and the tillers of our domain make true the words of our own loved poet Whittier:

And now, with autumn's moonlit eves,
Its harvest time has come;
We pluck away the frosted leaves,
And bear the treasure home.

There, richer than the fabled gift,
Apollo showered of old;
Fair hands the broken grains shall sift,
And knead its meal of gold.

Let earth withhold her goodly root,
Let mildew blight the rye,
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
The wheat-field to the fly.

But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us, for his golden corn,
Send up our thanks to God!

Interesting remarks relative to Gen. Burbank, early and present paper-makers, and regarding Indian implements found in Sutton, by E. B. Crane, John C. Crane, John S. Brigham and others, followed the reading of the paper, for which a vote of thanks was moved and carried.

Adjourned.

286th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 12th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Brick, G. F. Clark, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, Harrington, Hubbard, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Paine, Raymenton, Sprague, Staples, A. Stone, Corwin M. Thayer, H. M. Wheeler.—19. Visitors, 6.

Rev. George F. Clark of West Acton presented the following paper upon "The Life and Ministry of Rev. Joseph Willard:"

THE LIFE AND MINISTRY OF REV. JOSEPH WILLARD.

REV. GEORGE F. CLARKE.

REV. JOSEPH WILLARD was the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Brooks) Willard of Grafton, Mass., and was born in that town Dec. 27, 1741. This was probably old style. He was a lineal descendant of the sixth generation of Major Simon Willard, one of the first settlers and proprietors of Concord, and a very distinguished personage in the early history of the Massachusetts colony. Of his early life and preparation for the university, we know nothing. He doubtless received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native town, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1765, in the same class with Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. and LL. D., who was subsequently President of the college; and the two men were distant relatives. The same year of his graduation he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Yale College. With whom he studied theology we are not informed. He probably commenced preaching about two years after his graduation.

Feb. 18, 1768, the church in Bedford, Mass., unanimously by twenty-two votes elected him as their pastor, and the town sub-

sequently concurred in the invitation, and offered him as a settlement £120 and an annual salary of £60, excepting that when he was unable to supply the pulpit, he was to have but £30. But before the final arrangements for his settlement were completed, he declined to accept the call.

On the 2nd of September, 1768, the parish of Mendon, Mass., voted to hire Mr. Willard for three months—after the termination of his then engagement. On the 26th of the same month, the parish voted, by a majority of thirty, to employ Mr. Willard for a still further period, in preference to two others who had preached as candidates. His services seem to have been very acceptable to the people, for on the 28th of October the church unanimously called him to the pastoral office. The struggle for civil liberty had already commenced in Massachusetts, and that struggle no doubt awakened in the minds of many a sentiment in favor of greater religious freedom than had sometimes been permitted by some of the clergy of that period. Hence, as they were on the eve of selecting a minister for an indefinite time, the parish desired to have a clear understanding of some matters before they inducted a new pastor into office. Therefore, on the 7th of November, 1768, the following vote was passed, viz.: "The pastor is not to proceed to any act of discipline without the voice of the church; but is obliged to own and record all votes of the church as votes of that particular body and church of Christ, to which he is obliged to consent as far as he can see the mind of Christ in them, and no further. But if he see not the mind of Christ, and so is bound in judgment and conscience to enter his dissent against them, with his reasons for the same, this he has a full right to do; by which the execution of such sentence is suspended for want of light, which the pastor and brethren are to seek, either among themselves or by the assistance of others." Nine days after the passage of this vote, or on the 16th of November, Mr. Willard was chosen minister of the parish in concurrence with the church. But before his ordination they required his assent to this vote, as just given, and also to agree to call a meeting of the church whenever seven members

should desire him to do so. Having adjusted this matter to their satisfaction, they turned their attention to the terms of his settlement. It was finally decided to give him as a settlement £133 6s. 8d., lawful money, and a salary of £60 annually. Two of his predecessors in the ministry had, on account of sickness, been unable, at some length of time, to occupy the pulpit, and hence the parish were obliged to procure a substitute, as is supposed, at their own expense. Wishing to avoid such a tax upon their purses in the future, they made this proviso relative to his salary:

"If Mr. Willard is called off from his ministerial labors by sickness or any other Providence, in that case we will do what is or shall be judged the best according to the rules of the gospel."

But, unfortunately, the gospel does not give any very definite rules about just such a state of things as that. It is not therefore wonderful that disputes should sometimes have arisen relative to the financial obligations of the parish to the minister, especially during the dark days of the Revolutionary war, when the people were burdened with heavy taxes and the currency was almost worthless. And the case of Mr. Willard was not essentially different from many other ministers of that period.

There was unquestionably some opposition among a portion of the parish to the settlement of Mr. Willard. But what was the nature of the opposition does not appear from the records. Nor does tradition throw any light upon the matter. Yet at the meeting of the ordaining council, the record says, "After hearing Mr. Willard's confession of faith, Christian experience, and waiting sometime upon some brethren that appeared dissatisfied, to bring their charges, if any they had, in the regular order, but to no purpose," the council of ten churches voted unanimously to proceed to the ordination, which was on the 19th of April, 1769.

While the parish was consulting relative to the ordination dinner, which in those days was a very important matter, Mr. Edmund Morse came forward and offered "to dine the council and ordained ministers—gentlemen of liberal education—and Mr. Willard's relatives, after the ordination was over, upon his

own cost." Without a negative this proposition was accepted. Few societies, even now, have so generous a member.

The opposition manifested at the ordination of Mr. Willard did not cease upon his settlement, but rather increased with the lapse of years. We have sometimes been astonished to learn what trivial matters in those days would most seriously disturb the peace and prosperity of the church, and lead to great bitterness of feeling. One of the restless members of the church had some sort of a lawsuit tried before Justice Joseph Dorr, also a member of the church, who decided the case adversely to the member. Then this member entered a complaint against Mr. Dorr, but the church refused to consider it. Mr. Willard somehow, perhaps as moderator of the church meeting, incurred the ill will of this disturber of the peace, and he brought serious charges against the minister. This kept the church in a turmoil for several years. The trouble became at length so formidable that on July 19, 1778, the pastor proposed asking a dismission; and at a parish meeting Oct. 19 of that year, a motion was made to dismiss Mr. Willard from his pastoral relations, but it did not prevail. Finally a council of churches was called to consider the state of affairs and give advice in the premises, who, after a long and patient hearing, voted unanimously that Mr. Willard was not guilty of the charges. The accusing member was then suspended from the church privileges and fellowship. This did not, however, fully allay the strife, as both parties doubtless had their friends and supporters. During all this trouble Mr. Willard kept a diary, but never in the remotest way alluded to this controversy. But in order to avoid further complications, and for the sake of peace, he resigned his office. A council of ministers was called who recommended his dismission, which was voted by the parish and church Dec. 4, 1782; and on the following Sunday, Dec. 8, he preached his farewell sermon from Acts 20: 25, 26, 27. "And now, behold, I know that ye all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my face no more. Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men, for I have not shunned to declare unto you all

the counsel of God." Thus closed his ministry of about fourteen years.

On the same day, Dec. 4, 1782, that the parish voted to dismiss him, they chose a committee of three men outside of Mendon "to settle all pecuniary matters between the Rev. Joseph Willard and the First Parish in Mendon." But this committee failed to arrange matters satisfactorily, and Mr. Willard brought an action against the parish for the salary that he claimed was due him; and he seems to have been successful.

We have already alluded to a diary which he kept from July, 1771, to July 1783, some parts of which are very valuable in a historical point of view.* In it he records all, or nearly all, the texts from which he preached during the twelve years of its continuance, the baptisms of his children, etc. From this we learn that on April 23d, 1775, the Sunday following the "Concord fight," he preached from these words: "The Lord is my defense; and my God is the rock of my refuge. And he shall bring upon them their own iniquity, and shall cut them off in their own wickedness; yea, the Lord our God shall cut them off." Ps. 94: 22, 23.

On the following Sunday, April 30, in the afternoon his sermon was from these words: "Therefore set I in the lower places behind the wall, and on the higher places I even set the people after their families with their swords, their spears and their bows, and I looked and rose up and said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your homes." Nehemiah 4: 13, 14.

On the 21st of May following he preached at Roxbury, in camp before Col. Reed's regiment, from Ps. 94: 22, 23, the same text from which he preached at Mendon Apr. 23d. Again he preached in camp at Roxbury Aug. 13, from Nehemiah 4: 13, 14, the same

* This diary, together with some of his sermons and other papers, was found, during the war of the Rebellion, in an old junk store at Exeter, N. H., by Rev. James H. Fitts of South New Market, N. H. (formerly a pastor at Boxboro), and is now in possession of the Clerk of the First Parish, Mendon.

as at home April 30th. Once more, Oct. 1, 1775, he preached at Roxbury before Col. Reed's and Col. Parson's regiments from these words: "And now behold, the children of Ammon and Moab and Mount Seir, whom thou wouldst not let Israel invade, when they came out of the land of Egypt, but they turned from them and destroyed them not; behold, I say, how they reward us, to come to cast us out of thy possessions, which thou hast given us to inherit. O! our God, wilt thou not judge them? for we have no might against this great company that cometh against us; neither know we what to do; but our eyes are upon thee." 2nd Chron. 20: 10, 11, 12. On Thanksgiving day, Nov. 23d, 1775, his sermon at Mendon was from these words, "Because they rebelled against the words of God, and contemned the counsel of the Most High, therefore He brought down their heart with labor; they fell down and there was none to help. Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He saved them out of their distresses. He brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death, and broke their bonds asunder." Ps. 107: 11, 12, 13, 14. Aug. 1st, 1776, the day of a Provincial fast, he preached from these words, "Go not forth into the field nor walk by the way: for the sword of the enemy and fear is on every side. O daughter of my people, gird thee with sackcloth and wallow thyself in ashes; make thee mourning, as for an only son most bitter lamentations; for the spoiler shall suddenly come upon us." Jere. 6: 25, 26. August 18, 1776, at the close of the afternoon service he read the Declaration of Independence, and after reading prayed, "May God confirm and protect us in our independent states." These extracts from his diary give us a most wonderful insight into the spirit of the man during the Revolutionary war. One year during the war he gave a sixth part of his salary in aid of the patriots, and thus showed his devotion to the cause of human freedom in a practical way.

After leaving Mendon he is known to have preached for a time at Paxton and Princeton, and perhaps resided at Paxton for a time. Sometime, probably in the early part of 1784, he commenced preaching in the District of Boxboro. He went there,

we are told, at the suggestion of his intimate friend, Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor of Harvard. On the 11th of October, 1784, the church at Boxboro invited Rev. Mr. Willard to settle with them, and the district concurred with the church in his call to become their minister, on the 18th of November following. At a meeting Dec. 27th, it was voted "not to give Rev. Mr. Willard half pay so long as he endureth his natural life, but to pay him £75 of money annually in silver money of six shillings, eight pence per ounce, and twenty cords of wood, so long as he shall supply the pulpit and no longer." This implies that when he stopped preaching his pay would stop, and he must shirk for himself, no matter how cold the winter. The parish chose a committee Oct. 10, 1785, "to provide for the council, to keep the men's and women's seats in said meeting-house for the Delegates and the church in Boxborough on the Ordination day; to Prop up, Support and Secure the galleries in said meeting-house."

The installation took place Nov. 2nd, 1785. The sermon was preached by Rev. Caleb Prentice of the First Church in Reading, from 2nd Cor. 1 : 24; and it was printed in 1786.* So far as can be learned the ministry of Rev. Mr. Willard at Boxboro was harmonious and successful. The records of the district up to about the year 1805 appear to be irrecoverably lost, so that the account of his labors there is more meagre than could be desired. The few items that have been collected are of general interest. It was voted March 6th, 1796, to pay Mr. Willard his salary at the end of six months annually, and every year. On the first of April, 1805, it was voted to give the Rev. Joseph Willard $400 yearly as long as he supplies the pulpit, on his relinquishing his first contract. Sept. 19, 1814, he was allowed $40 instead of the contract to supply him with firewood.

We have been reliably informed that Mr. Willard for several years held the office of District Clerk. In order to eke out his salary, he prepared a large number of students for college, and seldom was one rejected whom he had instructed.

* The District of Boxboro was incorporated Feb. 24, 1783, and became a town in 1836. Rev. Mr. Willard was the first minister of the place.

Among those that came under his tuition was Nathaniel Hill Fletcher, who graduated from Harvard College in 1793. He became a member of Mr. Willard's church in 1794, and subsequently was settled as a minister in Maine. Another of his students was Nathan Parker of Reading, a relative of Mrs. Willard, who graduated from Harvard College in 1803, and united with Mr. Willard's church in 1804. He was subsequently, Sept. 14, 1808, settled as pastor of a church at Portsmouth, N. H., and Mr. Willard gave the charge at the ordination. Mr. Parker became quite a distinguished divine. It is confidently reported that Mr. Willard gratuitously prepared these two young men for college. He also was deeply interested in the intellectual development of the young people of the district.

Having remained in sole charge of the society until quite enfeebled by age, the people became desirous of a younger pastor. Accordingly, on the 7th of January, 1823, a committee was chosen to confer with Mr. Willard, to see on what terms he would retire from the pastoral office, provided they should hire or settle some other good and Orthodox preacher. Mr. Willard, on the 10th of February following, proposed to refer the matter to others and abide their judgment, but the parish did not accept the proposition.

But on the 27th of December, 1823, the parish "voted to comply with the Rev. Joseph Willard's proposition and settle with him; that he would take up with three hundred dollars, to be paid on the first of April next, and ten cords of firewood annually so long as he should live, and relinquish his demands on the District of Boxboro forever." This agreement was signed on Jan. 3d, 1824, by Mr. Willard and a committee of the society. Thus closed his pastoral labors, which, including the time he preached before his installation, must have been more than thirty-nine years. In making a record of his installation at Boxboro, he stated that he left Mendon on account "of the broken state of said society." Some twenty-five or more of his sermons were known to be in existence in 1893. The texts of 216 sermons were taken from the Psalms, and probably more.

He continued to reside in the parsonage house at Boxboro until his death, Sept. 13, 1828, lacking a few weeks of being 87 years old,—the last but two of his college class of fifty-four members.

> Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
> But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long,
> E'en wondered at because it falls no sooner.
> Fate seemed to wind him up for four-score years,
> Yet freshly ran he on seven winters more;
> Till, like a clock, worn out with beating time,
> The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

A few days after his death, on Sept. 24th, the town "voted to pay the expenses of the interment of Rev. Joseph Willard." And with his small salary, large family and generous heart, it is no wonder that he died poor.

For many years no stone marked the spot where his body was buried. But in 1893, as an act of simple justice to the memory of this faithful minister and loyal citizen, the town erected a granite monument over his grave, bearing this inscription:

> REV. JOSEPH WILLARD, A. M.,
> Born Dec. 27, 1741.
> Died Sept. 13, 1828.
> Installed in Boxborough, Nov. 2, 1785.
> Resigned Dec. 1823.
> A faithful minister, a devoted patriot and a good man.
> Erected by the town in 1893.

It was a very proper and fitting thing to do to perpetuate the memory of the first minister of the place, who for more than a generation labored so assiduously for the moral welfare of the people, even if it was almost exactly sixty-five years from the date of his passage to a higher life. The dedication of this monument took place on the beautiful Sunday afternoon of Oct. 10th, 1893, in the old church where he preached for so many years, and within a few feet of his grave, the writer of these pages giving the address.

Rev. Mr. Willard married Hannah Parker of Reading, Mass.,

May 30, 1769, and we are told had thirteen children, of whom, within the lapse of eleven years, eight were born in Mendon.

Two of his daughters, Clarissa and Martha, as we are informed, lived for a time after their father's death in the old family mansion in a very secluded way, being partly supported by aid from the funds of the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society. Of the thirteen children of Rev. Mr. Willard, we have found the names of only twelve, viz.: I. *Joseph*, born April 26, 1770; graduated from Harvard College in 1793, and became an Episcopal minister; was settled for a time at Portsmouth, N. H., later at Newark, N. J., and died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1823. He had several children. II. *Hannah*, born Aug. 26, 1771; married a Mr. Parlin; lived for a time in Stow; then removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where she died and left children. III. *Isaac Watts*, born Aug. 1, 1773, and died a few days old. IV. *Sarah*, born Aug. 25, 1774, and died in about two weeks. V. *Sarah Brooks*, born Dec. 17, 1775; married Eli Rogers of Littleton, and died there. VI. *Clarissa*, born Sept. 2, 1777; died unmarried. VII. *Susanna*, born June 26, 1779; married a Mr. Jackson of Lunenburg, and removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where she died, leaving children. VIII. *Lucy*, born April 21, 1781; married Nathaniel Spooner, Jr., of Plymouth, in 1811. IX. *Martha*, bap. June 29, 1783; died in 1862, unmarried. X. *Abigail*, born Sept. 24, 1785; married, in 1823, Martin Wood of Littleton, and died April 16, 1874. A son, Cornelius Eliot Wood, a graduate of Harvard College in 1850, lives (1895) near Westminster Depot, Mass. XI. *Eunice*, born 1787 (?), married in 1830—his second wife—Christopher Page of Boxboro, and died there in 1833. XII. *Benjamin*, born Jan. 17, 1789; graduated from Harvard College in 1809; studied law at Newark, N. J. (?); became a planter and large land holder at Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he married Elizabeth Neal, and died Sept. 1, 1857, leaving two married daughters. The other child probably died young. Mrs. Willard died about 1833.

Of the character and standing in the community of Rev. Mr.

Willard, we will let others give their impressions, but from what we can learn we fully agree with their estimate of this earnest, self-sacrificing man, who had a large share of the hardships endured by many of the early country parsons, yet bore them all uncomplainingly.

Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., for many years the pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society of Northboro, in his valuable history of the Marlboro Association, of which Mr. Willard was a member, says of him: "He had the reputation of a faithful minister and a good man; and I have always heard him spoken of in terms of respect. His sphere was a humble one, but as head of a large family and pastor of a little flock he rendered no unimportant service to the public; filling his place with credit to himself and usefulness to others." Rev. Carlton A. Staples, now pastor of the First Congregational Society of Lexington, and a native of Mendon, in his historical sketch of the Mendon church speaks of Mr. Willard in these words: "He was evidently a man of generous and noble impulses, an ardent patriot, giving, as is recorded on the parish book, one-sixth of his salary for the war in the most pinched and trying days; quick to feel and resent harsh criticism, a bold, vigorous preacher, who never learned to 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning.'" Indeed in the words of Whittier he seems to have been—

> Formed on the good old plan,
> Of a true, brave, and downright honest man!
> He blew no trumpet in the market place,
> Nor in the church with hypocritic face,
> Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace;
> Lothing pretence, he did with cheerful will
> What others talked of while their hands were still.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WILLARD'S DIARY.

1771.

Oct. 8. Preached at Sutton 1st Parish before the Association of Ministers from Ps. 126: 5, 6. Mr. Daniel Grosvenor was examined and approbated for preaching.

Oct. 23. Ordination of Mr. Ephraim Ward of Brookfield; Rev. Mr. Haven of Dedham preached from 1st Thes. 5 : 12.

Oct. 30. Ordination of Rev. Isaac Stone of Douglas; Rev. Mr. Sumner of Shrewsbury preached from 1st Tim. 4 : 12.

1772.

Jan. 15. Ordination of Rev. Elijah Fitch of Hopkinton; Rev Mr. Leonard of Woodstock preached from Acts 16 : 17.

March 17. Rev. Mr. Frost preached the funeral sermon of Rev. Nathan Webb of Uxbridge.

Sept. 9. A fast at Grafton on account of difficulties between pastor and church; Rev. Mr. Maccarty of Worcester preached.

Nov. 11. Ordination of Rev. Jacob Biglow of Sudbury; sermon by Rev. Jacob Cushing of Waltham from Rom. 1 : 1.

1773.

Feb. 21. The severest cold Sabbath I ever knew.

Feb. 28. A remarkably warm, pleasant Sabbath for the season.

April 14. Ordination of Rev. David Sanford of Medway 2nd Parish; Rev. Stephen West of Stockbridge preached from 2nd Cor. 4 : 5.

April 21. Ordination of Rev. Nathaniel Emmons of Wrentham 2nd Parish; Rev. Levi Hart of Preston, Ct., preached from 2nd Cor. 5 : 20.

Sept. 29. Ordination of Rev. Thomas Abbot of Roxbury 2nd Parish; Rev. Dr. Samuel Mather of Boston preached from 2nd Cor. 3 : 7.

Oct. 20. Ordination of Rev. Joseph Pope of Spencer; Rev. Aaron Putnam of Pomfret preached from 1st Cor. 4 : 1, 2.

1774.

March 31. Association meeting at Rev. Mr. Frost's, and his son was approbated to preach.

Oct. 19. Ordination of Rev. Daniel Grosvenor of Grafton; sermon by his brother, Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor, of Scituate, from Gen. 45 : 24.

1775.

March 22. Association meeting at Upton, when Cornelius Waters was approbated to preach.

May 11. Public fast; preached from Hab. 1 : 12, 13.

May 31. Rev. Dr. Langdon preached at Watertown before the congress.

July 3. Ordination of Rev. Jabez Chickering at Dedham 2nd Parish; Rev. Benj. Caryl preached from 2nd Cor. 5 : 11.

1776.

Oct. 27, Nov. 3 and 10. No preaching at Mendon by reason of the small-pox at Mr. Benj. Staples', when myself and family were under inoculation.

1777.

June 3. Association meeting at my house; Josiah Reed of Uxbridge examined and approbated to preach; his text 2nd Cor. 5 : 7.

1778.

April 22. Preached at Mendon from Daniel 9 : 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; the continental fast.

April 29. Ordination of Rev. Daniel Adams of Watertown; Rev. Thomas Prentice of Medfield preached from Acts 20 : 28.

Nov. 11. Ordination of Rev. Ezra Ripley of Concord; Rev. Mr. Haven of Dedham preached from 2nd Tim. 2 : 2. Father Parker died Nov. 29 in the 60th year of his age.

1781.

Nov. 7. Ordination of Rev. Charles Stearns of Lincoln; Rev. Mr. Adams of Lexington preached from 1st Tim. 3 : 1.

1782.

June 6. At the hall in Northbridge to gather a church, Rev. Mr. Grosvenor preached from James 3 : 17.

Sept. 11. Ordination of Rev. Josiah Spaulding of Uxbridge; Rev. Mr. Emmons preached from Malachi 2 : 7.

1783.

June 25. Ordination of Rev. John Crane of Northbridge; Rev. Eph. Judson preached from Mat. 13 : 3 to 8.

Mr. Samuel Hathaway of Enfield, Conn., entertained the meeting with historical sketches and reminiscences.

Thanks were voted both gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned.

287th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 3rd.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Ball, Banfield, E. B. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Dodge, G. L. Estey, F. Forehand, Gould, Hutchins, Jackson, C. R. Johnson, T. G. Kent, Jerome Marble, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, John C. Otis, Paine, Potter, F. P. Rice, Salisbury, Seagrave, Staples, Stedman, Stewart, Augustus Stone, E. E. Thompson, Tucker, George O. Ward, Wesby, C. G. Wood, F. Wyman.—34.

Librarian reported 3,412 additions during the year.

Mr. Parkman T. Denny of Leicester, Mr. William H. Bliss and Mrs. Florence E. Bliss of Worcester were elected to active membership.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President: F. L. HUTCHINS.
1st Vice-President: E. B. CRANE.
2nd Vice-President: NATHANIEL PAINE.
Treasurer: H. F. STEDMAN.
Secretary: WALTER DAVIDSON.
Librarian: T. A. DICKINSON.
Standing Committee on Nominations, Member for three years: HERBERT WESBY.

The annual assessment for 1896 was fixed at $5.

Dr. George O. Ward exhibited and presented to the Society a picture, taken about 1848, representing a section of Main street, near Wellington.

Mr. Paine, emphasizing the value of all such pictures, and urging the importance of securing as many as possible, moved the thanks of the Society to Dr. Ward, which were voted.

Adjourned.

End of Proceedings for 1895.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society, from Dec. 4, 1894, to Dec. 3, 1895, as follows:

CASH RECEIVED.		*CASH PAID.*	
1895.	DR.	1895.	CR.
Assessments	$564 20	Gas	$29 53
Admissions	10 00	Printing Proceedings	309 50
Donations	269 50	Postage and Notices	22 69
Rent	327 75	Librarian	439 51
Sale of Proceedings	35 35	Interest	27 90
Lecture Course	255 20	Insurance	55 00
Excursion balance	2 95	Collecting	11 40
Exhibition balance	3 30	Library expense	66 57
Paper stock	2 40	Stationery and Printing	4 75
	$1470 65	Coal	116 77
Balance from 1894	22 87	Cartage	11 70
		Storm Door	34 62
		Building account	134 50
		Lecture Course	111 00
			$1375 44
		Balance on hand	118 08
	$1493 52		$1493 52

There are admission fees and assessments due the Society to the amount of $340.00.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

THE twenty-first annual report of the Librarian.

Counting the additions to the Library and Museum, the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the Society.

The additions to the Library number 503 volumes, 2,724 pamphlets, and 729 papers.

This does not include some twenty-five years of the *Worcester Spy*, donated from the American Antiquarian Society. These have been sorted, and by the aid of those already in the possession of the Society, we have now a complete set of the *Daily Spy* from 1860. With the exception of the year 1895 (which have been arranged and very conveniently bound in monthly parts by our worthy president, Mr. Hutchins), these are filed and arranged in yearly packages and ready to be made accessible in some form of binding. That adopted by Mr. Hutchins is very convenient, inexpensive, and will preserve the papers.

It is a question if, we can afford to preserve and carry the large stock of newspapers which are offered us. Those acquainted with sorting and arranging newspapers, know the vast amount of patient, persevering labor required. We should have at least files of one Worcester daily paper, if not all.

Nearly all the miscellaneous papers of the Society are in papered packages. They have been examined during the year and generally found to be in good condition.

The most valuable addition to the Library is the gift of Gen. Josiah Pickett of a complete set (101 volumes) of "War of the Rebellion," "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," with the maps which accompany the same. These are arranged in a large double book-case presented by Mrs. John W. Wetherell, which also contains all books and papers relating to the war of the Rebellion.

Fifty volumes, many of them valuable, were received from Mrs. Julia T. Murdock; from Mrs. Rufus N. Meriam a collection

of books, pamphlets, and papers belonging to Mr. Meriam, whom we miss from our circle here. In this collection is some of his life work in manuscript genealogy of the Nichols, Tatman, Dunster, Hubbard, Meriam and other families.

Mr. Henry L. Shumway has kindly remembered us by a gift of 114 volumes, 306 pamphlets and 24 papers. Many of these relate to Worcester and are by Worcester authors.

In addition to our regular exchange list, our reading tables have been supplied from the publishers with the *Catholic School and Home Magazine*, the *Webster Times*, mid-weekly, *Worcester Messenger*, and *Old South Record*.

The Proceedings for 1894, No. 45, and Part 1 of Vol. XII of the Society's publications, being the record of births in Worcester from 1714 to 1848—288 pages,—compiled by Franklin P. Rice, have been issued.

MUSEUM.

The largest donation and valuable addition to the Society's collection, consisting of book-cases, tables, ancient trunks, fire-arms of the time of Queen Anne, swords and guns used in the Revolution, canes, souvenirs, and miscellaneous articles, came from the American Antiquarian Society. A complete list would require more space than we have for this report.

Some of these book-cases are doing good service in the Library room, which will soon require more shelving.

General Samuel H. Leonard of Newton has presented to the Society a framed chart of the Worcester City Guards, giving the names of the officers from the formation of the company in 1840 to 1890, executed by Chas. B. Whiting, Esq.

From Mr. Geo. W. Vinton we have several war relics and a framed picture of the camp of the Mass. 6th at Suffolk, Va., in 1863.

Another piano has been added to our collection, from the Rev. George G. Phipps of Newton. This, an upright piano, is the handiwork of his father, Rev. William Phipps, for many years

minister in Paxton, Mass., and is the first upright piano made in this part of the country, and the only one made with a folding key-board. The invention was original with Mr. Phipps, and shows great ingenuity and inventive ability.

An old card pricking machine, invented and used in Leicester for making twilled cards before 1820, was presented by George A. Fuller, Esq., of the American Card Clothing Co., Providence, R. I. This was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.

An interesting relic, snuffers and tray belonging to Capt. Peter Slater, one of the Boston Tea Party, who served in the War of Independence, was presented by Mrs. M. E. Fay.

Mr. Nahum A. Newton of Shrewsbury has added to the Museum many valuable relics of household utensils, farming implements, and an old flax brake owned by Samuel Brigham of Shrewsbury, who was born in 1740 and died in 1834.

The collection of the Society is growing in interest and historic value. The number of visitors looking up historical matter is gradually increasing.

The school children are becoming more and more interested in the Museum, which is an object lesson where they can learn something of the early history of the country in which we live.

Our chief object should be to make our museum attractive and instructive, in order to increase its usefulness.

Let it be known that we receive, care for, and preserve these objects of interest, and we need not wait long for treasures to flow in.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON,
Librarian.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Abbot, Wm. F. 1 Vol., 59 Pam., 21 Papers.
Academy of Science (St. Louis). 4 Pam.
Adams, Dr. Geo. S. 10 Pam.
Adams, W. F. 2 Papers.
American Antiquarian Society. 2 Vol., 24 Pam., 4 Papers, and a miscellaneous collection of relics, book-cases, tables, newspapers, etc.
American Congregational Association. 1 Pam.
American Geographical Society. 4 Pam.
American Museum of Natural History. 2 Pam.
Appleton, D. & Co. 2 Pam.
Arnold, James N. Vital Records of Rhode Island. 1 Vol.
Balch, Edwin Swift. 2 Vol.
Baldwin, Chas. C. 1 Vol., 11 Pam., 2 Papers.
Banfield, Dr. F. L. Package of Lottery Tickets. 2 Vol., 155 Pam., 111 Papers.
Barton, E. M. Stained Glass from window of the old "All Saints Church," Pearl street. 354 Pam., 52 Papers.
Bates, Hon. T. C. 1 Pam.
Bell, Dr. A. N. 1 Pam.
Blake, Francis E. 2 Vol., 142 Pam.
Blanchard, F. S. & Co. 2 Papers.
Bliss, Wm. H. Shackles found in the old Dr. Dix house on Main street.
Boyden, Elbridge. 1 Paper.
Brooklyn Library. 4 Pam.
Brooks, Dr. Frank. Door Lock from Brinley Hall, and Indian Implements.
Brough, Wm. & Sons. 1 Pam.
Brown, Freeman. Bee Traps which belonged to Oliver W. Brown. 1 Pam., 2 Papers.
Buck, Horace B. 3 Pam.
Buffalo Hist. Society. 1 Pam.
Bureau of Education. 4 Pam.
Bureau of Ethnology. 3 Pam.
Butler, F. A. 1 Vol.
Cadby, J. W. 2 Pam.
Cambridge University Press (London). 1 Pam.
Campbell, Wm. J. 2 Pam.
Catholic Pub. Co. 1 Pam.
Chadenat Ch. 1 Pam.
City Messenger (Providence). Early Records of the town of Providence. 3 Vol.

Clark, Chas. L. 1 Pam.
Clark, W. B. & Co. 1 Paper.
Clemence, H. L. Ancient Hatchet from Penn. coal mines.
Cleveland Printing & Pub. Co., 3 Papers.
Comstock Pub. Co. 1 Pam.
Conaty, Thos. J. *The Catholic School and Home Journal* for the year.
Connecticut Hist. Society. 3 Vol., 5 Pam.
Conover, Hon. Geo. S. 1 Pam., 1 Paper.
Crane, E. B. 8 Vol., 2 Pam.
Crowell, Thos. Y. & Co. 2 Pam.
Cunard Steamship Co. Photo. of the Aurania.
Currier, Fred A. 1 Vol., 1 Pam., 3 Papers.
Dawbarn & Ward. 1 Pam.
Dedham Hist. Society. 4 Pam.
Department of Agriculture. 5 Pam.
Department of State. Consular Reports for the Year.
DeWitt, Alexander. Hat, Plume and Sword which belonged to Alexander DeWitt.
Dickie, H. H. 1 Vol.
Dickinson, Mrs. Wm. 21 Vol.
Dodd, Mead & Co. 2 Pam.
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Essex Institute. Bulletin as issued and 1 Map.
Estes & Lauriat. 2 Pam.
Estey, Geo. L. 6 Vol., 20 Papers.
Estey, James L. Framed Leaflet of Gen. Armstrong's memoranda.
Fairfield Co. Hist. Society (Conn.). 1 Vol.
Fay, Mrs. F. E. Snuffers and Tray of Capt. Peter Slater, 1 Vol., a remarkable growth of Pine Cones.
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Fitton, Mrs. Edward. Relics and Souvenirs. 1 Vol.
Framingham Hist. and Nat. Hist. Society. 1 Vol.
Fuller, Geo. A. Esq. (Providence, R. I.). Old Card Pricking Machine used in Leicester before 1820.
Garfield, J. F. D. (Fitchburg). 19 Vol., 10 Pam.
George, William, Sons. 2 Pam.
Goddard, Asa. 2 Papers.
Goddard, Luther D. Gun carried by the minute men of Shrewsbury in the Revolutionary war.
Green, Hon. Samuel A. 5 Pam.

Gunn, Robert. 1 Pam.
Harrassowitz, Otto (Leipzig). 1 Pam.
Hathaway, Lieut. S. 7 Vol., 1 Pam.
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Helburn, Wm. 1 Paper.
Hesperian Pub. Co. 2 Pam.
Hill, Benj. T. 1 Vol., 20 Pam., 9 Papers.
Hill, Don Gleason. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
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Hist. Society of Penn. 4 Pam.
Hosmer, Mrs. Susan C. Files of Papers belonging to the late Rev. S. D. Hosmer. 1 Vol., 38 Pam., 14 Papers.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 Pam., 2 Papers.
Houghton, Walter S. 1 Paper.
Howard, Joseph Jackson. 4 Pam.
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Lancaster Intelligencer. Centennial Paper, 1794–1895.
Lancaster Town Library. 1 Pam.
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New Jersey Hist. Society. 1 Paper.
Newton, Nahum A. (Shrewsbury). Ancient Plow, Flax Brake, Sword, Cartridge Box, Bayonet and Belt of the War of 1812, and many other valuable relics, books, etc.
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Peck, A. E. 12 Vol.
Penn Publishing Co. 1 Pam.
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Pierce, Fred C. 1 Paper.
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State Hist. Society of Wisconsin. 1 Pam.
State Library (Concord, N. H.). 1 Vol.
Staples, Samuel E. 1 Vol., 20 Pam., 135 Papers.
Stock, Elliot (London, Eng.) 3 Pam.
Stowe, Burton (West Millbury). 2 Powder-horns. Loaned.
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Tyler, Rev. Albert (Oxford). The Mid-weekly for the year, Champion Hornet's Nest.

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United States Civil Service Commission. 2 Pam.
Vinton, Geo. W. 3 War Buttons, Minie Ball, 1 Picture.
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Western Reserve Hist. Society. 2 Pam.
Wetherell, John W. 31 Vol., 535 Pam., 57 Papers, and a large double Bookcase.
Wheeler, W. H. (Grafton). Three Ball Cartridges of 1812.
Whitmore, Wm. H. (R. C.). 2 Vol.
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DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT ON ARCHÆOLOGY AND GENERAL HISTORY.

The report of this department for last year closed with a reference to discoveries made in Florida and Yucatan as a result of recent explorations in those sections, and it seems not inappropriate to take up the thread of the narrative where it was thus broken off.

Mr. Henry C. Mercer of the Museum of American and Prehistoric Archæology at the University of Pennsylvania during this year conducted an expedition to Yucatan for the purpose of searching for evidence of man's antiquity on this continent in the caverns of that country. He has written an account of this expedition, which has just been published. From this it appears that after a long, laborious and very careful investigation, the following conclusions were reached:

First, that no earlier inhabitant had preceded the builders of the ruined cities in Yucatan.

Second, that the people revealed in the caves had reached the country in geologically recent times.

Third, that these people, substantially the ancestors of the present Maya Indians, had not developed their culture in Yucatan, but had brought it with them from somewhere else.

The story of the expedition as narrated by Mr. Mercer is very interesting, and will repay a careful perusal by all students of archæology, especially American archæology.

From Florida some remarkable discoveries have been reported by Frank Hamilton Cushing, the famous explorer, who has been working there under the direction of Major Powell of the Bureau of Ethnology. Mr. Cushing has demonstrated the former existence of a hitherto unknown race that inhabited Florida in prehistoric times, the habits and customs of whom were similar to those of that curious people who still live in huts raised upon piles over the surface of the water in Lake Maracaibo, in the

western part of Venezuela. Though the existence of this race has hitherto been unsuspected, the discoverer has found most abundant evidence of its occupation not only in the southern part of Florida, including the bays, swamps, lakes and everglades, but also in the islands and bays that surround the coast. Mr. Cushing's investigations have thus far been confined to two counties, Lee and Dale; Tampa bay, Charlotte harbor and the many islands on the western coast of the state. Under the shell heaps that are so common throughout this locality, he has found carloads of pottery, implements and vessels of wood, bone and stone, innumerable burial mounds in an excellent state of preservation, but unlike anything found elsewhere in this country. Although his investigations have not been thorough, he believes that all the coral islands in the Gulf of Mexico are covered with such remains.

The work of investigation has gone rapidly forward in the distant east, and most important discoveries are reported from Babylonia in particular, where an immense number of inscribed tablets have been found, many of them excavated from a depth of fifty feet or more below the present surface of the ground. Many hundred saws, toys, weapons, instruments and household objects in iron, and bronze, were brought to light at the same place, which illustrate the conditions surrounding our race nearly six thousand years ago. The limited space allowed for this report will not allow further reference to these discoveries and their significance here, but it is hoped that they may be adequately dwelt upon in articles to be prepared and presented hereafter.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

MILITARY HISTORY.

In the proceedings for 1893, under this department, was a sketch of Jonathan Holman, a Revolutionary colonel; there has recently come into the hands of the author a pay abstract in the handwriting of Col. Holman, which is reproduced here, together with a list of the men in said regiment who went from Oxford.

Another well preserved record is that of the roster of officers of the 2d Regt., 2d Brigade, 7th Div. Militia, made in 1796, which is subjoined.

A pay Ag[illegible] Holman Esq.r For Service dun at Providen[illegible]nuary 1777

at 1	Wages P Month	Sum £	Total		
1 Colonel ------	" " "	44	12	8	0
1 Adjutant 3 Days ~~4~~ ~~10~~ 8 P. Mon:	" " "	29	8	8	0
1 Captain at 7 Days	8 " 0	66	2	8	0
5 Lieut 43 [illegible], & 2 D.o 6 days	5 " 8	73	1	8	3
9 Sergeants, ------	2 " 8	74	12	9	3
1 Sergeant 22 days,	2 " 8	8	4	9	2
10 Corporal ~~[illegible]~~ ----	2 " 4	51	16	11	2
2 Corporals days, ----	2 " 4	15	13	10	2
6 Drums a ------	2 " 4	27	8	6	2
58 Private 6 D.o 15 days	2 " 0	428	17	4	0
5 Privats 1 ------	2 " 0	21	17	4	0
2 Privats 1 [illegible] ----	2 " 0	25	1	4	0
9 Privats ------	2 " 0	30	14	8	0
Sergeant 3 Days each	" " "	1	14	4	3
A Co[illegible] ----	5 " 8	11	10	4	3
1 Sergea[illegible] Fife 1 Drum 21 days each	" "	11	14	2	2
4 Metro[illegible] ----	" " "	16	16	10	0
Sum Total		939	9	2	2

[illegible]n Col.o

Jeremiah Kingsbury,	[illegible]han Coolidge,	Private.	Joseph Sparhawk,	Private.
Silas Town,	[illegible] Town,	"	Aaron Parker,	"
Jonas Pratt,	[illegible]nus Learned,	"	Jonathan Merriam,	"
Levi Davis,	[illegible] Pratt,	"	Jonas Davis,	"
Jonas Eddy,	[illegible] Merriam,	"	Benjamin Hovey,	"
Allen Hancock,	[illegible]l Stone,	"	William Lamb,	"

Time in Camp forty

UNIV. OF MICH.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

OF THE

2d REGT., 2d BRIGADE, 7th DIV. MILITIA.

Names.	Rank.	Horse, Foot, Artil'y	No. of Regt.	No. of Brigade.	Date of Commission.	Place of Abode.
'heeler,	Col. Commandant.	Foot.	Second.	Second.	4th Sept., 1793,	Grafton.
V. Lealand,	Major,	"	"	"	4th Sept., 1793,	Grafton.
Iewton,	Major,	"	"	"	17th Mar., 1794,	Shrewsbury.
'heeler, Jr.,	Adjt.	"	"	"	18th Mar., 1794,	Grafton.
ɔwman,	Q. Master,	"	"	"	1st Sept., 1794,	Westboro.
mb,	Surgeon,	"	"	"	1st Nov., 1793,	Grafton.
ıs Chennery,	S. Mate,	"	"	"	1st Sept., 1794,	Boylston.
Iarrington,	Capt.,	"	"	"	11th Aug., 1794,	Grafton.
orbush,	"	"	"	"	" "	Westboro.†
ıtt,	"	"	"	"	" "	Shrewsbury.†
Harrington,	"	"	"	"	" "	Shrewsbury.
ıes,	"	"	"	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Northboro.
nd,	"	"	"	"	8th June, 1795,	Boylston.
Vadsworth, Jr.,	"	"	"	"	16th May, 1795,	Grafton.†
ıll, Jr.,	"	"	"	"	18th July, 1795,	Southboro.
ɜarce,	Lieut.,	"	"	"	20th Mar., 1790,	Southboro.†
ɾman,	"	"	"	"	11th Aug., 1794,	Shrewsbury.*
ʻin Harrington,	"	"	"	"	11th Aug., 1794,	Shrewsbury.
ı Goulding,	"	"	"	"	12th Sept., 1794,	Grafton.
Belknap,	"	"	"	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Westboro.†
Eager,	"	"	"	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Northboro.
inds,	"	"	"	"	8th June, 1795,	Boylston.
ı Harrington,	"	"	"	* "	16th May, 1795,	Grafton.
h Fay, Jr.,	Ensign,	"	"	† "	20th Mar., 1790,	Southboro.
ınison,	"	"	"	"	11th Aug., 1794,	Shrewsbury.
Redding, Jr.,	"	"	"	"	12th Sept., 1794,	Grafton.
Iarrington,	"	"	"	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Shrewsbury.
ay,	"	"	"	* "	15th Sept., 1794,	Westboro.
ice,	"	"	"	"	18th Mar., 1795,	Northboro.
ger,	"	"	"	"	8th June, 1795,	Boylston.
Warren,	"	"	"	* "	16th May, 1796,	Grafton.

: return of officers on the 1st Oct., 1796.

JONA. WHEELER, Jr., *Adjt.*

ɔted. † Discharged.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

OF THE

2d REGT., 2d BRIGADE, 7th DIV. MILITIA.

Names.	Rank.	Horse, Foot, Artil'y	No. of Regt.	No. of Brigade.	Date of Commission.	Place of Abode.
Wheeler,	Col. Commandant.	Foot.	Second.	Second.	4th Sept., 1793,	Grafton.
l W. Lealand,	Major,	"	"	"	4th Sept., 1793,	Grafton.
a Newton,	Major,	"	"	"	17th Mar., 1794,	Shrewsbury.
Wheeler, Jr.,	Adjt.	"	"	"	18th Mar., 1794,	Grafton.
Bowman,	Q. Master,	"	"	"	1st Sept., 1794,	Westboro.
Lamb,	Surgeon,	"	"	"	1st Nov., 1793,	Grafton.
deus Chennery,	S. Mate,	"	"	"	1st Sept., 1794,	Boylston.
s Harrington,	Capt.,	"	"	"	11th Aug., 1794,	Grafton.
; Forbush,	"	"	"	"	" "	Westboro.†
Pratt,	"	"	"	"	" "	Shrewsbury.†
as Harrington,	"	"	"	"	" "	Shrewsbury.
Gates,	"	"	"	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Northboro.
Bond,	"	"	"	"	8th June, 1795,	Boylston.
l Wadsworth, Jr.,	"	"	"	"	16th May, 1795,	Grafton.†
Ball, Jr.,	"	"	"	"	18th July, 1795,	Southboro.
Pearce,	Lieut.,	"	"	"	20th Mar., 1790,	Southboro.†
Wyman,	"	"	"	"	11th Aug., 1794,	Shrewsbury.*
natin Harrington,	"	"	"	"	11th Aug., 1794,	Shrewsbury.
aim Goulding,	"	"	"	"	12th Sept., 1794,	Grafton.
en Belknap,	"	"	"	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Westboro.†
am Eager,	"	"	"	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Northboro.
; Hinds,	"	"	"	"	8th June, 1795,	Boylston.
aim Harrington,	"	"	" *	"	16th May, 1795,	Grafton.
kiah Fay, Jr.,	Ensign,	"	" †	"	20th Mar., 1790,	Southboro.
Jennison,	"	"	"	"	11th Aug., 1794,	Shrewsbury.
lee Redding, Jr.,	"	"	"	"	12th Sept., 1794,	Grafton.
el Harrington,	"	"	"	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Shrewsbury.
l Fay,	"	"	" *	"	15th Sept., 1794,	Westl oro.
r Rice,	"	"	"	"	18th Mar., 1795,	Northboro.
Eager,	"	"	"	"	8th June, 1795,	Boylston.
el Warren,	"	"	" *	"	16th May, 1796,	Grafton.

rue return of officers on the 1st Oct., 1796.

JONA. WHEELER, Jr., *Adj't.*

omoted. † Discharged.

the artistic decoration of school rooms; to be known as the Public School Art League.

The Worcester Milk Association, at its annual meeting in Horticultural hall, voted that price of milk be the same summer and winter, *i. e.*, thirty-eight cents per can wholesale, six cents per quart retail.

6. Henry F. Wing, cashier of the National Bank in Grafton, committed suicide by shooting. Born in Grafton April, 1825, he had lived there continuously and had been cashier thirty-eight years.

8. New Homœopathic Free Dispensary formally opened corner of Waverley and Providence streets.

12. Col. Samuel E. Winslow presents $10,000 to Trustees of the Worcester City Hospital for a new surgery, to be named the Samuel Winslow surgery, in memory of his father.

15. Hearing in Boston before Legislative Committee relative to bill allowing use of Common for new City Hall.

22. District Attorney Francis A. Gaskill named by Governor Greenhalge as associate justice of Superior Court, vice P. Emory Aldrich, deceased.

24. The Governor signed bill incorporating the fifth savings bank in this city under the name of "Bay State Savings Bank."

25. A well signed petition against use of Lincoln square sites for new City Hall in *Spy* of date.

28. Last meeting in old Brinley (Grand Army) hall by Woman's Relief Corps and Post 10, G. A. R. Patriotic songs and addresses.

30. Lucius W. White, clerk of Worcester County Institution for Savings, confesses to appropriating $2,258, and disappears.

APRIL.

1. Work of tearing down Brinley hall begins. This hall was opened June 28, 1837.

2. First appearance upon the bench of Judge Francis A. Gaskill.

4. Opinion of Frank P. Goulding as city solicitor in 1884 relative to use of Common for City Hall in *Spy* of date.

8. New track for electric road in Salisbury and Boynton streets commenced.

11. Celebration at Leicester of the 85th birthday of Rev. Samuel May, the well-known anti-slavery worker, to whom distinguished honors were paid.

12. Twenty-eighth anniversary of George H. Ward Post, No. 10, G. A. R., celebrated by banquet in Mechanics hall.

Fire in Kinnicutt block, 418-422 Main street; heavy loss, and two firemen killed by falling wall.

Tippecanoe Veterans celebrate anniversary of Henry Clay. Addresses by Caleb Wall, Rev. Albert Tyler, Samuel Osgood, Rev. Charles E. Simmons and others.

15. Funeral of the two firemen, killed on duty, from First Universalist Church, Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison officiating; attended by mayor, other city officials and many from the Fire Department.

Mr. Alfred Waites lectures before the Shakespeare Club on the "Contemporaries of Shakespeare."

18. The anniversary of Paul Revere's ride was celebrated by fireworks and an impersonated rider.

Memorial exercises in honor of the late Justice P. Emory Aldrich held in the Superior Court room in presence of the Worcester County Bar.

19. First celebration of Patriots' day; general suspension of business. Great interest manifested in a "riot drill" by the local military companies.

22. City Council declines to accept the offer of site and $100,000 for a new City Hall by Stephen Salisbury.

23. The three-year-old son of Thomas B. Mackie instantly killed by falling from fourth-story window, corner of Main and Austin streets.

Celebration of 18th anniversary of the Sons of St. George in Horticultural hall.

24. Dedication of the new addition to Holy Cross College.

27. City Solicitor W. S. B. Hopkins advises the City Council that in his opinion they have a right to build the new City Hall upon the Common without further permission of Legislature.

29. Mr. and Mrs. Silas H. Bigelow of North Brookfield celebrate their 50th marriage anniversary in same house in which Mr. Bigelow has lived since he was born, Nov. 6, 1821.

30. The Exchange Hotel closes its doors for the first time in 111 years on account of failure to obtain a liquor license.

The Plymouth Church protests against the Union Church building on the opposite side of Chestnut street.

MAY.

2. Resignation of Station Agent Henry P. Nichols of the B. & A. R. R. after fifty years of continuous service with that company.

First anniversary of the Wellington Rifles.

3. Explosion of three powder mills in Action; five men killed

An adaptation of the famous novel "Trilby" performed at Worcester Theatre.

7. 26th anniversary of formation of Plymouth Church.

8. Resignation of Rev. Charles H. Pendleton from pastorate of Main Street Baptist Church accepted after a heated discussion.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Whittall announce gift of $30,000 to the St. Matthew's Episcopal Church to pay for the new church building.

10. John N. Akarman addresses the Board of Trade upon "Electric Motor Power."

13. First public meeting of the Public School Art League. Addresses by Mr. Edwin D. Mead of Boston and Mr. Walter S. Perry of Brooklyn.

The City Council changes name of Leicester street to Main street. Vetoed by Mayor. 20th, passed over veto.

First year of watering streets by city.

15. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Beaman, both natives of Princeton. Mrs. Beaman was Augusta A. Keyes.

Right Rev. Bishop John J. Keane, rector of the Catholic University, addresses the students of Holy Cross College.

16. Communications in *Spy* between Union and Plymouth Churches regarding location of new building.

17. A poster exhibition opens at Walnut street school house. Largest ever held in New England.

22. Consecration of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. Sermons by Bishop Lawrence and Rev. Dr. Huntington.

50th anniversary of Wachusett Encampment of Odd Fellows.

24. Albert Curtis and Edwin T. Marble dissolve a partnership which has existed since 1865, carrying on the same business established by Mr. Curtis in 1831.

25. 50th anniversary of the organization of the First Swedish Methodist church in America. Celebrated in local churches.

26. Swedish Methodist jubilee continued by two large audiences in Mechanics hall.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford speaks at the Memorial exercises in Mechanics hall.

27. Senator Geo. F. Hoar lectures before the students of the Polytechnic Institute upon "Good Citizenship."

30. The Svea Gille Society formally open their new club house at Lake Quinsigamond.

Miss Laura Bertrand and Nellie White of North Grafton drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Lake Quinsigamond.

Committee of employees of the Consolidated Street Railway Co. present to its president, Hon. Chas. B. Pratt, a memorial tribute relating to death of his wife.

JUNE.

1. Bust of Wendell Phillips presented to English high school by the senior class.

   Remarkably warm and sultry weather.

2. Formation of School Masters' Club, with Dr. G. Stanley Hall as President.

   Reminiscences of Brinley hall and Lincoln House in *Spy* of this date.

3. City Council authorizes the Mayor to expend $5,000 in securing plans for a new $300,000 city hall to be located on the Common.

4. School Board take preliminary steps to establish a manual training school.

   Reunion of Co. K, 25th Regt., in Grafton.

5. Field-day of the Quaboag Historical Society of North Brookfield.

6. Buffalo Bill (Wm. F. Cody) here with his Wild West Show.

   Formation of a new Swedish Congregational church and installation of Rev. J. R. Armstrong at Quinsigamond.

8. Field-day of Caleb A. Wall at the farm of the late Charles Hadwen.

10. Meeting of architects in consultation with the Mayor regarding City Hall plans.

    Rev. Josiah Strong of New York addresses the Congregational Club at its annual festival in Mechanics hall, upon "Christian Socialism as Opposed to Present Industrial System."

11. Rev. S. A. Holman installed as pastor of Salem Street Congregational Church.

12. Dedication of the Gale Library in Northboro.

13. The Gates lane extension of the Consolidated Street Railway opened.

    First appropriation ($50,000) for new City Hall made by City Council.

    Richard M. Hunt of New York appointed advising architect upon plans.

Stockholders of North End Street Railway vote to lease to the Consolidated Street Railway Co.

14. 128th anniversary of "Flag day" generally observed.

16. First placing of wire cables in underground conduits in process by New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Sketch of the "Wasps' Nest" and its lawyers in *Spy* of date.

17. Reunion of the old 57th Regt. at Lake Quinsigamond.
Annual meeting of the Boys' Club.
Strike of mill operatives begins at Clinton.
Celebration of the 91st birthday of Mrs. Harriet T. Miller of Westboro.
Opening of new G. A. R. quarters in Day building.
The Worcester Continentals celebrate Bunker Hill day in Boston.

18. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wiggin at Athol.

19. Annual banquet of "Tech Alumni" at Association hall.

20. Graduation of the seniors of Polytechnic Institute in Association hall. Governor Greenhalge present.
City Council votes to take Kettle brook as an additional water supply.
Rev. Father Scannell celebrates the 25th anniversary of his ordination.

21. Address of Nathaniel Paine before graduates of high schools, giving reminiscences of schools in Worcester.
City officials take possession of Kettle brook. Action precipitated by the opening of the chain of gates to allow water to run to waste.

25. National Association of the Loyal Women of American Liberty holds its eighth annual convention in Worcester.

27. 52d commencement of Holy Cross College. Governor Greenhalge present.
Normal School commencement day. Dr. T. C. Mendenhall the principal speaker.
Meeting of the Masonic fraternity in Horticultural hall to consider the matter of erection of a new Masonic Temple.

28. Field-day of The Worcester Society of Antiquity at Groton, Mass.

30. Sketches of the several clubs at Lake Quinsigamond in *Daily Spy* of June 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th.

Criticisms upon Goldwin Smith's recent outline history of the United States by Hon. Eli Thayer in *Daily Spy* of May 26th, June 2d, 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th.

Rev. Thomas Griffin, D. D., pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, celebrates 25th anniversary of his ordination.

Two firemen killed and eight injured at fire in Hubley's rag shop, Brackett court.

JULY.

1. New ward lines with total of twenty-four precincts adopted by City Council.

Conditions for the prize competition for City Hall plans published in *Spy* of date.

3. Rev. Frederic M. Gardner of East Boston unanimously called to pastorate of the Main Street Baptist Church.

4. Laying of corner-stone of the Leicester Free Public Library building. L. S. Watson contributes $25,000 towards its erection.

The 25th anniversary of the dedication of the Peter Slater monument in Hope cemetery. Address by Caleb A. Wall.

A bas-relief medallion of the late ex-Gov. Alexander H. Bullock presented to the Free Public Library.

108th anniversary of birth of Mrs. Andre Berube, a native of St. Andre, near Quebec, Canada. She has four children living, the eldest, residing at Marlboro, being 86 years old.

5. Portrait of the late Judge P. Emory Aldrich presented to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

10. Acceptances from ten architects in the City Hall plan competition.

12. Celebration of 100th birthday of Mrs. Nancy W. Kilburn

at 30 Grove street. She was born in Westminster, Mass., daughter of Deacon Nathan and Margaret (Hadley) Wood.

15. Celebration of 95th birthday of Mrs. Nancy Fitch in Oakham. Daughter of late Abner Brigham and Dorothy Wood of Marlboro.

16. Opponents of the Common as the new City Hall site petition the Supreme Court for an injunction.

21. Semi-centennial celebration of organization of Laurel Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

26. In Auburn, celebration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Deacon Stephen Sibley.

27. Anniversary of birth of Deacon Ezra Sawyer, who was born in Boylston in 1810.

AUGUST.

7. Judge Allen refuses injunction restraining city from building new City Hall upon the Common as asked for by the north enders.

Thirty-second anniversary of the establishment of the free delivery system at Worcester post office. The first three carriers were Ephraim W. Bartlett, Charles L. Redding and Moses Church, all deceased.

9. Fire at Knowles Steam Pump Works at Warren, Mass., causes loss of $175,000.

14. Reunion of 42d Regiment Association.

15. Reunion of 34th Regiment at Willow farm, house of the late General William S. Lincoln.

Celebration of the 101st birthday of Mrs. Lois Eames Wood, the oldest person in this city.

21. Fourth annual reunion of Worcester County Town Clerks held in Worcester.

23. The Mayor appoints Richard H. Hunt, son of the late Richard M. Hunt, as advising architect upon City Hall plans in place of his father.

30. Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars, entertain

visitors returning from the Triennial Conclave just closed in Boston.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Annual meeting of the Veterans and Women's Association of the 36th Regt. in G. A. R. hall. Addresses by Secretary of State Olin and ex-Mayor Hodgkins of Somerville.
3. Public schools begin. School-houses on Ward, Upsala and Dartmouth streets used for first time. Manual training school opened in old Walnut street building, with Walter G. Wesson, principal. Kindergarten opened at Ward street, making eight in the city.
9. Dedication of the new St. Vincent's Hospital on Vernon street.
10. Nine designs for the new City Hall received and forwarded to Advising Architect Hunt in New York.
17. 23d annual reunion of the 21st Mass. Regt. Miss Clara Barton attends and is given a largely attended reception in the evening.
21. Commission upon Plans report, accepting plan of Peabody & Stearns of Boston.

Highest temperature recorded in September since 1839.

24. Musical Festival opens with a performance of the oratorio of St. Paul.
26. Reunion of the 20th Mass. Regt.
30. Following much adverse discussion regarding award of commission upon City Hall plans, the City Council calls for all prize winning plans, and same were exhibited later in Council chamber.

OCTOBER.

2. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Woodward.
9. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Chase in Paxton.
14. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Williams in Tatnuck.
15. Sixtieth anniversary of marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Emory R. Ainsworth in West Brookfield. Mr. Ainsworth born in

Uxbridge March 9, 1812. Mrs. Ainsworth, née Washburn, born in Brookfield Dec. 10, 1815.

17. Supreme Court decides that the city has full right to build its new City Hall upon the Common.

30. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Crocker in Uxbridge.

NOVEMBER.

9. The Wellington Rifles achieve success in a minstrel performance at Worcester Theatre.

12. Contest in City Council in regard to the location of new City Hall ended by accepting plan and ordering a commission to see to its erection upon the Common.

13. The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, holds its 27th annual convention in this city, in Mechanics hall.

16. Testing and acceptance of new water works in Millbury.

20. Inspection of the new state road in Leicester.

23. Presentation to the Worcester Mechanics' Association of a portrait of Sergeant Thomas Plunkett to be hung in Mechanics hall. Eloquent addresses by Col. W. S. B. Hopkins and Rev. Dr. Conaty.

25. The noted pianist, Paderewski, plays for two hours in Mechanics hall.

29. The Massachusetts Teachers' Association holds its 51st annual meeting at the English high school.

DECEMBER.

9. Mrs. Ballington Booth, the mother of the Salvation Army in this country, spoke in Mechanics hall upon "Wreckage of Humanity" before a crowded audience.

21. A dense fog in Worcester. The sidewalk could not be seen from the middle of the street. In some parts of the city traffic in the street came to a standstill. It lasted about two hours.

25. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Hadwen.
Golden wedding in Hubbardston of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Wheeler.

31. Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross, spoke before the business men of Worcester.

OBITUARIES.

JANUARY.

2. Dr. Henry Y. Simpson.
3. Eunice McClary of Westboro, 96 years 8 months; born in Concord, Mass., daughter of James Cogswell of Ipswich, who served with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and Rebecca Baldwin, whose father was Capt. Samuel Baldwin of Weston. She was the great, great grand-daughter to the Rev. John Cotton, and aunt to Horace Maynard, at one time postmaster general and minister to Turkey.
4. Alexander Stocking, born in Ludlow, Mass., Sept. 17, 1817; leader of choir in First Unitarian Church, where he had sung for twenty years.

   Ann Maria, widow of late Lemuel Torrey, 85 years.
7. Edwin S. Lenox, graduate of Bowdoin; degree of M. D., 1859; inventor of the "bale-tie" manufactured by Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co., by whom he was employed for many years.

   Edward Goddard, aged 82 years, of Clinton found dead in bed.
9. Richard Sugden of Spencer, born in Bradford, England, 1815; came to America in 1849; successful manufacturer of card wire.
12. Rev. Charles P. Blanchard of Brookfield.
14. Joseph G. Champort at City Hospital, well-known as "Little Joe," the waif.

    Prudence L. Weatherbee, born in Natick in 1806.
16. Jacob Hanff, oldest German citizen in Worcester, aged 72 years.
19. Willard F. Morse in Westboro, aged 86 years.

    Hubbard Wilson in Westboro, proprietor of the Cordaville Woolen Mills, aged 75 years.

    Daniel Stone in Dana, aged 88 years; supposed to be oldest alumnus of New Salem Academy.

20. Samuel J. Whitney in Harvard; lived during whole of his life on the estate belonging to his family since 1699.
21. Charles Fowler, the well-known Quaker of Northbridge.
23. Rev. Samuel D. Hosmer; see resolutions adopted at 280th meeting.
28. Joseph B. Adams of Westboro died of apoplexy on 2.30 train from Boston.

    Mrs. Joshua R. Bigelow in Santa Barbara, Cal., daughter of Samuel and Ruth Hathaway, who at one time kept the old Central Hotel, where the Bay State House now stands.
29. Mrs. E. Rankins in Hubbardston, aged 89 years; native of Onslow, N. S.
30. Miss Frances B. Ellis, aged 82 years, in Warren; a descendant of Benedict Arnold.

FEBRUARY.

1. Samuel Hale Richardson, aged 83 years, in Dana, Mass.; son of Benjamin, father of George and Charles of Worcester.
2. Vernon Fitts, aged 70 years, in Charlton; local preacher in the Second Advent denomination.
3. Lydia P. Wilder, aged 81 years, a native of Millbury.
4. Dr. Levi Pillsbury in Fitchburg, born in Winchendon 1817; graduate of Dartmouth; one of board of U. S. examining surgeons during President Cleveland's first term.
5. Deacon Lyman Drury died on train leaving Worcester. Born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1822. One of the organizers of Piedmont Church.
6. Benjamin Hathaway in West Somerville; born in Sutton in 1811.
10. John Bisco in New York, being the oldest real estate dealer in that city; born in Spencer Oct. 9, 1808.
11. Mrs. Sarah B. Ellis in Uxbridge, wife of Charles Ellis, former card manufacturer. Mrs. Ellis was a contributor of valuable relics to the museum of this Society.

13. In Millbury C. D. Morse, born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1827.
14. Harriet Sawyer, wife of David S. Messinger.
    In Leicester, James Draper Watson, aged 74 years.
    Funeral of Lawton Newton of Shrewsbury on the 86th anniversary of his birth. He was the seventh generation from Richard Newton, who settled in Watertown in 1635.
18. In Blackstone, Elijah Thayer, the prophet of Chestnut hill, aged 80 years.
21. Miss Lucy A. Pratt, born in Oxford 1819; descendant of Thomas Pratt of Watertown, also of Gov. William Bradford.
22. David S. Messinger; born in York, Me., in 1809; came to Worcester 1834.
    Susan W., widow of George Forbes, aged 82 years.
24. Sarah A., widow of late John M. Newton, aged 83 years.
    In Warren, Benjamin F. Earle, aged 80 years.
25. In Millbury, Satira Stow Sumner, aged 87 years.
26. In Hubbardston, Mrs. James H. Hartwell, aged 84 years.
    Ruth Rockwood Warren, in Old Ladies' Home, aged 78 years.
    Rebecca B. Estabrook, aged 86 years.
27. In West Berlin, Sarah, widow of the late Louis Carter, aged 94 years 8 months.
    In Upton, Miss Lavina Forbush, aged 95 years. Distrustful of new fangled stoves she continued, until her death, to use the fire-place for all purposes of cooking and heating.

MARCH.

1. (?) In New York city, John Borden, aged 72 years; decorator of Mechanics hall, Union Church, St. Paul's, and residence of Jonas G. Clark upon Elm street; inventor of enamel blackboards now used in our schools and of the material ("staff") of which the buildings of the World's Fair in Chicago were constructed.
2. William C. Clark, aged 86 years.

3. Sarah G., widow of Ebenezer Newton, aged 78 years 8 months.
4. Dr. Dean Towne, aged 85 years. Native of Windsor, Vt.
11. Miss Eliza Livermore Stone, aged 97 years. Oldest inmate of the Home for Aged Women.
14. Judge P. Emory Aldrich, aged 82 years.

MAY.

14. Lucy Ann, wife of Hon. C. B. Pratt. Born in Boylston Aug. 29, 1824. Daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Plimpton) Brewer. Married March 4, 1844.
18. Sarah Rebecca, wife of Joseph Mason. Daughter of Hon. Leonard M. Parker. Born in Charlestown Mar. 16, 1822. Mother of Martha Lincoln, sister of late Gov. Levi Lincoln.
31. Hezekiah P. Whittemore. Born in Lisbon, Me., Nov. 2, 1823. For twenty-two years proprietor of the Jeffersonville & Worcester Express.

JUNE.

8. In Medfield, Joseph Lovell, veteran mason and builder. Born in Worcester Feb. 14, 1811. Son of Capt. Joseph and Persis (Bigelow) Lovell, well-known hotel keepers in Worcester.
10. Leonard Gates, Worcester's oldest butcher. Born Feb. 11, 1811, near where he died, on Pleasant street. Married Mary, daughter of Francis Nowell, March 28, 1837. Member of Old South Church, where he played the violin before the introduction of the organ.
13. Alfred Wyman. Born in Westminster in 1819.
Mrs. Samuel (Russell) May, wife of Rev. Samuel May of Leicester. Daughter of Nathaniel P. Russell. Born in Boston Jan. 5, 1813.
17. Henry M. Smith. Born in New Bedford May 5, 1830. Son of Rev. Ethan Smith. Graduate of Amherst. At one time managing editor of the *Chicago Tribune,* also

editor *Brooklyn* (N. Y.) *Union.* Coming to Worcester in 1879 became connected with the Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co. He represented ward 2 in the Legislature of 1884–5.

JULY.

3. In Northboro, Hezekiah H. Crosby, born Sept. 2, 1800.

5. In North Brookfield, Postmaster John Rusk.

In Fitchburg, Hiram A. Blood, aged 62 years. A long time prominent railroad man.

8. In Leicester, Christopher Columbus Denny. Born in Leicester Jan. 10, 1810; card clothing manufacturer; held various town offices; representative in state Legislature.

11. In Orange, Mrs. Lucy J. Holden, aged 95 years. A native of Templeton, but had lived in Orange 56 years.

16. In Dana, Mrs. Daniel Stone, aged 86 years.

In San Francisco, Cal., Albion Nelson Towne. Born on Dresser hill, Charlton, Mass. At one time superintendent and general manager of Central Pacific Railroad at salary of $13,000 per year in gold, which was then at a premium of thirty per cent.

22. James F. Allen. Born in Hardwick in 1809, but a resident of Worcester for sixty years. One of the original members of the Church of the Unity; an active member of the Worcester Horticultural Society.

In Leicester, Rufus Holman, aged 79 years 3 months.

26. Col. John M. Goodhue, aged 77 years. A native of Newburyport; he came to Worcester in the early forties; Captain of the City Guards 1850–1852; Drill Master Highland Military School for several years; Colonel on staff of Brig.-Gen. Samuel H. Leonard of the 2d Brigade; in 1861 went to the front as Adjutant of the 3d Battalion of Rifles under command of Gen. Devens; and as Captain of the 11th Infantry in the regular army served throughout the war.

AUGUST.

2. In Paxton, Deacon Josiah O'Keep, aged 83 years. A native of Monson, but a resident of Paxton since 1840. In 1886 the 50th anniversary of his marriage was celebrated.

   In Millbury, Osgood H. Waters, aged 60 years. One of the most prominent of old time manufacturers in Worcester county.

3. In Fitchburg, Iver Johnson. Born in Bergen, Norway, Feb. 14, 1841, on the place inherited by his father through a line of ancestors running back one thousand years. Coming to America in 1863. Working at his trade of gunsmith until 1871, when he established a manufactory of firearms in Worcester; moving same in 1893 to Fitchburg.

21. In Webster, Richard Love, aged 81 years.

25. In Whitinsville, H. H. Goodell, aged 66 years.

SEPTEMBER.

2. In Princeton, Asa Goddard. An old town officer and land surveyor. Born in 1807.

3. In Shrewsbury, Chester V. Newton, aged 83 years. A descendant of Nahum Newton, one of the early settlers of Shrewsbury.

4. David D. Keyes. Born in Princeton 1820. Kept a grocery corner of Main and School streets for many years.

5. Addison V. Prentiss, aged 81 years. At one time leading maker of wood cuts. He probably made the cut from which the valuable Millbury Provincial postage stamp was printed.

12. Nathan A. Lombard, aged 87 years. A long time manufacturer of woolen machinery, his being the oldest business establishment in the city.

17. In Princeton, Phineas E. Gregory. Born in 1807.

26. Samuel Warren, aged 78 years. A native of Auburn, and a descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren.

OCTOBER.

6. George A. Smith, aged 68 years. Native of Boylston; resident of Worcester for fifty years.

10. In Southbridge, Joel Cheney, aged 83 years. Compiler of genealogy of the Cheney family in America.

In Newton Highlands, Mrs. Pauline T. Gale, aged 82 years. An old resident of Worcester. At one time proprietor of the old Exchange Hotel. When a girl she met General Lafayette upon his first visit to Worcester, Sept. 3, 1824.

11. Elizabeth Ruggles, widow of Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood, aged 87 years. She was the daughter of the 2d Dr. John Green and sister of the founder of the Free Public Library.

12. Moses Church, oldest letter carrier in Worcester; highly spoken of in the "Story of the Post Office" by Marshall Cushing, private secretary of ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker. Born in Hartford, Conn., July 14, 1823.

14. In Northboro, Solomon Fiske, aged 81 years. Burned in house in which he was born and had always lived.

17. In Spencer, Deacon William G. Muzzy, aged 84 years; descendant of Capt. John Muzzy, one of first settlers of Spencer.

23. Rev. William Gordon, aged 87 years. Resident of Michigan City, Ind., dropped dead in vestry Grace M. E. Church.

NOVEMBER.

7. In Milford, Col. Leonard Hunt, aged 83 years. Oldest ex-commissioned militia officer in Massachusetts. Major in 1836; Lieutenant Colonel in 1837.

24. John B. Pratt. Born in Worcester 1807; son of Elnathan and Cornelia Bush Pratt. At one time owner of house in which the historian, George Bancroft, was born. For sixty years a prominent market gardener.

25. In Boylston, Mrs. Lois Eames, widow Amariah Wood. Born Aug. 14, 1794.

In Spencer, Nathan Hersey. Born in Leicester in 1808. Collector of taxes thirty-five years, constable fifty years, deputy sheriff forty-eight years.

DECEMBER.

8. In Millbury, Mrs. Betsy Dumas, of heart failure. Twenty years before her death she had a similar attack and was pronounced dead. She remained in this condition for three days and all the arrangements were made for her funeral. Just before her burial she showed signs of life and recovered.

17. Mrs. Mary C. Crompton, aged 61 years, widow of late George Crompton. Upon the death of Mr. Crompton in 1886, she was elected President of the Crompton Loom Works.

19. In Fitchburg, Henry Lewis Lawrence. An old stage driver; son of Daniel Lawrence of Pepperell. Born in 1808. For many years he drove stage between Fitchburg and Worcester and Boston and Brattleboro. Later was conductor between Fitchburg and Boston.

21. Announcement of the death of Charles B. Atwood. Born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1849. Son of David Atwood. Treasurer of the Millbury Savings Bank; studied architecture with Elbridge Boyden. He completed the palatial residence of Mrs. Mark Hopkins of Great Barrington. In 1891 he was appointed designer-in-chief of the World's Columbian Exposition.

27. Wm. T. Merrifield, 88 years of age. He was born in Worcester in 1807. Son of Dea. Alpheus and Mary Trowbridge Merrifield. In 1830 he was a builder and contractor and did an extensive lumber business. In 1840 he operated one of the first steam engines started in Worcester. He filled many prominent offices. One of the original members of Union Church.

[Part 3 of Vol. XIV.]

No. XLVII.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR

1896.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1897.
U. S. A., CXXI.

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WORCESTER:
PRESS OF F. S. BLANCHARD & CO.
MDCCCXCVII.

OFFICERS for 1897.

PRESIDENT,

F. L. HUTCHINS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

E. B. CRANE, NATHANIEL PAINE.

TREASURER,

HENRY F. STEDMAN.

SECRETARY,

WALTER DAVIDSON.

LIBRARIAN,

T. A. DICKINSON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. L. HUTCHINS. E. B. CRANE. NATHANIEL PAINE.
HENRY F. STEDMAN. WALTER DAVIDSON.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

HARRISON G. OTIS, FOR ONE YEAR;

HERBERT WESBY, FOR TWO YEARS;

MANDER A. MAYNARD, FOR THREE YEARS.

WORKING COMMITTEES.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

RUFUS B. FOWLER, CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE MAYNARD. RICHARD O'FLYNN.

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CHARLES M. THAYER, CHAIRMAN.

T. G. KENT. REV. ALMON GUNNISON.

U. WALDO CUTLER. CHARLES R. JOHNSON.

LOCAL HISTORY.

REV. J. J. PUTNAM, CHAIRMAN.

F. S. BLANCHARD. SAMUEL E. STAPLES.

MILITARY HISTORY.

MAJOR F. G. STILES, CHAIRMAN.

HON. A. B. R. SPRAGUE. GEN. R. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

GEN. JOSIAH PICKETT. GEORGE M. RICE.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS, PUBLICATIONS, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

HENRY M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN.

ALBERT A. BARKER. CHARLES B. EATON.

MYRON E. BARROWS. JOHN C. CRANE.

LIBRARY.

E. E. THOMPSON, CHAIRMAN.

JAMES STEWART. J. L. ESTEY.

MUSEUM.

J. CHAUNCEY LYFORD, CHAIRMAN.

F. L. BANFIELD, M. D. SARAH J. MAYNARD.
CHARLES T. TATMAN. ANNA MOORE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

CORWIN M. THAYER, CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD M. WOOD. J. C. WOODBURY.

PUBLICATIONS.

W. F. ABBOT, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN E. LYNCH. T. C. MENDENHALL.

MEMBERSHIP-BIOGRAPHY AND RESOLUTIONS.

JOSEPH JACKSON, CHAIRMAN.

BENJAMIN J. DODGE. F. W. VERMILLE.

AUDITORS.

E. J. SARTELLE, CHAIRMAN.

J. S. BRIGHAM. G. A. SMITH.

FINANCE.

LYMAN A. ELY, CHAIRMAN.

CHARLES A. CHASE. WILLIAM L. CLARK.

MARKING HISTORIC SPOTS.

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT, CHAIRMAN.

HON. A. S. ROE. ARTHUR P. RUGG.
HON. C. G. REED. WM. H. RAYMENTON.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

MRS. J. B. STONE, CHAIRMAN.

MRS. C. C. BALDWIN. MRS. E. D. BUFFINGTON.
MRS. ALICE MORSE EARLE. MRS. JEROME MARBLE.
MRS. C. VAN D. CHENOWETH. MRS. L. A. ELY.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Admitted in 1896.

James Stewart Brown	Worcester
Augustus George Bullock	Worcester
Martha Washington Burgess	Worcester
Robert Horace Chamberlain	Worcester
Francis Henshaw Dewey	Worcester
Ellen Louise Ely	Worcester
Albert Anderson Gordon	Worcester
Joseph Gross	Worcester
Granville Stanley Hall	Worcester
Edward Palgemeyer King	Worcester
Delia Constantia Metcalf Manning	Worcester
Helen Maria Metcalf	Worcester
Thomas Corwin Mendenhall	Worcester
Anna Maria Moore	Worcester
John Pierce Kettelle Otis	Worcester
Mary Elizabeth Otis	Worcester
Susan Morris Paine	Worcester
Charles Blake Pratt	Worcester
John Jay Putnam	Worcester
Charles Gardner Reed	Worcester
George Maury Rice	Worcester
William Ellis Rice	Worcester
Edward James Sartelle	Worcester
George Arthur Smith	Worcester

Elijah Brigham Stoddard . . .	Worcester
John Brown Syme, ...	Worcester
Alexander Hamilton Vinton . . .	Worcester
Justin Alonzo Ware	Worcester
Matthew John Whittall . . .	Worcester
Frank Emery Williamson . . .	Worcester
Samuel Ellsworth Winslow . . .	Worcester

PROCEEDINGS

For 1896.

288th Meeting.

TUESDAY evening, January 7th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, E. B. Crane, Davidson, Ely, Gould, Hutchins, M. A. Maynard, George Maynard, J. C. Otis, H. G. Otis, Paine, Pellett, Rockwood, Salisbury, Tatman.—15.

Working committees, as shown on preceding pages, were appointed by the President.

On motion, by Mr. E. B. Crane, made on account of the low temperature, the meeting adjourned until January 16th.

289th Meeting.

Thursday, January 16th, in Salisbury Hall.

Librarian made special mention of gifts of registers from the N. E. Historical Genealogical Society to complete files, and of a card-pricking machine.

The President read his Annual Address as follows:

To the Members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity:

I shall not attempt, for words fail me, to express the deep feelings which move me as I stand before you the President of this honored Society.

I hold it no mean honor to have one's name associated with those of the honorable and scholarly gentlemen who compose this Society, while to be its elected President is an honor past all my ambitions and above the warrant of my abilities.

I trust I appreciate the responsibilities of the office and shall zealously labor to the utmost of my ability for the Society's good. I shall account myself happy if, at the close of the year, I may have earned your commendation.

On January 23 this Society will have reached its twenty-first birthday.

Few unendowed societies can boast of so great and important results attained during so short a time—results which have been achieved by the self-sacrificing efforts of men busy in the bread-winning activities of a busy world.

As we look around, what do we see? A beautiful building specially erected and well adapted for the Society's use; within its walls a library of more than 15,000 volumes, 20,000 pamphlets and a large amount of newspaper matter, which must become more and more valuable as time passes; a museum of upwards of 3000 articles illustrative of the husbandry, the manufactures, the social customs, the home life of our forefathers and of the Indians who preceded them.

All these things combined would inventory inexcess of $50,000, not including those rare and priceless relics which cannot be duplicated.

It may be rightly objected that this is a low and mercenary view to take of the Society's work and accumulations; that the preservation of the historical matter within these walls is a sacred

trust, and that its value as an educational factor is so great as to make it a desecration to give it a monetary name. Yet the possession of such an accumulation emphasizes the fact that this Society has become the properly recognized custodian of those things which serve to elucidate and vivify the history of the past to us, and which will be of far greater service to future generations. Nor should we confine our efforts to the preservation of antiquities, but should pay particular attention to the collection and care of current historical facts and exponents for the benefit of the future historian.

President G. Stanley Hall, in his address at the dedication of the North Brookfield Library, which, while referring more particularly to public libraries, applies with even greater force to this institution, has well said: "The local phase of the library should never be forgotten; every scrap and trace of local history, or cotemporary event, every record of every citizen, the most ephemeral programs, addresses, celebrations, should be not only piously preserved, but conveniently ordered, as if the library awaited the advent of the future historian or antiquarian and would make his work as easy and his findings as rich as possible. In an annex to the library I would have a local museum, to contain such family antiquities and heirlooms as might be selected and loaned from attics, illustrating the simpler colonial modes of life of our ancestors and vivifying local history to the young."

This, in my view, is the peculiar province of this Society. As people become more and more assured of its permanence, of the safety of its archives, I am sure that there will be a steady and generous flow of historical matter into its library and museum.

The older families will see the usefulness of making accessible to the public and to the historian those things which connect their names with the past and present annals, with the added important advantage of preserving them from loss and scattering, through the breaking up of families.

We are fond of insisting upon the fact that we confine ourselves to local history, with the emphasis upon the "local," as though there could be any other kind of history. The most im-

portant events of the world, be their efforts never so far-reaching, are local to the place wherein they occurred, and as Carl Ritter has said, "Whoever has wandered through the valleys, woods, hills and mountains of his own state, will be the one capable of following a Herodotus in his wanderings over the globe," and to quote H. B. Adams of the Johns Hopkins University, because he says it better than I can, "The best American citizens are those who mind home affairs and local interests. It would certainly be an excellent thing for the development of historical science in America if teachers in the public schools would cultivate the historical spirit in their pupils with special reference to the local environment.

"A multitude of historic associations gather around every old town and hamlet in the land; there are local legends and traditions, household tales, stories told by grandfathers and grandmothers, incidents remembered by the oldest inhabitants. But, above all in importance, are the old documents and manuscript records of the first settlers, the early pioneers, the founders of our towns. Here are sources of information more authentic than tradition, and yet often neglected."

What a field of work is here opened to such a society as ours, and it should be our care to see that it is less neglected within our jurisdiction.

Allow me a single other quotation from an address by Hon. W. W. Crapo:

"Whatever brings the memory of the past into the life of the present makes for patriotism, good citizenship, a fonder attachment for home and a higher respect for kindred. Remember that the past is the repository of facts and knowledge, and that the duty rests somewhere to see that the past is clothed with truth and is not permitted to take on the garments of fiction."

What more can be said to justify the work of this Society? Should we not feel urged thereby to solicit the co-operation and assistance of all who have the good of this city, the good of this county—yea, even the good of the whole country at heart?

True it is that historical methods have seen a great change

within a comparatively recent period, the aim now being to make accessible the bare facts as contained in original documents.

Documentary studies are continually growing larger and more exact; investigation is revealing much heretofore hidden light. It is in this respect and along these lines that this Society has won its largest renown among historians and historical depositories throughout the country.

The publications appearing under the auspices of this Society form a permanent record of inestimable value and give added importance to its name. The field is vast and should be further worked under the active encouragement and assistance of this Society.

The record work now comprises the following:

Record of deaths in Worcester to 1825.

Early records of Worcester, 1722 to 1753.

Records of proprietors, 1667 to 1788.

Towns records, 1754 to 1848.

Births, marriages and deaths to 1848.

Court of General Sessions, 1731 to 1737.

All of which, with the exception of a few years of the town records, and about one-half of the marriages, are completed.

Here we have preserved in convenient form, copiously indexed, every act of the town affecting property rights, a full record of its history, a very mine of wealth to the genealogist and historian, while the distribution of many copies is an assurance against possible loss.

If the Society had been instrumental in nothing else but the inception and encouragement of this work, it would be entitled to generous support upon this account alone.

Nor should the proceedings of this Society be ignored, for while criticised in some quarters as lacking something of elegant scholarship, they contain facts which are as important and valuable as though expressed in the diction of a Macaulay.

> The schools may criticise
> And sigh for diction pat,
> But truth is still the prize,
> And fact is fact for a' that.

And the fact remains that recent important historical works could not have been written had not the data been accessible in publications such as and including those bearing the name of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Again, through the annual field day excursions this Society has not only renewed its own interest, but has stimulated the communities it has visited to take new interest in historical research, the result being that several societies, with like aims and views as our own, have been organized. The great good thus accomplished cannot be computed.

I am glad to note that the schools of this city are beginning to recognize the value of this Society and its collections as object lessons to the young.

Several schools, in charge of their teachers, have recently visited our rooms, and one can readily see the new interest children will take in local history after seeing the implements, firearms, utensils, tools, money and other things about which they read as being used in the olden times by their forefathers.

It is to be hoped that during the coming year we may have many such visits, and I hereby extend an invitation to all in charge of schools to make arrangements to visit our rooms, assuring them that every facility will be afforded them to make the visit pleasant and profitable.

It should be the object of this Society to see to it that historic places should be kept in remembrance, and in my view nothing is more important than the utilization of the photographic art to preserve the semblance of much that has and is now passing away.

I therefore recommend the appointment of a photographic committee, without limit as to numbers, the duty of which shall be to see that the Society is enriched by pictures of all that is or may become of historic value.

Another department of this same work would be the marking of historic places by stone or tablet, a work to which the material aid of the city should be asked and accorded.

Hence, I recommend the appointment of a committee to take in charge the locating and proper marking of historic places.

These being the ends and aims of this Society, it is important

that it should have a membership sufficiently large to provide the necessary funds to carry on its work.

It should be inclusive, not exclusive. Particularly should it include the ladies; they are in a large sense the custodians of those articles of historic value which should ultimately find their way into our archives. Everywhere have women shown their interest in historical matters. It is due to them alone that Washington's home at Mount Vernon has been preserved as a national memorial, and that the grave of Mary, his mother, at Fredericksburg, has been recently rescued from almost criminal neglect. Who has shown more interest in or labored more zealously for the exhibitions of colonial relics recently occurring in our city than the ladies?

They are in position by reason of leisure and the capacity for painstaking search for, and tabulating of, historic data, to materially aid in the real work of this Society. We should have a historical class, composed partially or wholly of ladies, and to this end, I urge all who can to induce their wives and other interested women to become members and join in this work.

It is also desirable to materially increase the membership in order to reduce the amount required as the annual assessment, which I hope can be set at not more than three dollars, and yet furnish ample funds to carry on the work.

Taking into consideration the accumulations of the Society, its well appointed, elegant home, its record of work, coupled with the, as yet, lack of endowment, it would be surprising if it had avoided that interest-consuming cancer called a debt. Though not large, its interest demands a large part of our income, and for this reason a determined effort should be made to wipe it out, and I recommend the appointment of a committee to take the matter into consideration with full powers to act.

Thus, ladies and gentlemen, do I view the present standing, work and needs of this society; and while painfully aware of my limitations, I am sure that with your co-operation and support, we will not merely continue, but very much increase the value and usefulness of The Worcester Society of Antiquity.

On motion of W. F. Abbot the appointment of a committee was ordered to arrange for marking and preserving historic spots.

On motion of H. G. Otis the following named were appointed Committee on Finance: F. L. Hutchins, *ex-officio;* H. F. Stedman, *ex-officio;* Stephen Salisbury, W. H. Sawyer, C. G. Wood.

On motion of E. B. Crane the following named were appointed as Photographic Committee: Jerome Marble, Corwin M. Thayer, E. M. Wood, J. C. Woodbury.

The audience then listened to an exceedingly interesting paper by Alfred Waites upon "Oliver Cromwell and the Puritan Revolution," which was a rare historical treat, and those who heard it got a clear insight to the life and character and motives of Cromwell.

290th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, February 4th, in Salisbury Hall.

The following named persons were elected to active membership: Henry A. Marsh, F. H. Dewey, George F. Hoar, R. H. Chamberlain, George M. Rice, F. E. Williamson, M. V. B. Jefferson, William E. Rice, Willie C. Young, E. B. Stoddard, G. Stanley Hall, Philip W. Moen, Edward L. Davis, Daniel Merriman, G. Henry Whitcomb, A. George Bullock, Samuel S. Green, T. C. Mendenhall, A. H. Vinton, J. Stewart Brown, George Arthur Smith, Joseph

Gross, Mrs. Salona A. Crane, Mrs. Susan Morris Paine.

The following letters were then read:

10 APPLETON STREET, CAMBRIDGE,
January 28, 1896.

F. L. HUTCHINS, ESQ., President.

Dear Sir: I am obliged to you for the copy of your remarks at the annual meeting of The Worcester Society of Antiquity. It is a pleasure to note the continued zeal and enthusiasm of the Society, and to mark the pride which the members justly take in the work which it has accomplished. In this latter respect it stands undoubtedly at the head of our local societies, and the record which it has made for itself will undoubtedly command for the Society henceforth a full membership of your best citizens and a ready supply of the funds which are needed for the accomplishment of those wise and generous purposes which you point out as within reach of the Society in the early future.

Let me suggest to you as one means of securing the topographical record of the changes in the streets of Worcester, the preservation of the Worcester insurance maps, with the correction slips, chronologically arranged in a separate book. Accept my best wishes for the prosperity of your Society, in which I should esteem it a privilege to become a member and join in your work, if I were a citizen of Worcester and were permitted to do so.

Yours very truly,
A. M. T. DAVIS.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, February 1, 1896.

F. L. HUTCHINS, ESQ.,
President Worcester Society of Antiquity.

My dear Sir: I desire to express to you my appreciation of the great work that has been accomplished by your Society in the comparatively short period of its existence. Through its initia-

tive, and mainly through the devotion and generosity of its members, the early records of the city of Worcester have been made available to the historical student in a form which reflects the highest credit upon the Society. I think it may safely be said that no society in Massachusetts has ever done so good a work in so short a time and at so little expense. Every citizen of the city of Worcester, of the County and of the Commonwealth, should be grateful to the Society for the preservation of the Proprietors', the Town and the Court Records. The work which it has done so acceptably should be continued with the hearty approval and aid of all who have an interest in the history and development of the "Heart of the Commonwealth."

Yours most cordially,

C. B. TILLINGHAST.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE, MD., January 30, 1896.

My dear Sir: I am in cordial sympathy with the work of your Society as described in your inaugural address Jan. 16, 1896. Your publications of original records are in my library, and I have occasionally shown them as good examples of their kind. It seems to me very important for every town and city to awaken the historical spirit in the present generation. When I was in Montreal two summers ago, I was greatly impressed with the good work of a local society in marking with tablets the sites of historical interest. It is a good thing to encourage school teachers and school children to make pilgrimages to battle-fields and places deserving of remembrance. Your field days must serve a good purpose in that direction. The founding and upbuilding of an historical museum like that in old Deerfield, Mass., is one of the best public educators. I hope you are doing something of this sort in Worcester. Among the means of perpetuating the past for the benefit of the future are: (1) the collection of manuscript materials; (2) the publication of original records; (3) the preparation and printing of historical papers, and (4) the

maintenance of a public museum of historical objects well labeled. It is of little use to collect things and exhibit them under glass unless they are described in an interesting and instructive manner. Dr. G. Brown Goode, director of the United States National Museum, happily says that the proper kind of museum is "a good collection of labels illustrated by specimens." Good use can be made of a town museum by teachers and pupils from the public schools.

Very sincerely yours,

H. B. ADAMS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC RECORDS, 9 Park St.

BOSTON, January 28, 1896.

MR. F. L. HUTCHINS,

President Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester, Mass.

My dear Sir: I am very glad to testify to the value and influence of your Society, which I find very far reaching, perhaps more than even you realize. Its publication of the Worcester Town Records has been an example of excellent work in that direction, and has led others to undertake similar work, both in and out of this state.

Each such society awakens an interest in local history and leads individuals to care for the ancient records and papers. I invariably find that an unusually good condition of the old records in a town can be traced to the fact that a local antiquarian or historical society, or some person of antiquarian tastes, has stimulated the town to action in the care of its records.

Wishing the Society continued success, I am, yours very truly,

ROBERT T. SWAN,

Commissioner.

J. E. Lynch opened the topic for the evening by a paper giving a general idea of the Indian tribes

of North America and their locations, with some particulars of the Nipmucks, who dwelt in this immediate vicinity, and of Elliott's success in his endeavors to Christianize them.

E. J. Rockwood followed with a description of the collection of Indian tools and war implements which were exhibited, giving the latest facts in regard to the manner of their manufacture.

T. A. Dickinson described the weapons used by Indians and Whites in King Philip's war, giving the manual of arms for a match-lock.

J. C. Crane read a paper upon soapstone imple ments made and used by the Indians.

H. E. Stedman recited the following verse of a hymn which was taught him by his mother, who learned it from the Dudley Indians:

Zāshus dau menta hau
Orā shur rando mā
Tua di dia hā dia dă
Tua yā cussa quss
Tua yā duran quot
Tua hat ratto tan tā hā hā.

(This is phonetic.)

291st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, February 18th.

Present: Messrs. Banfield, Dickinson, Davidson, Gould, Hutchins, Jackson, M. A. Maynard, George Maynard, Paine, Rockwood, Corwin M. Thayer, Mrs. Clara Hopkins.—12. Visitors, 7.

Charles T. Tatman gave an interesting address upon coins, illustrated by a large collection, which was upon exhibition.

After remarks by Mr. Nathaniel Paine and others, the meeting adjourned.

292nd Meeting.

Tuesday evening, March 3rd.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Davidson, Dickinson, G. L. Estey, F. Forehand, Gould, Hutchins, T. G. Kent, Lynch, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Pellett, Rockwood, Williamson.—15.

Frederick Forehand presented a lumber marker formerly belonging to Jonathan Wheeler of Grafton.

The following named persons were elected to active membership: Justin A. Ware, Gilbert J. Rugg, Wm. H. Burns, Frank P. Goulding, H. M. Witter, Edwin P. Curtis, Henry S. Pratt, Charles G. Reed, M. J. Whittall, Samuel E. Winslow. Meeting then adjourned to Salisbury Hall, where the following letters were read:

BOSTON, February, 1896.

My dear Hutchins:

I always visit the museum of your Society when I can. I read every word you print, and I wish you saw your way to print more. Unless we preserve in our generation just what you are preserving, another generation will have no detail or color in its history.

Truly yours,

EDWARD E. HALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17th, 1896.

My dear Sir:

I think the work of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, in investigating and preserving our local history, is of great importance and value, and that it has been very well done indeed. I hope the Society will get sufficient endowments and will have the support and encouragement of all persons who are interested in our noble civic history. I am faithfully yours,

GEO. F. HOAR.

F. L. HUTCHINS, ESQ., President, etc.

Prof. George H. Haynes then read a valuable paper, illustrated by charts, upon "The Know-Nothing Party in Worcester," of which the following is an abstract:

Worcester proved an exceptionally fertile field for the spread of Know-Nothingism. In few places were the old parties more disorganized by anti-slavery agitation. Again, the character of the community was changing radically; within fifteen years (1840–1855) its population was trebled. In the place of the quiet, slow-growing market town of a farming district, it had become a booming manufacturing city, with its many municipal problems still unsolved. One-fourth of its population was now of alien birth, and of these four out of every five were Irish. Both as an employee and as a voter, the immigrant was disliked and feared.

Council No. 23, of the American Party in Worcester, was instituted Feb. 11, 1854, and rapidly increased its numbers until Dec. 30, when it reached its maximum membership of 1,120. The doubtful stand taken by the National Convention at Philadelphia in June, 1855, led to the reorganization of the Massachusetts councils upon the so-called "Springfield platform," which strongly condemned slavery. In Worcester the reorganized council numbered only 414, and of these but 200 had been members of the old organization. Of all who entered the order

in Worcester about seven-tenths came from the manufacturing or building trades; craft feeling played a considerable part in accounting for the spread of the order. About half of the members were payers of a poll-tax only. Weekly meetings were held, at first in the Waldo block, later in what is now the Walker building. The attendance was about 200; most of the members were young men, the average being doubtless under thirty-five. Lodge formalities occupied most of the time of the meetings; the rest were filled with exhortation and instruction.

In 1855 the slavery issue forced itself more and more to the front. The "Know-Somethings" organized a flourishing chapter in Worcester, which presently disbanded and merged itself in the Republican party. The hot political campaign of 1856 witnessed the inglorious end of the Know-Nothing party in Worcester. The remnants of the Council "joyously, unhesitatingly and promptly repudiated the nomination of Fillmore," and the platform on which he stood.

In the ensuing election the Know-Nothing ticket polled a vote of only one-third of its Worcester membership.

From that time the Council lost even the semblance of life.

The sources from which the materials for this study were drawn were four-fold.

1. The two membership lists, one before, the other after the reorganization upon the Springfield Platform. Through the kindness of Mr. Richard O'Flynn the second of these lists has recently become the property of this Society.*

2. Letters from and personal interviews with surviving members.

3. Contemporary newspapers.

4. City records, directories and census returns.

From these, tables were compiled showing the growth of Worcester's population, the nativities of its population, the increase of pauperism and of illiteracy, and a classification of Know-Nothings according to occupation.

* See report of 303d meeting for record of this presentation.

In somewhat revised form this study appeared in the *New England Magazine*, September, 1896, under the title, "A Chapter from the Local History of Know-Nothingism."

293rd Meeting.

Tuesday evening, April 7th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Bartlett, Buffington, Davidson, Dickinson, Dodge, G. L. Estey, J. L. Estey, Eaton, Gould, Hutchins, Harlow, T. G. Kent, Jerome Marble, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Paine, Pellett, George M. Rice, Rockwood, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer, C. G. Wood, H. M. Wheeler.—25. Visitors, 4.

Librarian reported 873 additions during month, making special mention of a large donation from the estate of the late Hon. Clark Jillson, and of a copy of the *Constellation*, the largest single sheet paper ever printed.

After discussion it was voted, upon motion of M. A. Maynard, to go to Deerfield, Mass., for the Annual Field-day, and Messrs. M. A. Maynard, W. H. Bartlett, Jerome Marble, Corwin M. Thayer and H. M. Wheeler were appointed a committee to make arrangements for same.

Nathaniel Paine gave an interesting paper upon "Early Imprints in America," the publications of Isaiah Thomas being particularly referred to, and many of his publications were upon exhibition.

W. H. Bartlett, in behalf of the Committee on

Membership–biography and Resolutions, presented the following memorial resolutions:

The members of The Worcester Society of Antiquity desire to place on record some memorial, inadequate though it must be, of the life and character of the late Governor of Massachusetts and of two honored members of the Society recently deceased.

In common with the whole people of Massachusetts, we have received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Frederic Thomas Greenhalge, late Governor of the state. The "destroying angel" has struck few nobler lives, and the people of the Commonwealth have grieved for the loss of no more useful citizen, no purer patriot, no man of rarer or more genuine merit.

A leader of men, he was the devoted servant of the people, whose deserved confidence he won by his high capability and character. No position in their gift was too high for his merit or too great for their love, as is shown by the fact that he was thrice elected by large majorities to the highest executive office of the state.

In that responsible and difficult trust his great executive ability, his vigorous common sense, his business habits, his industry, and his courage and nerve in emergencies, rendered his administration a marked success, and furnished a model for those who may hereafter hold that exalted position. It was his lot to fall when his fame and popularity were at their zenith. It is with feelings of painful sensibility that we add our tribute to what has already been uttered in the pulpit and by the press and the people, without distinction of race, creed, or party, in recognition of the virtues which ennobled his life and caused his name to be engraved on the imperishable pages of the history of the Commonwealth.

In the death of Joshua Bartlett Rich, M. D., we recognize the loss to this Society of a valued member and to the community of one most highly regarded as a man, a citizen, and a physician.

It was in the latter character that Dr. Rich was best known in the community, and those who knew him best mourn him most. While the profession of medicine offers the highest opportunities for useful, helpful work, it seldom happens that justice is meted out to the members of that profession. So much of the labor in that arduous calling is unseen that it is too often unappreciated and unrecognized.

The burden of anxieties and cares of the faithful physician, when conscientiously borne, inevitably shorten life, since his obligations to the public demands the highest and best endeavors within his power to give. The good physician recognizes the obligation to do all in his power, at all times and under all circumstances, to relieve sickness and suffering. Dr. Rich held himself strictly to this ideal, and counted no labor too great and no task too exacting if he might minister to the needs of his fellow-men.

Thoroughly loyal to his profession, possessing a sound and trained judgment developed by wide experience, and with a deep and tender sympathy for suffering humanity, he spared not himself in the service of those who invoked his aid in hours of supreme necessity.

His career was one of singular individuality and power. Success was his motto, and though contending for years against physical disability, by diligent study and application and painstaking toil, he achieved a high reputation as a surgeon and a physician.

His warmest friends were found among all classes. To the unfortunate poor he was a benevolent and sympathetic friend, and many who had "nothing to pay" received the benefit of his skill and judgment "without money and without price." Among his patients he has left a sacred memory which will never grow dim in their affections, and in hundreds of households his loss will be felt as keenly as would the death of near kindred or dearest friends.

The earthly career of our friend was terminated by a sudden illness induced by unremitting and protracted toil. Worn out

with labors long and wearisome, he heard and obeyed the call of the Great Physician: "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

In the contemplation of such a life and character we are lifted far above the selfish struggles of the crowd for place and power and wealth, and made to realize anew that service and sacrifice are all that can really ennoble life, and that faithfulness rather than station is the true standard of worth.

In the death of Hon. William Whitney Rice we mourn the loss of an upright and useful citizen, an able public man, a true patriot, an abiding friend, and an honored member of this Society.

He needs no eulogy to perpetuate his memory in this city, where he passed the greatest portion of his active life. Here, for what he was and what he did, his name will long be cherished with enduring pride, and history in reviewing his career will rank him among the good and great men who by the character of their service have shed lustre upon the record of the Heart of the Commonwealth.

Elected at an early day to the office of Mayor, in that position he displayed executive abilities of a high order and those qualifications needful in the important stations he subsequently filled. He stood near to the people, and his strong hold on their respect and confidence was due to the fact that in every position in which he was placed by their suffrages he never failed to prove himself equal to the duties which devolved upon him. His eminent ability, unswerving fidelity and useful services received due recognition at the hands of the people of this Congressional District, by whom he was five times elected as their Representative. In that responsible position he exercised a watchful care for the interests of the district and was ever desirous to advance its prosperity. His term of service included eventful years fraught with momentous events. In the settlement of the great questions which arose, his voice and vote truly represented the patriotic sentiment of the people of his state and district. As a lawyer he

was regarded "a model of professional character." In the words of Worcester's most eminent citizen: "He was in the very first rank of the very able bar of Worcester county almost from the time he became a member until his death." As a business man his foresight, energy and enterprise contributed largely to the building up of the city. In his intercourse with his fellow-men as friend and acquaintance, all his tendencies were to the genial and kindly side of life.

After a life of seventy years, devoted largely to the public service, he has gone to his rest. Had his health and life been spared the people of Massachusetts whom he had served so well might have called him to yet more exalted positions. But the ties that bound him to earth have been severed. Life is far too short to realize to man more than the merest possibilities of his nature. Human hopes and human ambition cannot reach the far-off goals.

As we place our tribute of affection and high regard on the grave of our distinguished fellow citizen, we do so in the trust that, in that unknown realm of immortal life whither he has gone and where we soon must follow, all hopes suspended here may in some way be realized, all ambitions satisfied, all pain and sorrow assuaged and all hearts comforted.

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT,
BENJ. J. DODGE,
FREDERICK W. VERMILLE,
Committee on Resolutions.

294th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, May 5th.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, E. B. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, S. Forehand, Gould, Harrington, Hutchins, Knox, M. A. Maynard, George Maynard, Jerome Marble, Pellett, Rockwood, Sprague, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer, H. M. Wheeler.—19. Visitors, 5.

Librarian reported total of 514 additions during month, making special mention of a large donation from estate of Miss H. E. Henshaw of Leicester, and an umbrella carried by Horace Mann during a European tour.

Dr. Frank Brooks, Melvin G. Fuller and E. B. Glasgow, Esq., were elected active members and Judge Nathan B. Lewis corresponding member.

The topic of the evening being firearms, the meeting adjourned to Salisbury Hall, where the Librarian had arranged a collection of arms and war implements, and gave a talk upon ancient firearms.

Interesting remarks were made concerning firearms by Capt. J. B. Knox, Sullivan Forehand, M. A. Maynard, H. M. Wheeler and E. D. McFarland. A brief history of gunpowder in this country, referring particularly to the DuPont family, who practically control the output, owning twenty-eight of the thirty-two mills through the keeping secret, within the family, the formula of combination, was given by the President.

It being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann, Wm. F. Abbot being asked, gave a tribute to his many excellent qualities as an educator, and recounted his great influence in the inception and growth of our public school system.

295th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, June 2nd.

Present: Messrs. Cutler, E. B. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Dayton, Ely, J. L. Estey, F. Forehand, Hubbard, Hutchins, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Marble, Mendenhall, H. G. Otis, J. C. Otis, Paine, C. G. Reed, G. M. Rice, Rockwood, Salisbury, Corwin M. Thayer, C. G. Wood, H. M. Wheeler.—25.

Benjamin T. Hill, Albert A. Gordon, Edward R. Goodwin, Charles W. Delano, J. Edgar Davis, Charles A. Vaughan, Edward J. Sartelle, Edwin A. Putnam, George W. Mackintyre, Fred H. Chamberlain, J. B. Stone, P. S. Rich, A. W. Parmelee were elected to active membership.

A letter from Hon. George Sheldon, the historian of Deerfield, promising his attendance upon the annual excursion, was read.

Adjourned to Salisbury Hall, where a large audience was gathered, attracted by the announcement of the evening's topic, Deerfield.

Quite a lengthy historical sketch of the first allotment of the town to the freeholders of Dedham,

and its subsequent changes, illustrated by the marking upon a large screen of the various boundaries as they developed, was given by the President, followed by H. M. Wheeler with the story of "Bloody Brook Massacre."

Hon. A. S. Roe gave some of the recent changes of boundaries, and paid a tribute to the great work of Historian Sheldon.

Col. E. J. Russell gave a pleasing description of the country in and about Deerfield, referring particularly to the view from Sugar-loaf Mountain.

Dr. Cutter told in an entertaining manner the legend of St. Regis' Bell.

Other interesting remarks were made by Messrs. W. F. Abbot, T. C. Mendenhall, Nathaniel Paine and George M. Rice.

296th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, July 7th, in the library.

Present: Messrs. Banfield, L. B. Chase, Davidson, Dickinson, Hutchins, George Maynard, F. P. Rice, Rockwood, Staples, Corwin M. Thayer. —10. Visitor, 1.

Pliny W. Wood, Murray E. Poole, James J. Sawin and James F. Sawin were elected to active membership.

The Librarian reported a total of 469 additions during the month. Special mention was made of a valuable donation by Mr. L. B. Fiske of sixteen

bound volumes and other loose posters, covering many years of collection; of a collection of pottery from Fayal, by Hon Stephen Salisbury, and of thirty-four Indian relics and fifteen pewter plates by Charles N. Scott.

Mr. E. J. Rockwood explained the manner of using and mode of manufacture of the relics received, remarking particularly upon the gouge found at New Worcester as a distinctly New England tool and a most perfect and valuable specimen.

Mr. George Maynard then read the following report upon the annual excursion to Deerfield, the same being ordered printed in the proceedings upon motion of S. E. Staples.

ANNUAL FIELD-DAY AT DEERFIELD, MASS.

For many years our Society had contemplated an excursion to the historic town of Deerfield, but the length of the journey had hitherto caused some hesitation. This year, however, it was determined to make a vigorous effort to carry out the long considered plan.

At the regular meeting of the Society in April, the following Committee of Arrangements for the trip were chosen, to whose energetic and efficient labors the grand success of the undertaking was very largely due:—Messrs. M. A. Maynard, H. M. Wheeler, W. H. Bartlett, Jerome Marble and Corwin M. Thayer.

Every effort was made to awaken an intelligent interest in the historical associations of Deerfield both in the Society and the community in general. The May meeting of the Society was especially devoted to the study of the ancient town, and the large number of members and friends of the Society present gave promise of a successful trip.

The local press kindly lent their aid in placing the matter well before the public, while the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, under the leadership of their President, the venerable historian, Hon. George Sheldon, and the citizens of Deerfield generally, did all in their power to welcome their Worcester guests and make their outing one of both pleasure and profit.

Saturday, June 13th, 1896, was a day long to be remembered in the annals of this Society.

At 6.43 A. M., a party of eighty-seven persons, comprising the following members and friends of the Society, left the Union Station in special cars for Deerfield, by way of Springfield, over the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine railroads:

Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Hon. A. S. Roe, Representatives George M. Rice and Ellery B. Crane, Judge William T. Forbes, Maj. W. T. Harlow, Assist. Dist. Attorney Arthur P. Rugg, President F. L. Hutchins, Edward Hutchins, Walter Davidson, James L. Estey, Thomas A. Dickinson and wife, Mabel E. Dickinson, M. A. Maynard and wife, Charlotte Maynard, Jerome

Marble and wife, Frederic Forehand, Dr. F. E. Corey, Abby Kay Harvey, Harriette M. Forbes, Joseph Jackson, Joanna F. Smith, Henry M. Wheeler, S. E. Wheeler, S. W. Wheeler, M. F. Wheeler, M. A. Smith, E. L. Allen, Lizzie A. Barker, C. B. Eaton and wife, A. S. Lowell and wife, H. H. Dayton, O. M. Ball and wife, J. B. Syme, A. A. Gordon, M. E. Reed, Lyman A. Ely and wife, C. Wallis, Mary Wallis, Harry Trask, C. G. Wood and wife, A. K. Gould, S. A. Burgess, Mrs. M. W. Burgess, S. Warren Hobbs, Corwin M. Thayer, Mrs. Cora V. Thayer, Emma S. Barrett, Charles E. Staples, John C. Otis, Harry B. Otis, Miss M. Elizabeth Otis, Emma H. Otis, Annie L. Otis, F. A. Caswell and wife, Nathaniel Paine, George E. Barrett and wife, Mrs. F. H. Knight, Miss Bertha J. Hopkins, John Legg, Sarah C. Legg, Charles C. Baldwin and wife, Misses Catherine and Edith Baldwin, Ella L. T. Baldwin, Anna M. Moore, Dr. F. L. Banfield, Laura Banfield, Levi B. Chase, Mildred F. Chase, George E. Williamson, George Maynard, R. C. Finley, J. R. Boyce, D. B. Williams, and Henry P. Upham of St. Paul, Minn., an honorary member of the Society.

The train reached Springfield at 8.45 o'clock, where a half-hour's stop was allowed for breakfast. The party then took special cars over the Boston & Maine railroad for Deerfield. The trip up the Connecticut valley was a most delightful one, not only for the beauty of the natural scenery, but for the historic associations connected with every foot of that territory. Geologically speaking, this is one of the most remarkable tracts of land in the country, and would amply repay the visitor on that account if on no other, while the mountains rising in noble proportions on both sides of the beautiful river were now clothed in verdant robes of early summer, save where, here and there, great masses of red sandstone shone through in brilliant contrast.

At 10.15 o'clock the party reached the station at Deerfield, where they were welcomed by representatives of the Pocumtuck society, and immediately escorted to the main street of the town, which they entered from the south.

To the excursionists, who had just left behind them the bustle

and din of city life, these scenes of rural beauty and quiet seemed invested with an unwonted charm. A straight and level street a mile in length, grass grown and shaded with magnificent elms and oaks, some of which seem ancient as the town itself, was flanked on either side by houses whose venerable appearance, so dear to every antiquarian heart, would have suggested their historic associations had no guide been there to tell the story. The scene was one of perfect peace and rest.

But not always has Deerfield been thus. Again and again in her early history have those now peaceful vales resounded with the din of savage warfare, and the cries of their despairing victims, and those now bright and sunny skies been lighted up with the blaze of burning homes. No less than thirteen encounters between the warring tribes of Indians, or between the white settlers and Indians, or combined forces of French and Indians, are recorded to have taken place during the century from 1650 to 1750 within the limits of the present town of Deerfield, of which five, at least, were of serious importance.

Within a few rods of the main street and in plain sight from the common, rises the height on which once stood the Pocumtuck fort, and where, in 1664, after a desperate resistance, the last remnants of that brave tribe succumbed to the warlike Mohawks.

In after years, on several occasions, the village of Deerfield was attacked, but the celebrated massacre of Feb. 29th, 1704, when the place was surprised at dead of night by a force of 250 French and Indians, under Hertel de Rouville, and a large part of the inhabitants either killed or carried captive into Canada, will be longest and most sadly remembered. History and romance have alike embalmed the story of those fearful days, and many a relic of the massacre still preserved with religious care in Deerfield appeals to the passing traveler's sympathy with an eloquence all its own.

As the Worcester excursionists entered Deerfield street, they were greeted by the venerable President of the local society, who, assisted by other members of the society, acted as their guide, kindly explaining all matters of historical interest to them, and

answering their various questions. Carriages had been provided for the ladies and older members of the party, while the younger ones followed the procession on foot and examined the interesting localities at their leisure. Deerfield had put on her holiday attire to greet the guests, and flags were flying, as markers, from every historic site. President Sheldon had also thoughtfully prepared a large number of placards to mark the sites of the homes of the early settlers, thus giving a condensed "Illustrated history of one copy of Deerfield street," while printed programmes were distributed explaining the different colors of the flags which marked the homes of soldiers in Philip's and King William's wars, Queen Anne's war, Father Rasle's war, the French war and the War of the Revolution, or where buildings were burned and their occupants killed or captured at the great massacre. The line of the old stockade, sixty rods long and forty wide, was also marked with flags.

Among the most interesting houses and sites thus marked were the venerable Frary House, a portion of which was standing in 1698, and bears that date on one of its large chimneys. Here, in 1775, Benedict Arnold stopped while on his way to reduce Ticonderoga, the tavern at that time being kept by Major Barnard.

Another house was placarded with these words: "Jonathan Wells, 1686, the boy hero of the Connecticut valley, 1676. Commander of the garrison, 1704; house fortified and not captured, Feb. 29, 1724."

Still another old house was that on the site of the home of Ebenezer Hinsdale, chaplain and colonel in the French war, and builder of Fort Hinsdale, and founder of Hinsdale, N. H. The frame of the present house on the site is more than 150 years old. In the rooms of this house is ancient wall paper of very curious and striking patterns.

The house occupied by President Sheldon is on the site of the Sheldon homestead, built in 1708, and is the longest holding of any estate in the county.

On the spot where the first school-house was located was this

placard: "Hannah Beaman, 1687. First known school-dame. Pupils attacked by Indians under Baron St. Castine, 1694. Left by will her estate to the public schools."

Among other interesting houses seen was the "Old Willard House," whose story has been so charmingly told by its present owner, Mrs Yale. A part of this house antedates the massacre of 1704, when it was the home of Samuel Carter, whose wife and six children were among the captives taken to Canada. In after years the father of the celebrated Ethan Allen was born here. The main portion of the house was built prior to the Revolution, and it is said that the builder was thirteen years in selecting the timber for it.

Another ancient house was that of Parson Williams, built for him by the town in 1707 after his return from captivity, his former dwelling having been burned in 1704.

Not far away in the old cemetery, repose the remains of the good man and also of his wife, who was murdered by the Indians on their retreat, as well as those of many others of Deerfield's ancient worthies, while in one corner of the sacred enclosure lie buried in one grave the victims of the great massacre. During the day this spot, which, as the guide aptly said, was "a fitting place in which to read Gray's 'Elegy,'" was visited by many of the party, who also viewed the interiors of several of the more interesting houses.

On the Common, near the present fine soldiers' monument, may still be seen the old well from which the ancient fort was supplied.

After returning from the trip through the street, the visitors were escorted to Memorial Hall, the former home of Deerfield Academy, but now transformed into a museum of antiquities, Indian and colonial, of the very highest interest, not only on account of their excellence, but their great number. It is doubtful if another collection of equal value could be found in New England. The great centre of attraction for all visitors here is the door of the "Old Indian House," showing the hole cut through it by the Indian tomahawks at the time of the massacre.

Through this hole a bullet was fired which killed Mrs. Sheldon, and which is preserved in a frame on the back of the door.

There are several Indian skeletons in the collection, and also a vast number of implements used by the aborigines, such as arrow-heads, hatches, bows, stone mortars, pestles, etc.

One may there see a flint-lock musket from the battle-field of Turner's Falls, and an ancient powder-horn marked with various emblems, and bearing this inscription: "The property of Solomon Searle, and may it always be preserved in memory of Elisha Searle and Deerfield battle." This horn was carried in the Meadow fight of 1704, and later by Elisha Searle, the captive, in 1723. It was carried by Solomon Searle in the battle of Bennington, 1777; by him left with Chas. White of Bennington, and later of Hoosick, of whom it was obtained and presented to the P. V. M. A., by Hart Phillips, Hoosick, N. Y.

There is also in this room a shoe worn home from Canada by Sarah Coleman of Hatfield, then four years old. Sarah was captured Sept 19, 1679, by a party of Indians under Ashpelon, and was redeemed the following May. This shoe was given to the Society by one of her descendants.

One room of this building is fitted up for an ancient kitchen, and contains a large collection of ancient furniture.

Of the other five rooms in the building one is used as a library, where are kept the books and manuscripts relating to local and colonial history. In it are also preserved a large number of articles gathered from the garrets and closets of old houses in the valley. In this room is a piece of the rock which Roger Williams stepped on when he landed in Rhode Island in 1636. In the main hall are several tavern signs used in 1724.

Upon entering the hall the visitors registered their names, and were then escorted about the building by a committee of citizens, who showed the various exhibits and explained them in an interesting manner.

One of the contributors to this museum, Mr. Jonathan Johnson of Greenfield, has been collecting specimens of Indian stones since 1846.

After inspecting the contents of the halls, the party went to the main entrance, where it was photographed in a group by Mr. Jerome Marble, who also took many photographs of ancient buildings, etc., during the day, as also did Mr. Nathaniel Paine.

At one o'clock the party repaired to the Town Hall, where an excellent dinner was served by the ladies of the White Church, grace being asked by Rev. P. V. Finch, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Greenfield.

At two o'clock President Sheldon rapped for order, and said that he had been selected to preside at the head of the table. He said he would make no extended remarks, but welcomed the visitors, and hoped all had had a good time. He first called upon Rev. P. V. Finch, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Greenfield, to respond for the association.

Rev. P. V. Finch said he was glad to welcome The Worcester Society of Antiquity to Deerfield, though the welcome would come more enthusiastically from Mr. Sheldon, who is the life of Deerfield and its organization. He has been identified with the Society since its inception. The citizens of Worcester are welcome to everything Deerfield has, though they cannot take any of its relics away. Chicago couldn't even get them for the World's Fair. The old town has been marked off by the venerable President for this occasion, and it is very interesting even to the residents.

President F. L. Hutchins, of The Worcester Society of Antiquity, said he wished he was better able to respond to the welcome that had been extended. Every inch of this land gone over is very dear to the venerable President, because there is a history attached to it. These two societies are not pursuing a fad, but are doing a good and great work, in their search for original records and the collecting and classifying of those objects which verify the ancient records.

Here is a field, also, which ought to appeal to the sympathies of the ladies, a field which has not been cultivated as it ought to be. He would congratulate this Society in having the assistance of the ladies in its work, and he hoped that a sufficient number

of ladies in Worcester might be interested to form in the near future a class for historical study. He said the Essex Institute had done a great work in this line, and as a result many valuable papers have been published.

President Sheldon then read a few notes from the Town Records, to give, as he said, a realizing idea of the condition of things in Deerfield at the beginning of the war, and at various periods of alarm later on.

Hon. Franklin G. Fessenden of Greenfield, justice of the Superior Court, was then introduced and greeted with applause. He responded briefly, speaking of the influence and inspiration to be derived from the life of Dr. George Bull, a former member of the Society, whom he characterized as a man profoundly learned in his profession, and a fine example of the plain liver and the high thinker. He was a kind-hearted and highly educated man.

Hon. Alfred S. Roe of Worcester was then introduced in a happy manner by Mr. Sheldon, who referred to his vigorous efforts the past winter, in the State Legislature, to save from destruction the old Bulfinch front of the State House.

In reply Mr. Roe spoke in part as follows, his remarks being warmly applauded: "I am sure, Mr. President, and friends of Deerfield, that I could not ask for a pleasanter introduction to this audience. Now, why are we here to-day? We occasionally find people who say they do not appreciate these ancient things, but as for ourselves, we have made this trip to Deerfield, which we have been contemplating for several years, to see what this town has to offer in the way of historical objects. Your historian has placed flags here to denote objects of interest and places of interest connected with your past history. I suppose that at the time of the late World's Fair, you could have sold what you have in that Memorial Hall, but there are some things which even Chicago, with all her billions, could not buy! She tried to, and did succeed in buying Libby Prison,—but it is as much out of place in Chicago as an elephant would be out of place on an iceberg. Chicago cannot go back as you can to ancient times;

her treasures are new, and you cannot give them that quality of age in a moment. Here you have red flags and blue flags, yellow flags and black flags, going back through war after war to the days of Queen Anne and King Philip. There are some interesting memories, too, clustering round that old Academy building. There Professor Hitchcock once taught, and also others of extended fame. All these memories we have found here in Deerfield.

"To-day I think of one who would have especially enjoyed this occasion, had he lived to see this day. I refer to the late Judge Jillson, who rests from his labors. And yet, after all, how do we know that he does not see and hear? I like to feel that our friends who have gone to their reward, are still with us. And as for these ancient things about us, I do not like to have the old destroyed. I like to preserve it. Some people have not this feeling. I know of a certain young lady who is in the habit of asking when she comes across some old article of furniture, 'Has the utility of that object been exhausted?' (Laughter and applause.) But there are other people who appreciate the old articles in the attic. There has been a kind of fad for collecting them. But it will bear good fruit. We do not know what value these things may have for the people of the future. And so with the old State House. Its value as a historical relic will increase with the coming years. Look at the old Roman Forum. You will remember where Rienzi calls upon the walls of Rome, 'Ye walls that echoed to the tread of either Brutus!' And I believe that that old building may yet stand for five hundred years to come, and find a place in the hearts of the people of Massachussetts."

Representative H. C. Parsons of Greenfield was then called upon, and said:

"I will occupy but a moment of your time, but I wish to express the appreciation we feel in this visit. Our friends have come up from Worcester feeling, no doubt, that they were going to extract some pleasure from this visit. But I think we are getting as much pleasure as they are. In my experience in the

Legislature last winter with the Senator from Worcester, I was surprised that the people there could so little appreciate the memories and sentiments connected with that place. You may go to Lexington and Concord, you may go to Plymouth, or to the battle-fields of the late war, but you have to come here to see the oldest and most interesting sights. This town stands for a period of American history, when the settlers pushed up into the wilds here and established a footing in the wilderness. Of these early settlements, Springfield, below us, has become a great, thriving city; but Deerfield, thank God! remains old Deerfield still. And we are not forgetful of her history. Our visitors to-day have appreciated one side of Deerfield, but there are also other points from which she can be viewed. Long ago it was written that that man deserves little whose patriotism does not grow warmer on the field of Marathon or amid the ruins of Iona. And it is an inspiration of that sort that one may get from a visit to Deerfield. The people of Greenfield appreciate this old town so much that they have moved one mile nearer to it."

Judge William T. Forbes, of Worcester, then spoke substantially as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman: When I attended college on the neighboring hill at Amherst, Professor Mather told us that the next worst thing to going to bed late, was getting up early in the morning, as we have this beautiful day. Here, in this historic spot, we have all the beauties of nature around us. And, in addition to that, I think we all appreciate what Mr. Sheldon has done for us. Now, it is sometimes said that we give too much importance to things which took place in the past. But just as the present streets of Boston have followed the lines of the ancient cow-paths, so the people of New England to-day are largely what they are, because the people in Deerfield and vicinity founded such towns as these. Societies like these which have met here to-day are laying the foundations for the history of the people, and are thereby doing much for the country."

Rev. Richard C. Wilby, retiring pastor of the Unitarian Church, Deerfield, said he had listened with interest to the speakers and

their impressions of this historic town. For one, he was proud to live in a place that was acquired as Deerfield was, not by the sword, but by purchase. He hoped that the spirit of old Deerfield would enter into the hearts and minds of all, and that young and old might alike be filled with the spirit of patriotism. As a closing sentiment, he would offer the last two stanzas of Longfellow's poem on the arsenal at Springfield.

Hon. Stephen Salisbury of Worcester was then called upon, and spoke as follows :

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: As one who has always been interested in the past, I wish to show my appreciation of this opportunity of visiting this town with its priceless store of antiquities. Let us remember what we have seen here, and what we have seen in other places. The treasures which we have seen in the museum are the most complete of any which we have seen in that line. They must be of a value of which no other collection I have seen can boast. This collection has been preserved by your historian in such a masterly way as no other collection in the country that I know of has been. Here in Deerfield there is a larger proportion of the families of the town who can trace their lineage back to the early settlers of the place than in any other place which I have seen. I thank you for the hospitality which we have enjoyed here to-day, and for the privilege of extending you my thanks."

It was President Sheldon's intention to call upon several other members of both societies to speak, but lack of time prevented, and at three o'clock the exercises were brought to a close.

After a brief reception in the hall, the visitors divided up into groups, a part remaining in town to examine the places of interest here, and particularly to visit the historic old homestead of Miss Alice Baker, while a party of about forty took barges for South Deerfield to visit the monument at Bloody Brook, which commemorates the slaughter of Lothrop and his brave followers—"The Flower of Essex"—on the fatal 18th of September, 1675. Passing down the Meadow road, by which Lothrop's troops marched to their death, they had a renewed opportunity to view

the beauties of this lovely valley. On the one hand, the Pocumtuck river flowed through fertile intervales, while on the other, in the distance, the Pocumtuck range of mountains rose steeply from the plains a distance of some four or five hundred feet, covered with verdant forests to their summits. At the "Bars," the scene of a famous Indian fight, Aug. 25, 1746, the party left their carriages to pay a visit to the studio of the late well-known artist, George Fuller, which was kindly opened for their inspection by his son, Mr. Spencer Fuller, who, during the entire day, acted as guide for the Worcester people. Thence the party proceeded to Bloody Brook, and read on the monument there erected how "SANGUINETTO tells you how the dead made the earth wet, and turned the unwilling waters red." They also visited the graves of the sixty or more men who were there killed, which is directly in front of the house of Mr. Azariah Boyden, and twenty-one rods southeast of the monument. They then returned to Deerfield Centre by way of the little village of Wapping, where several antique-looking houses looked as if they *might* possess a history. One thing that struck the Worcester people quite forcibly was the fact that about the only crop seen growing on the farms here was tobacco, the only other sign of farm life to be seen being one large flock of sheep.

At 5.30 o'clock, the party bade adieu to their kind hosts, and left for Springfield on the express train. Their journey home was without accident, and was a repetition of that of the morning as far as enjoyment of grand and beautiful scenery was concerned. At Springfield the Boston & Albany express train was kindly held for their arrival, so that they continued their journey home without intermission, arriving in Worcester about 8 o'clock P. M. somewhat tired, but more than pleased and with the consciousness of having had the most successful, pleasant and profitable Field Day in the history of this Society.

To all who aided in bringing about this result, whether in Worcester, Deerfield or elsewhere, and to the several papers who so kindly brought the matter before the public, and so fully reported the excursion, The Society of Antiquity returns its sincerest thanks.

297th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 1st.

Present: Messrs. G. F. Clark, Davidson, Dickinson, J. L. Estey, Gould, S. W. Hobbs, Hutchins, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Stiles, E. E. Thompson, C. G. Reed, Seagrave.—13. Visitors, 8.

Librarian reported 335 additions since last meeting, special mention being made of the donation by J. L. Estey of 31 bound volumes of the *Christian Union* and *Outlook.*

Rev. George F. Clark read the following paper upon " Captain Isaac Davis, the first Soldier to Fall in the War of the Revolution."

CAPT. ISAAC DAVIS,

The First Officer Killed in the Revolutionary War.

Rev. George F. Clark.

The story of Captain Isaac Davis, who fell in the Concord fight, at the old North Bridge, April 19, 1775, and the first officer killed in the Revolutionary war, has been frequently told, especially in Middlesex county. But it never grows old, and will not grow old so long as the love of liberty shall animate the hearts of American citizens. It needs to be told to coming generations until throughout the entire world the inalienable rights of men of every race and clime shall be guaranteed. It needs, indeed, to be rehearsed until "man's inhumanity to man" shall no longer "make countless thousands mourn," but instead thereof the ties of universal brotherhood shall everywhere be acknowledged.

Of the events leading to the opening scenes of the Revolutionary war, we need not speak in this presence, for they are familiar to every American.

The state of affairs, however, had become so alarming, and the belief so general, that a conflict might soon take place, the Provincial Congress on the 26th of October, 1774, recommended the formation of military companies, who should be ready at a moment's warning to meet any exigency that might arise. In compliance with this recommendation, a company of minute men was raised in November following, by volunteer enlistments, in the town of Acton. It consisted of about forty young men, most of whom were unmarried, and Isaac Davis, a stalwart yeoman, in the prime of life, was chosen commander. It was then decided to meet for drill and discipline twice each week during the winter and spring.

The town, in January, 1775, voted to pay each man eight pence for every meeting until the first of May, provided he should be on duty at least three hours each day, and should be present within half an hour of the time of assembling.

The men comprising the company were enthusiastic in their opposition to the encroachments upon their rights by the British crown. They also had a most implicit confidence in their commander.

Besides these minute men there were two regular military companies, one at the east, the other at the west part of the town, who occasionally met for drill during the winter.

Not many days before the raid of the British, during the absence of Capt. Davis and his wife from home, a large owl, a seeming messenger of misfortune, came and roosted on his gun hanging in its accustomed place; and it did not seem disposed to leave when the occupants of the house returned. It was allowed to remain for two or three days. This strange visit of the ill-omened bird had a depressing influence upon Capt. Davis, and could not be dismissed from his mind; yet he said little about it.

At length the time of action came, and the men were suddenly aroused from sleep to meet the invading foe. At early dawn of the 19th of April an unknown horseman rapped with great vehemence upon the house of Capt. Joseph Robbins, the commander of the east military company, who lived nearest to Concord, with the announcement that the British were coming, and the town must be alarmed. He then, without stopping, went on to arouse the others.

Capt. Robbins' young son rode at full speed to Capt. Davis', a mile and a half distant, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of the meeting-house, and aroused him. Here the minute men hastily assembled to prepare for the work. Those not having breakfasted were fed and then spent some time in making cartridges. It is probable, however, that but few of the men had cartridges or cartridge-boxes. Most of their ammunition was carried in powder-horns and bullet-pouches.

Mrs. Davis assisted the men in powdering their hair, that they might meet the red coats in a respectable condition.

Capt. Davis felt the responsibility resting upon him. He was unusually reticent and grave, feeling that momentous events

might hang upon the transactions of the day. Especially the recent visit of the owl had doubtless awakened the presentiment that he might not survive the conflict that seemed inevitable. His children were sick, some of them with the canker-rash; and this, probably, had also its depressing influence. But when all was ready he resolutely gave the order to "march," and with a gun in one hand and a sword in the other he led the way. But having gone a few rods he called a "halt," and returned to the house. Then bidding his wife an affectionate good-bye, he said: "Take good care of the children."

Tender and affectionate, with a sincere love for his wife, it was from no distrust that she would neglect the sick children that he said this; for no genuine mother, like Mrs. Davis, needed such an exhortation. His words were doubtless prompted by his solicitude for them when he should be no longer near, and they might be fatherless, for he instinctively felt that blood would be shed, and he might fall in the fray. With this foreboding in his heart, he cast a last lingering look upon his cherished home, so soon to become desolate.

With such feelings we do not wonder that he rebuked some of his men on the march for their seeming levity. And they must have felt before night that the events of the day were no joke.

As rapidly as possible they wended their way towards the North Bridge, some four miles distant. On leaving the town, an hour or more after sunrise, Capt. Davis said: "I have a right to go to Concord on the king's highway, and I intend to go if I have to meet all the British troops in Boston." This shows the spirit of the man.

On arriving, about 9 o'clock A. M., at the rendezvous of the Americans on the hillside near Major Buttrick's, about sixty rods from the bridge, he proceeded to Lieut. Joseph Hosmer, acting as Adjutant, and reported that his company was ready for duty. He then took his place at the left of the two Concord companies of minute men, where he properly belonged, as the youngest Captain; for at a muster of the troops a short time previously, that position had been assigned to him.

When the Acton company arrived the officers there gathered were holding a council of war a short distance from the assembled forces, and Davis and his officers immediately joined the council. In its results it proved to be one of the most important and momentous consultations during the war.

Previous to his coming there seems to have been hesitancy and doubt as to what should be done. But the presence of the Acton company and its resolute commander infused new courage into their hearts. Still none seemed ready to lead in the movement towards the bridge, where a company of the regulars were posted to guard the bridge for the safe return of another company who had gone some two miles beyond to destroy the war materials at Col. Barrett's.

But when Capt. Davis exclaimed, "I haven't a man that's afraid to go," he was assigned to the post of danger, and immediately led his men from the left to the right of the Concord minute men.

The order to march was given by Col. Barrett. Major Buttrick of Concord, and Lieut.-Col. Robinson of Westford, acting as volunteer aid to Major Buttrick, marched by the side of Capt. Davis, Col. Barrett remaining behind. It seems strange, indeed, that an officer of lower rank than the commanders of the Concord minute men, who had almost everything at stake in their own town, should lead the forces against the enemy. But so it was. The minute men took the right of the line, probably, because they were better drilled, and also because many of them had bayonets, which it might be necessary to use.

The Acton military company, under the command of Lieut. Simon Hunt, followed next to the Concord minute men. Seeing their approach the British fired two or three random shots, probably as a signal to those at Col. Barrett's to return.

As the Americans came near one of the regulars discharged his gun, slightly wounding Luther Blanchard, the fifer of Davis' company. This was followed by a volley from the raiders, instantly killing Capt. Davis and Abner Hosmer, one of his company.*

*There seems to be a little uncertainty as to which party fired the first

The ball, passing through the heart of Davis, and entirely through his body, made a fearful wound, from which the blood flowed profusely. He leaped two or three feet into the air and fell dead upon the causeway without uttering a word. When he fell he was in the act of raising his gun to fire upon the enemy, and it was so tightly clasped with both hands that when he was raised from the ground it was with some difficulty that the gun could be loosed from his clutch.

Thus perished in the prime of life the heroic officer who first led an armed attack upon the king's troops at the commencement of the Revolutionary war.

"That blood stain, on the vernal sward,
Hallowed to freedom all the shore ;
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—
The footsteps of a foreign lord
Profaned the soil no more."

After the firing the British retreated towards the village and were followed a short distance by the patriots, who soon, however, returned to the west side of the bridge, and no further firing seems to have taken place until the regulars, about noon, began their retreat towards Boston. Then from sheltered places, without discipline or orders, the Americans poured their deadly shot upon the retreating forces.

Within the limits of Lexington, James Hayward of Acton and a British soldier met face to face and each fired at the same instant; the latter fell dead, and Hayward was mortally wounded, the ball passing through his powder-horn into his body.*

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Truly has it been said, "The soul of action on that morning was the soul of Isaac Davis, and when that soul was fled the action was over." Indeed, when the company of regulars returned from Col. Barrett's, soon after Davis was killed, they were allowed to pass within a few rods of the Americans and over the bridge without molestation, to join their comrades in the village.

In this affair the position of Davis seems very unique. In fact it has been eloquently said it was "without a parallel, and was so considered by the Legislature and by Congress when they granted aid to his widow. There can never be another. There never can be but one man who headed the first column of attack on the king's troops in the Revolutionary war. And Isaac Davis was that man. Others fell, but not exactly as he fell."

The funeral services of Davis, Hosmer and Hayward were held at the late residence of Capt. Davis, on Sunday, the 23d of April, and were attended by a large concourse of people from miles around, and were conducted by Rev. John Swift, the minister of the town.

Here we may very properly introduce the deposition of Capt. Davis' widow, taken August 14, 1835. It is one of the most touching recitals we have ever read. It is in these words:

"I, Hannah Leighton, of Acton, testify that I am eighty-nine years of age. Isaac Davis, who was killed at the Concord fight in 1775, was my husband. He was then thirty years of age. We had four children, the youngest about fifteen months old. They were all unwell when he left me in the morning, some of them with the canker-rash. The alarm was given early in the morning, and my husband lost no time in making ready to go to Concord with his company. A considerable number of them came to the house and made their cartridges there. The sun was from one to two hours high when they marched to Concord. My husband said but little that morning. He seemed serious and thoughtful; but never seemed to hesitate as to the course of his duty. As he led the company from the house, he turned himself round and seemed to have something to communicate. He only said, 'Take good care of the children,' and was soon out of sight. In the afternoon he was brought home a corpse. He was placed in my bedroom till the funeral. His countenance was pleasant and seemed little altered. The bodies of Abner Hosmer, one of the company, and of James Hayward, one of the militia company, who was killed in Lexington in the afternoon, were brought by their friends to the house, where the funerals of the three were attended together.

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all possessing musical talent. Three daughters, Mary (Mrs. W. H. McDonald), Bessie (Mrs. Joseph Barton), and Agnes (Mrs. Pyne) were especially gifted and became famous public singers. Edward was a warrant officer in the Worcester Light Infantry, and was with the company in the Old Sixth Regiment in its memorable march through Baltimore, Md., April 19th, 1861.

Edward McFarland occupied another tenement; his family also were all musicians, and the McFarland boys played at military parades under the name of McFarland's Military Band. A Mrs. Morse and her daughter occupied one of the tenements; they were tailoresses and made children's clothing. Mr. LaForrest lived in the block. He had two daughters who were fine singers, and took part in the chorus in the Great Log Cabin Convention of 1840. Harmon Shurtliff also lived there. He married Charity Overton. I do not remember much about them, only the names, but think he was a worker in tin.

Mr. Witherbee, another tenant, was a fish dealer; he had several sons and daughters who were schoolmates of mine. The schools were not graded as now. The next building, corner of Cherry street, was of wood, and the residence of E. Harkness, who was a tanner of sheep skins, and later of Mr. James H. Wall. The next, similar to the last, and corner of Vine street, was occupied by James S. Woodworth, who was a carpenter, architect and builder, and some of the best houses of that day were built by him. He was a valuable man to the town and afterwards to the city; his judgment was first class, and he was frequently called upon to decide questions where parties disagreed, his honesty and integrity never being doubted.

On the west corner of Vine and Front streets was a house much like the last, in which lived Mr. Joseph Daniels, who was a sash, door and blind maker. He had two sons and two daughters. One son was the late Joseph Daniels of Harvard street.

The next, on the corner of Bartlett place, was a tenement house with entrances on the west and east sides. In the east one lived Charles Wentworth, a carpenter by trade; in the west

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The ball, passing through the heart of Davis, and entirely through his body, made a fearful wound, from which the blood flowed profusely. He leaped two or three feet into the air and fell dead upon the causeway without uttering a word. When he fell he was in the act of raising his gun to fire upon the enemy, and it was so tightly clasped with both hands that when he was raised from the ground it was with some difficulty that the gun could be loosed from his clutch.

Thus perished in the prime of life the heroic officer who first led an armed attack upon the king's troops at the commencement of the Revolutionary war.

"That blood stain, on the vernal sward,
Hallowed to freedom all the shore ;
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—
The footsteps of a foreign lord
Profaned the soil no more."

After the firing the British retreated towards the village and were followed a short distance by the patriots, who soon, however, returned to the west side of the bridge, and no further firing seems to have taken place until the regulars, about noon, began their retreat towards Boston. Then from sheltered places, without discipline or orders, the Americans poured their deadly shot upon the retreating forces.

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mediately marched his company from the left to the right of the line, and led in the first organized attack upon the troops of George III in that memorable war which by the help of God made the thirteen colonies independent of Great Britain and gave political being to the United States of America.

Acton, April 19, 1851."

In the spring of 1895, Mr. Charles Wheeler, the owner of the Davis homestead, very generously erected, nearly in front of the house, a granite tablet bearing this inscription:

"This farm was the home of Capt. Isaac Davis, who was killed in battle by the British at the old North Bridge in Concord, April 19, 1775."

On "Patriots' Day," the 19th of April, 1895, this memorial tablet was publicly dedicated, the writer of this paper giving the address. After recounting the valor and the virtues of the heroic captain, he said in closing: "To the memory of such a man, a tender-hearted father, a kind and loving husband, an honored citizen and an ardent friend of freedom, we now dedicate this monumental stone, to tell to all passers-by and to coming generations that from this spot went forth the first commissioned officer who dared meet face to face the hired minions of a tyrannical old king seeking to crush to the dust three millions of intelligent freemen, and in so doing laid his life upon the altar of his beloved country. We dedicate it to the love of liberty, justice and the inalienable rights of humanity. We dedicate it to the cause of universal freedom which will yet prevail through the entire world. We dedicate it also to the memory of an event that broke the oppressor's arm, convulsed the American colonies, and eventually gave independence to the United States. And finally we have only to say that among all the many illustrious officers who perished in the great conflict between the 19th of April, 1775, and the 19th of October, 1781, when the last great battle of the Revolution was fought, no one of them was truer, braver or more patriotic than Captain Isaac Davis."

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Nathaniel Paine. The President read the following letter from Prof. E. Harlow Russell of the State Normal School:

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, *Oct. 3rd, 1896.*

MR. F. L. HUTCHINS, PRESIDENT WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret that an engagement of long standing will take me out of the state on the evening of the meeting to which you kindly invite me. Otherwise I should certainly be present, for the object in view is one that appeals strongly to my interest as a teacher and citizen. I can think of no subject that would offer to a class of intelligent ladies a more important, attractive and fertile field for research than the history of *our own community*, as it might be pursued and illustrated by the rich materials and resources at the command of your Society. I do hope that this enterprise will be taken in hand with vigor, not only for the credit and honor of all who may engage in it, but because it can be made to illustrate by example the most approved and fruitful method of studying history, whether in school or around the fireside at home.

If such a class could enjoy the leadership or companionship of our talented townswoman, Mrs. Chenoweth, I should regard it as especially fortunate.

With earnest wishes for your success in this most praiseworthy undertaking, I am, dear sir, sincerely yours,

E. H. RUSSELL.

299th Meeting.

Wednesday evening, October 21st, in Salisbury Hall, where a large audience listened to the following story of "Harvard Street," told by Hon. A. S. Roe:

KEY TO THE MAP OF HARVARD STREET,

Showing successive owners or occupants.

RIGHT SIDE FROM HIGHLAND.

40 G. Henry Whitcomb.
47 Levis G. White.
45 James L. Burbank, George L. Newton.
43 A. M. Howe.
41 Gen. George Hobbs, Mrs. Anna Howe, Jonas White.
37 Ebenezer Harrington,
35 Charles A. Harrington, George Richardson,
33 John Marble, Charles E. Smith.
31 Salem Copeland, David Scott, Horace Sheldon, Edward A. Brown.
29 David Scott, T. C. Bates.
Old house: Charles Oliver, A. Carey Field,
25 Private School for Girls, Edward A. Brown, Jonas White, D. A. Goddard, Le Barron's, L. G. Bardwell, (1st Kindergarten).
New house: Otis Putnam.
23 Jerome Marble.
21 Jared Whitman, Edward R. Fiske, Cyrus G. Wood.
19 Alfred Wyman, George S. Hoppin.
Alfred Wyman.
17 John Gates, Albert G. Mann.
I. W. Bigelow.
13 John Mason, Emerson M. Stockwell.
11 George W. Russell, Mrs. A. C. Penniman.
9 Joseph Priestly Young, Old Men's Home, Frank E. Heywood.
Mr. Warner, Cyrus Chickering, James G. Arnold,
7 Rev. and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Rev. Horace James, James Green Arnold, C. E. Burbank.
5 Ezra Partridge, George Partridge, W. A. Smith.
3 Emory Bannister, W. W. Sargent.
1 Dr. Seth Miller, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, David W. Pond, Theo. S. Johnson, Fred Sprague.

A. Alley-way to Walnut St.
M. Mayor A. B. R. Sprague.
W. Theo. Brown (old house), Dr. J. K. Warren (new house).
P. David S. Messinger, Wm. T. Merrifield, Elbridge Boyden, Richard Ball, Dr. George Chandler, Harrison C. Prentice.

LEFT SIDE FROM HIGHLAND.

S.S. Stephen Salisbury (vacant).
44 Frank P. Goulding,
42 Alfred D. Warren, T. C. Bates, A. D. Warren, John MacInnes.
40 John Howe, M. V. B. Jefferson.
38 Israel N. Keyes, David D. Keyes.
C. General George Hobbs, Edwin Conant, Natural History Society.
S. Horace Sheldon, Thomas Clark.
22 Henry Goulding, William Goulding.
20 Judge Hartley Williams, Horace Wyman.
18 Joseph D. Daniels.
16 Charles Whittemore, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Austin L. Rogers, Prof. George S. Gladwin.
14 Elbridge Boyden.
12 James Green, S. S. Green.
10 Alfred Wyman, L. D. Towne, Samuel Smith.
B. Samuel S. Leonard, Charles H. Bowker.
B. H. S. H. Bowker Heirs.
R. Samuel Perry.
8 Jared Whitman, Jr. Stephen Holman, Sewell H. Bowker, J. N. Akarman.
6 Cyrus Bliss, David Whitcomb, Mrs. Smith.
4 Charles Freeland, Aug. N. Currier.
2 Wm. T. Merrifield, Dexter Tiffany.

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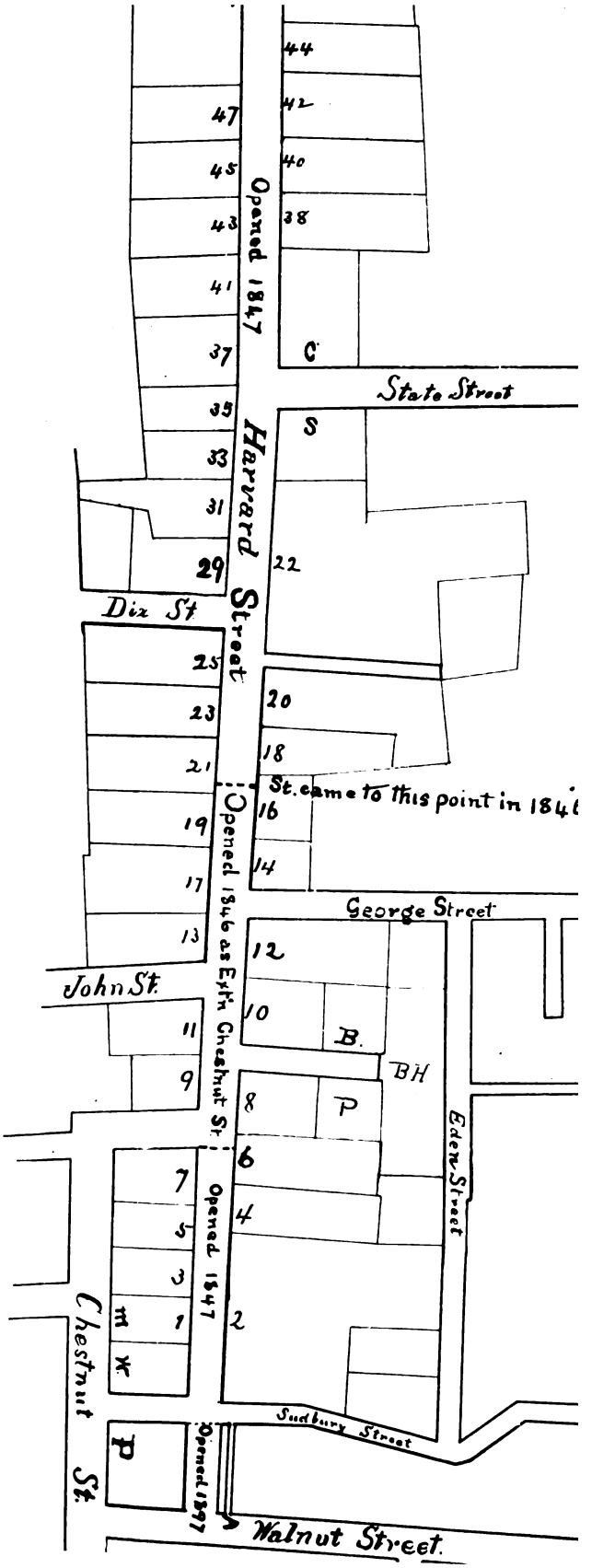

KEY TO THE MAP OF HARVARD STREET,

Showing successive owners or occupants.

RIGHT SIDE FROM HIGHLAND.

49 G. Henry Whitcomb.
47 Levis G. White.
45 James L. Burbank, George L. Newton.
43 A. M. Howe.
41 Gen. George Hobbs, Mrs. Anna Howe, Jonas White.
37 Ebenezer Harrington,
35 Charles A. Harrington, George Richardson,
33 John Marble, Charles E. Smith.
31 Salem Copeland, David Scott, Horace Sheldon, Edward A. Brown.
29 David Scott, T. C. Bates.
25 (Old house) Charles Oliver, A. Carey Field, Private School for Girls, Edward A Brown, Jonas White, D. A. Goddard, Le Barron's, L. G. Bardwell, (1st Kindergarten). (New house) Otis Putnam.
23 Jerome Marble.
21 Jared Whitman, Edward R. Fiske, Cyrus G. Wood.
19 Alfred Wyman, George S. Hoppin.
17 Alfred Wyman. John Gates, Albert G. Mann. J. W. Bigelow.
13 John Mason,
11 Emerson M. Stockwell, George W. Russell, Mrs. A. C. Penniman.
9 Joseph Priestly Young, Old Men's Home, Frank E. Heywood.
7 Mr. Warner, Cyrus Chickering, James G. Arnold, Rev. and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Rev. Horace James. James Green Arnold, C E. Burbank
5 Ezra Partridge, George Partridge, W. A. Smith.
3 Emory Bannister, W. W. Sargent.
1 Dr Seth Miller,
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38 Israel N. Keyes, David D. Keyes.
C. General George Hobbs, Edwin Conant, Natural History Society.
S. Horace Sheldon, Thomas Clark.
22 Henry Goulding, William Goulding.
20 Judge Hartley Williams, Horace Wyman.
18 Joseph D. Daniels.
16 Charles Whittemore, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Austin L. Rogers, Prof. George S. Gladwin.
14 Elbridge Boyden.
12 James Green, S. S. Green.
10 Alfred Wyman, L. D. Towne, Samuel Smith.
B. Samuel S. Leonard, Charles H. Bowker.
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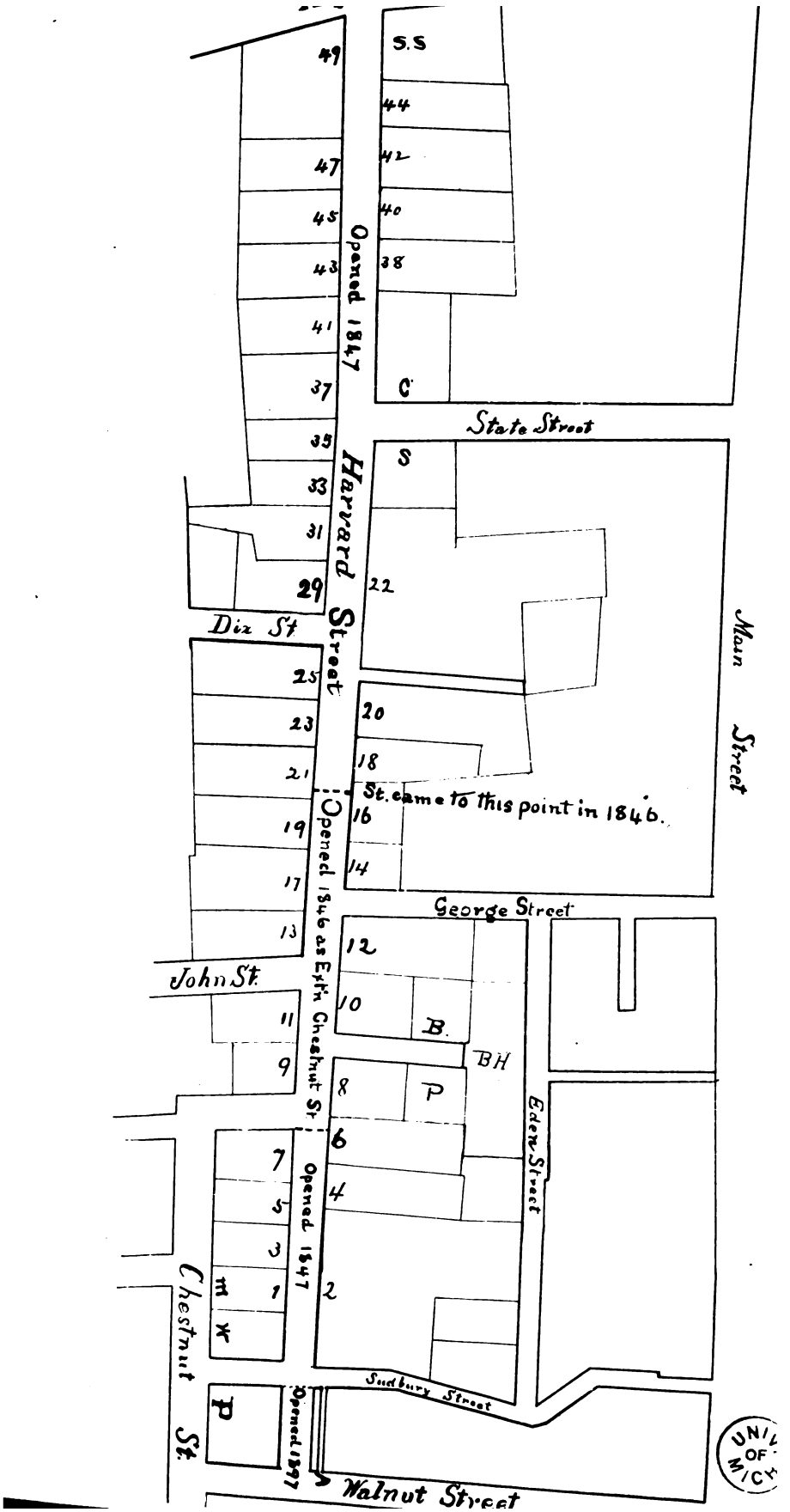
6 Cyrus Bliss, David Whitcomb, Mrs. Smith
4 Charles Freeland, Aug. N. Currier.
2 Wm. T. Merrifield, Dexter Tiffany.



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State Street
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Harvard Street
Opened 1847
Dix St
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Opened 1846 as Ext'n Chestnut St
George Street
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John St.
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Opened 1847
Eden Street
Chestnut St.
Sudbury Street
P
Opened 1897
Walnut Street
Main Street

TWENTY YEARS OF HARVARD STREET.

By Hon. A. S. Roe.

Just one street, out of many, in a great city! It is not particularly wide nor long, nor is it conspicuous for costly buildings; still it is interesting and beautiful. It is quiet, possibly not so much so as Lant street, whose repose was immortalized in the story of Bob Sawyer's Party. Harvard street never shed melancholy on anybody's soul. On the contrary its quiet is of the most delightful, inspiriting character. There is not now, and there never has been, anything in the way of barter, trade or manufacture within its limits. Indeed, here is found no suggestion of traffic, save as the grocer's or market boy whirls into it from Sudbury or Bowdoin on his mission of delivery. True, in the afternoon, a wagon with the name of a dry goods house upon its box, may leave parcels at residences, thus indicating that the good ladies of this street have the alleged feminine weakness of shopping, but the evidences of commerce, with which many other thoroughfares abound, find no lodgment here. Now and then a policeman strolls, with a sort of holiday air, through its length, but even the small boy regards him with a wondering look, as much as to say, "There is no need of you in these parts." It is only when the annual policemen's parade comes that the Harvard streeters see Worcester's "finest" in all their glory. Still, so great is the regard for the street and its residents that few processions and parades leave it out in their order of route, and when the long lines of marchers, whether civic or military, file through, nowhere is there a more responsive array of beholders than this tree-lined avenue affords. The national colors that float from nearly every building attest the patriotic sentiments of those who dwell within.

Of Harvard street it may be said that it both begins and ends, a statement lacking in the history of many avenues of travel. So symmetrical is it that there is really very little choice as to locations upon it. While building began nearly midway in its length, it progressed at first more rapidly at the south end.

Of a street in a certain western city, it was once said that it began magnificently, but rapidly narrowed into a wood-road, then to a cow-path which degenerated into a squirrel track and ran up a tree. Of our street, no such remarks can be made. It begins fairly and squarely at Sudbury, and continues nearly due north, 1799.63 feet to Highland street. Notwithstanding its shortness, just a little more than one-third of a mile, opportunity is found for one jog and one angle, true, a very obtuse one, but none the less there is a turn at State street towards the west, apparently to direct the middle of the street towards the centre line of the conservatory on the Salisbury mansion. The jog at Bowdoin street is one of the mysteries of street engineering that no one, to-day, can explain. We perhaps are at liberty to say that thereby a more complete conformity was had with the rule that seemingly has always been observed in the Heart of the Commonwealth, viz., to never have a street cross a principal thoroughfare directly, but to continue it a little further to the right or left. In this way we have been spared the obligation of having the same name of a crossing street on both sides, say of Main street. Searching for reasons, we may imagine that a long time ago some early dweller of Worcester journeyed southward to the City of Brotherly Love, and wearying, as his active mind must have done, at the dreary uniformity of that checker-board metropolis, he returned to his New England village resolved that regularity should have no standing here. There should be no near streets parallel, none should cross each other at right angles, and no matter where a new one was headed, it should be deflected one way or the other. Whether by accident or design, this result appears to have been reached. Who would have it otherwise? Of course some here to-night will say, "I wish Harvard began at Walnut and that the Salisbury mansion did not prevent its junction with Tuckerman,"* conditions that may, some day, be secured; but just now we are interested in things as they are. The alley that leads from Harvard to Walnut has long been a

*Harvard now continues to Walnut, the extension having been begun Dec. 7, 1897. Soon were prayers answered.

source of satisfaction to pedestrians in those portions of the year when snow is lacking, but as Worcester's location warrants the existence of snow and ice almost one-half of the seasons through, the passage of this narrow way has at times been attended with perils and mishaps approximating those of the famous northwest route to the Indies. The pigeon-wings and spread-eagles that the Walnut street end of this Gut of Canso has witnessed, if artistically delineated, would make the fortune of the knight of the pencil, and that the snap-shot fiend has not taken up a permanent station opposite must be ascribed to his ignorance of glorious opportunity.

Nowhere does the law of compensation obtain more unerringly than in the development of a city street. Just as rapidly as buildings arise, thus attesting the value of the location, just so rapidly and thoroughly are shut out the views which to the early comers formed a large part of the locality's attraction. It is delightful to hear some of the Forty-Niners and earlier settlers dilate upon the outlook when they built their houses, before those of their neighbors arose. "Why, from this window," says one good lady, "we had such a magnificent view of Wachusett, and, from our front door, it was a never-ceasing source of inspiration to look over to Reservoir and Mill-stone hills. Now, to get a glance at Worcester county's most lofty summit, we must stand in the street, or gaze from the back window of some house on the west side; while as for the restful green and regular curve of Reservoir hill, fully realizing all of Hogarth's line of beauty, we peer between the structures that range along the east side, or again seek the interior of these same houses to secure a back-door glimpse. Notwithstanding the losses that Harvard street homes have inflicted upon the public in the way of far-away views, there is still much remaining. No other street in the very heart of the city affords such a prospect. The heads of the tributary streets, the rear piazzas, and above all the upper windows and towers of the dwellings, introduce the observer to a scene of beauty that must be ever vivid in the memory.

Fate or good fortune decreed that I should begin the month of September, 1876, as a resident of Dix street, very near to the Harvard border. I had walked many a mile endeavoring to find a house with a single door-bell. The only empty dwelling answering this requirement, within a reasonable distance of the high school, was the small cottage located at No. 5; so there with my *lares* and *penates*, I began housekeeping in that first year of the second century of the Republic. To reach the scene of my daily labors, it was necessary to pass and repass many of the buildings on Harvard street. In school and out of school, it has continued to be my lot to daily see these pleasant homes and to have a passing acquaintance with most of the dwellers on the street. After twenty years of this routine, it occurred to me that it might be of some pleasure, if not profit, to gather together the observations of all these years and present them to the members and friends of this Society. Hence this paper and this gathering.

Going a little deeper into my subject, I found a very interesting coincidence, in that this 1896 is the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the street itself. It was away back in 1846 that Dr. John Green, of ever fragrant memory, living on Main street in the building now used by Dr. Nichols as his office, resolved to extend the lines of the town to the westward by laying out a street somewhat parallel to Main, on the crest of the hill, where had long been a part of the Green garden. It would cut into good pasture land, and by its creation and the making of other new ways, coasting surface in the winter and strawberry meadows in the summer would be lost; but it was ever thus that the ideal and ornamental have had to yield to the homely and sordid. Trees, too, had to give place, and presumably boys and girls then lamented the loss of Green's woods just as their descendants mourn the destruction of Lovell's. In 1845, Chestnut street had shot out to the north of Walnut, and the year following the elbow at Bowdoin appeared with the northern extension as far as the north side of Prof. Gladwin's lot. Dr. Green, who had received the degree of M. D. from Harvard,

it may be supposed, out of admiration and gratitude, gave the name of the college to the new thoroughfare just opened through his ancestral acres. Bowdoin was then known as Silver, but in 1850 it was given its present appellation, a decided improvement on its first Bryanesque appellation. Also in this 1846, John street appears to commemorate the Doctor himself, and George street to recall General George Hobbes, who later built two houses on Harvard. The next year, or in 1847, the new street was carried through to Highland and was also extended towards the south to Sudbury, which now appears for the first time. It would puzzle the most accomplished antiquarian to tell just what was in the minds of the designers of this cork-screw way. It is said that it was made to carefully follow the sheep path which once zig-zagged up the hill from Main street. One can readily believe this tradition when he undertakes to thread its devious ways, but it should be said for the credit of the city that it is public only a few yards below the famous alley. The immediate continuance of the street to the north was owing to the enterprise of Messrs. Henry Goulding, Wm. M. Bickford and Harrison Bliss, who had purchased the old Dix property and proceeded to lay out a new thoroughfare; but with true Worcester perversity, they laid their plans so that it would not join with Harvard, but went considerably to the westward, coming out possibly somewhat near Chestnut, and they had even sold lots upon the new venture, when the late Stephen Salisbury, who owned the land along Highland street, assured the gentlemen that their street should never go through his possessions unless they pulled up and made the new way a continuance of Harvard. This they accordingly did, and whether straight or crooked, the road runs along the very crest of the hill all its length, making ideal sites for dwellings. The southern extension was made by the late David Messinger, through his lands.

It was not till 1853 that Dix street was laid out, and for the first year bore the prosaic name of Silk, to be changed in 1854 to that good Worcester, Massachusetts and national appellation it now bears. Of course there was no intention of making these

two adjacent streets come so near "John to Dix." It was in this same year that the city fathers viewed Harvard street and pronounced it public. Since then it has had its period of sidewalk development, gas, water and sewer pipe laying in its progress from a side street of a village to a considerable thoroughfare of a great city.

In attempting to discuss those who have dwelt on this street and not make digressions into contiguous territory, will be exceedingly difficult. Indeed, I am reminded of the distress of one of Leigh Hunt's characters, who, on the escape of a pig that he was making strenuous efforts to drive through London's devious and crowded ways, cried out despairingly as the animal escaped him, "Oh! he will go up all manner of streets." My danger is precisely the same, with the change of the preposition "up" to "down," for our Fair Harvard is so situated the tendency is downward from it in all directions. It occupies the summit level.

Possibly the very best place to begin our journey is at the Sudbury end of the street, and the reason why it does not start at Walnut, instead, is said to be as follows: Wm. T. Merrifield had bought of David S. Messinger the land now known as the Dr. Chandler estate, and he offered the land to the city for a continuation of the street to Walnut for $600, but the offer was not accepted. It was later sold at auction, and Elbridge Boyden bid it off, but not caring to retain it he sold it to Richard Ball for the same sum that he himself had bid for it. Then for the sake of a quick route to Main street private individuals purchased and opened what has long been known as the Alley, and when we have expressed ourselves forcibly and fervidly at the contortions suffered in passing through the same, few of us knew that we were really traveling by sufferance on private land. This was in 1856, May 30, and the buyers were as follows: Dexter Tiffany, $30; Emory Bannister, Chas. W. Freeland, David Whitcomb, Dr. Seth Miller, Samuel S. Leonard, each, $25; Wm. A. Smith, $20; Hartley Williams, Alfred Wyman each, $15; James G. Arnold, $10; David S. Messinger, Priestly Young, James Green, each, $5, making an aggregate of

$230, which we owe to these gentlemen, all of whom except Messrs. Boyden and Smith are in the land of shadows. As soon as Mr. Ball secured this land he proceeded to erect the brick barn which has since barred the way. He had already built the edifice which we of to-day recognize as the Dr. George Chandler place. Mr. Ball was a manufacturer of woodworking machinery, and at one time was considered wealthy. A daughter who did effectual service as an army nurse during the War became the wife of Major E. P. Halsted*, who became a partner in his father-in-law's business. After Mr. Ball's death the residence and belongings passed into the possession of Dr. Chandler, and here he spent the evening of a long and valuable life. All of us recall the black horses with white feet which he was wont to bestride up to a very few years before his death. In face and bearing the Doctor was the soul of benignity, and it was like a benediction to meet him when hurrying to my duties. Born in 1806, April 28th, he survived till the 17th day of May, 1893. Though a native of Pomfret, Conn., he was of Worcester stock. Dr. Chandler was one of President Eliphalet Nott's boys from Union College, in Schenectady, N. Y., and his medical degree he received from Yale. He early made a specialty of mental disorders, and thus became the manager of hospitals for the insane in various places, finally coming to the Worcester Asylum in 1846. He was the life-long friend of Dorothea Dix and fellow-laborer with her in her chosen field. He was a never failing fountain of local knowledge, thus becoming him an exceedingly entertaining genealogist. Two daughters are now living in this city, Mrs. A. George Bullock and Mrs. Waldo Lincoln. Though the Doctor's residence was numbered on Chestnut, yet seeing him so many times on Harvard, and above all desiring an excellent beginning, I have included him in my Twenty Years' View.†

*Appointed May, 1897, by President McKinley, Superintendent of Pension Building, Washington.

†Since reading the above this estate has passed into the hands of Harrison C. Prentice, who has sold to the city land to extend Harvard street. His four sidewalks and the snows of winter will gladden the hearts of snow-shovelers.

That I may not be obliged to retrace my steps, I purpose going across our street whenever I like, and so eventually make my way to Highland. In 1876, there was standing on the corner of Chestnut and Sudbury streets a framed structure with an ell of brick. This was the long-time home of Mr. Theo. Brown and family. Mr. Brown was one of a firm of brothers who for many years did a highly respectable tailoring business. He died in the early seventies, regretted by all who knew him. Worcester of yesterday relates with exceeding relish the story of Transcendentalism as told here by Alcott, Emerson, Thoreau and others. Though these devoted people were not always understood by the public, and sometimes not even by themselves, there can be no doubt of their culture and the excellence of their intentions. Some years after Mr. Brown's death his place was bought by General A. B. R. Sprague, with Dist.-Attorney Frank Blackmer, for the purpose of erecting on the site a large apartment block. The lot did not extend quite to the Harvard line, leaving a strip of land which the possessors of the place next north utilized in the cultivation of the very finest peonies in Worcester, and the growth of pear trees that were so much admired by Worcester's gamins that the General had to ingeniously string barbed wire above the picket fence, but even this did not always keep out the fervent admirers of such tempting fruit. The subsequent fatal illness of Mr. Blackmer prevented the carrying out of the original plan, though the Brown house was broken up, the main part to make a journey in fragments, permission to move, as a whole, having been refused, while the brick ell was moved northward and became the foundation of Mayor Sprague's present castellated home. For a long time the site was unoccupied save as the boys of the neighborhood found occupation in devising new forms of play and mischief there, till three years ago, when Dr. J. K. Warren bought and erected here an elegant structure which, though it fronts on Chestnut, would be an ornament even to Harvard. The chevaux-de-frise of picket and wire has given place to a thicket of roses and other bushes, while we old-fashioned people mourn the departure of those never-to-be-equaled peonies.

Number 2, Harvard, has been for many years known as the Tiffany place, but older residents recall a time when the late Wm. T. Merrifield built the present large and comely structure and here resided for several years. I am told that in building this Mr. Merrifield had in mind the residence of Bigelow, the famous carpet man of Clinton, and the plans for the latter were from Architect Upjohn of New York city. No better prospect of the busy valley, in which lies the industrious part of our city, can be had than that which the rear portion of this estate presents. The lawn is carefully kept, nowhere are violets earlier, and the surrounding hedge of lilacs and its single tulip tree combine to make a pleasant picture in memory's gallery. Many years have elapsed since Dexter Tiffany passed from earth, and for twenty years we have been accustomed to see here only representatives of the gentler sex. Miss Eugenia, the youngest daughter, was a member of the class of '77 in the near-by high school. Doubtless several hundred citizens of this Worcester have seen written in a firm, round hand at the bottom of their insurance policies the name, "Aug. N. Currier." The gentleman who thus signed himself has only recently joined the great majority, May 27, 1896, and his residence for many years had been at No. 4. For nearly forty years Mr. Currier had gone in and out in our midst, always maintaining the very highest respect of all who knew him. A native of New Hampshire, his early life was spent in Holliston, of our own state. From 1857 onward, his history is connected with our city. We recall his genial presence, his close attention to business and the gradual failing of physical powers which marked his descent to the grave. We remember also his second wife, a sister of the late Wm. Dickinson, and his sons and daughter. Herbert died in January, '95, and thus inflicted a blow from which the father never rallied. Mr. Currier was sent to the Legislature, from Holliston, in 1854, and his fellow citizens of Ward 1 did him the same honor in 1885 and 1886. We who constantly passed his pleasant home will not forget the care with which the yard was kept nor the

beautiful cut-leaf birch to which the place of honor is given. The house itself was erected for Charles W. Freeland, a clothing dealer, who afterward went to Boston, and there accumulated a fortune. Elbridge Boyden was the architect and the builders were Dennis and Lee, who came hither from Barre. Freeland sold to Mr. Currier.

Returning to the west side we find the home of Fred. Sprague, a large mansion, which was constructed, many years since, for Dr. Seth Miller, a very prominent dentist and one of the leaders in local Free Masonry. He died in this house. It, too, was planned by Mr. Boyden and built by the brothers Ezra, George and Micajah Partridge, who were Barre contributions to Worcester. We shall find many traces of them in our passage through Harvard street. From Dr. Miller it passed into the hands of General A. B. R. Sprague, who once lived in the same for a few years before taking up his residence on Summer street. After that it became the abode of several well-known Worcester people, as David W. Pond, Clerk of Courts Theo. S. Johnson and others. It is a large, comfortable house, and the roses that climb over the southern side are the finest on the street. Had we time it would be pleasant to walk through the back yard and make a call on His Honor Mayor Sprague, who is Fred's father, in the home which he has so nicely developed from the part of the Brown house formerly facing Sudbury. Its castle-like appearance suggests the four years of soldier life in which the General bore so conspicuous a part. While all would be received in the most courtly manner possible, the schoolmaster would recall the children who once attended the high school, and especially Miss Carrie, who survived her graduation, in 1877, only a few months.

Number 3 stands close to the street, and to-day two children sport in the ample yard found back of the house on Chestnut. Where little folks are so scarce it is really a delight to note their presence. A boy and girl, with the help of a very few others, I hope they may restore the former juvenile glories of Harvard street, when infantile America was not so rare.

Though of both sexes, both are Sargents, children of Mr. W. W. Sargent, whose father, J. Warren, and himself make up the firm of Sargent & Son, carriage dealers on Waldo street. However, when the second century of the Republic was new, this was the home of Mr. Emory Bannister, and many must recall the ruddy face of the old gentleman and the cane which formed an inseparable part of his locomotion. He passed away Dec. 26, 1889, having lived more than eighty years. He was born in Southboro, but more than sixty years were spent in Worcester. Prominent in business, he had held local office, and in 1874 was a member of the Legislature. This building also was planned and erected by the combination of Boyden and Partridge Bros.

Few of us can remember when W. A. Smith and family did not reside at Number 5. I say, "and family," but the children have gone out and only the father and mother remain; the boys, William and Charles, to homes of their own, and the only daughter, Bertha, in the flush of young womanhood, borne in August, 1876, to her narrow house. Thus the reality of living is presented. In our twenty years there are only a few houses on Harvard street whence loved ones have not been carried to their final resting places. They may have been aged, in the prime of life, or just sipping the earliest dew of life's morning, but all equally beloved. This roomy structure was built for a double house, and in it for a long time the builders, Ezra and George Partridge, dwelt. The observer will note that it is cruciform, and when we know that two families once lived in it, we can better understand the exsitence of a piazza on the north side with no path leading thereto. It was August 19th, 1852, that the young attorney took up his residence here, and few days have intervened when he has not made his regular walks forth and back. From 1847 to 1865 he was Assistant Clerk of the Courts, and from 1871 he has been the secretary and treasurer of the Worcester County Mechanics Association. He is a native of Leicester and a graduate of Harvard, 1843; a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and always interested in local matters. His library and collections are large and interesting.

In No. 7 we may find not only a house, but the greatest quantity of violets that any lot on this street can furnish. Then, too, there are snowberry bushes, syringas, and a profusion of lilies-of-the-valley; indeed nowhere do they bloom more abundantly. There is also a sweet apple tree, as what boy, small or large, does not know? and the cherry trees that hang over the street have often led Young America into temptation. I am told that the house was first owned by a Mr. Warner, from whom it passed to Mr. Cyrus Chickering, who had been in various kinds of business, but when he sold to James G. Arnold he was a conductor on the B. & A. R. R. It is interesting to note that the Rev. T. W. Higginson, better known as Colonel Higginson, lived here in 1853–4, and that it was also the home, for a short time, of the Rev. Horace James, so well known as the chaplain of the 25th Regiment.

The Arnolds, whose home this place has been for so long a time, are of the very best Rhode Island families, and I note the peculiar fact that Mr. James Green Arnold married Miss Lydia Arnold Green, though there was no former relationship. All remember the quiet gentleman who regularly made his way to his Main street office, where he followed the profession of a patent attorney. A member of the Society of Friends, he wore the hat peculiar to the sect, and each First Day he might be seen with his son Charles on their way to the Oxford street meeting-house, while his wife and daughter sought a nearer church on Walnut street. Alice G., the daughter, went from our high school to Wellesley College, whence she was graduated in 1889 and then became a teacher in the Worcester high till her marriage in June last to Mr. Charles E. Burbank, now principal of a military school in Fort Plain, N. Y., but himself a graduate of the Worcester schools and of Amherst College, and also formerly a teacher in the local high school. Mr. Arnold died Aug. 27, 1892, and some of us heard the services of his denomination over his remains, on the 29th, and saw them borne to Rural Cemetery for interment. Standing at the angle formed by Bowdoin and Harvard streets, this cottage house is one of the most conspicuous in our neighborhood.

On the east side of Harvard is No. 6, and it seems a very short time since each morning we could see David Whitcomb riding thence to his business. Yet more than nine years have slipped away since the death angel summoned him, and in July of 1887 he was carried to the tomb in beautiful Rural Cemetery. Ever alert and active, he was more than seventy-nine years old before he yielded to age and weariness. Connected with Worcester's Polytechnic from the beginning, he did much to give it a start. Interested in religious matters, he is remembered at both Central and Plymouth churches. To me, however, hurrying to my school, he seemed the incarnation of business, one of those who have given to our city its world-wide fame. His house was built by Mr. Cyrus Bliss, a boot manufacturer, and by the same combination of Boyden and Partridge, before noted. Mrs. Smith, a daughter of David Whitcomb, is the present occupant of the house. As a passing observer I may be pardoned if I remark that from the rear abode there goes daily to school a little girl having the happy appellation of Florida Wiggins, bearing in that first name a suggestion of the War and of the people whom the liberation of the slaves sent into our midst. She is doing her best to make a juvenile showing for Harvard street. Her father has long been an employee of the Whitcombs.

At the corner of Harvard place stands a large edifice which for many years was given in our directory as the home of Jared Whitman, who in former times wrote Jr. after his name. He was the president of the Richardson Manufacturing Company, and thus one of the contributors to Worcester's prosperity. Exceedingly quiet and undemonstrative, his time was given to his business and the society of his family, consisting of a wife and three daughters. For several years his residence has been in the vicinity of Boston, his house being occupied by President Holman of the Holyoke Machine Co. The house itself was built by the Partridges, and in the early sixties it came into the possession of Sewall H. Bowker, manufacturer of hats and bonnets in Flagg's block. Here he resided for many years. This very summer it passed into the possession of Superintendent J. N. Akarman, of

Worcester's Consolidated Street Railway, and after extensive changes and complete renovation he has taken up his residence here, and neighbors near and remote are glad to record that there are children, live, active children, to relieve the middle-aged monotony of the street. Mr. Akarman is one of the very few contributions of New Jersey to the Old Bay State. Mr. Akarman is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and more than twenty-five years since came to Boston in street railway service. Thence going to New Jersey for a short time he came hither. We applaud every mark of improvement, yet we can't help missing the fair young faces of yesterday and the tiny canine pet of the household that long did careful if not effectual guard duty on the premises.

Were we to treat ourselves to a side excursion, it would be to just run down Bowdoin street, far enough to call at the old home of the late ex-Representative W. W. Rice, and to look over his well selected library and to recall the pleasant gentleman who once delighted in the surroundings, and we can, all of us, see him on his way to the court, a familiar figure, frequently accompanied by lights of the Worcester County Bar, but he, too, is lost to sight, dying March 1st, 1896. On our return to our favorite street, we must pause at the handsome brick house facing Chestnut, and readily will recur the form and face of George Sumner. It will not require any great stretch of the imagination to fancy that we hear his cheery voice again as he shows us some of the appointments of his new and beautiful home, but those of us who have antiquarian instinct will most readily remember the days in Shrewsbury and the treasures of that old parsonage home where he had done such filial work in collecting the mementoes of long ago, particularly those bearing on the life of his revered ancestor, the minister of the parish. I recall his children and the interesting fact that Mary is the daughter-in-law of Arthur Sewell, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Sumner died Jan. 5th, 1893.

As we again turn into Harvard street, we find a large, well-kept structure, now the home of Mr. Frank E. Heywood, whose two sturdy boys afford a deal of diversion to those who are fond of

youth and its sports. Philip and Chester are as full of life as it is possible for lads to be, and whether selling lemonade or threshing horse chestnuts out of Librarian Green's trees, they are very much in evidence. Though by no means without shoes, in their cheeks of tan, their merry whistled tunes, with the sunshine on their faces, to me they always suggest that immortal creation of Haverhill's bard, Whittier's "Barefoot Boy." Then, too, there is a sister, smaller but equally active, who joyously shares all her older brothers' sports. Frank is an excellent man of business; he does valuable work in the political lines of the city, but we who daily pass his home are most grateful for the unceasing delight that these Heywoods of a later generation afford us as they play over the games of our own childhood or develop new ones. One of the sons of S. R. Heywood, the head of this household, had the advantages of the local high school and of Harvard College, whence he was graduated in 1882. He is associated with his father in boot and shoe manufacturing on Temple street. The house itself, I am told, was built by the Partridges, from Elbridge Boyden's plans, and for many years was held by the late Priestly Young, or by his first wife. After the death of Mr. Young, in 1893, March 6th, it passed into the possession of the trustees of the Old Men's Home. Mr. Young was seventy-two years old and a native of the state of New York. He conducted a toy and novelty business on Main street before the war, and thence enlisted in the 15th Regiment, and though one of the oldest members he was one of the most faithful. The story is told that one of his army acquaintances came to this city and thought he would look up his old comrade, but all he could remember of his name was the fact that it was an exceedingly good one, saying that he thought it was "Christly." Fortunately the party questioned was quick enough to see in the word a suggestion of Priestly, and thus the meeting of old friends was effected. The later years of Mr. Young's life were devoted to real estate business. His ful Christian name, Joseph Priestly, reminds us that thus attached to so thoroughly an orthodox man as Mr. Young, names are frequently misnomers. All the John Wesleys and Edward Paysons are not

pious, and heterodox Joseph Priestly had in his name-sake one who resembled him in prænomen only.

Very few people have passed No. 11 in the early spring without admiring the crocuses which there appear earlier than in any other lot in Worcester,—indeed, I have seen them opening in February, and when President Harrison was inaugurated in 1889, they were in full bloom. To be sure, they may have been snowed under later, still like many human beings they kept up courage and smiled in the midst of adversity. This house also was a product of the Partridge and Boyden group, and is substantial enough to merit the approval of those who like comfort without fuss or furbelows. Since my recollections, till his death, it was the home of the late Geo. W. Russell, who, at the age of eighty-four, died here, Jan. 11, 1893. Mr. Russell was a carriage manufacturer, and was at one time prominent in the political life of the city. In these later years he led a very quiet existence, enjoying a serene old age,—it was my fortune to meet him nearly every Sunday morning as with his wife he started for Central Church. His son, Edward, after graduating at the high school in 1880, went to Chicago. Herbert J. is still in business in Worcester. An older brother, after his father's death, went to Springfield and there died at the home of another brother, Frank. The place is now the home of Mrs. A. C. Penniman, who maintains a boarding house.

For a moment we will cross the street and go down Harvard place, to the old home of Samuel S. Leonard, whose erect form and sightless face some remember well. He was nearly eighty-two years old, when, on May 22d, 1883, he took the returnless journey. For nearly fifty years he had been identified with Worcester county and city. Once in charge of the hat and fur business, now John Kendall's on Main street, it was not strange that he was almost daily found there. Losing his sight in his later years, he never acquired that facility of locomotion that some blind people attain, so it was a very familiar sight to see David Boyden or some other friend convoying him through the alley and down Walnut street, and if he did make the descent alone he was

quite likely to wait at the foot of the street for some one to direct him across. His pleasant and thankful words were ever a sufficient reward to anyone thus aiding him. It will be recalled that his son, Samuel H., became in war times the colonel of the 13th Regt. At the very foot of the place is the brick house occupied by Charles H. Bowker and family. Covered with ivy, the west side commands Harvard place, while the east side overlooks Worcester. There are the steep stairs leading down to Main street, and there is the city with all its din, bustle and beauty. To my mind there is no more attractive residence in the city.

On the north corner of the place is the old home of Samuel Smith, from 1855 to 1877 Worcester's city clerk. His face, too, is distinct in memory, and it does not seem that more than eight years have rolled away since that 18th of May when he crossed to the other side. Like his neighbor, Leonard, he was in his eighty-second year. A native of Mendon, this city had been his home from November, 1845, and he was prominently connected with Worcester's interests during all of these years. Facing John, his residence is one of the most attractive on Harvard street. Apparently it was always a source of pleasure and pride to him, and along the south side the early crocus appeared, with tulips following later. His daughters preserve all the old attraction and the familiar appearance of the house which was built for Alfred Wyman by Frederick Jefts. The house was once the home of L. D. Towne, who, in his day, made mowing-machine knives and the the very best pocket cutlery then manufactured.

In some respects, the next house, or No. 12, is the most interesting in our route, for not only was it the very first erected, but here we may still find the first resident to take up her abode, just fifty years ago, on this beautiful street. Many had their quiet laughs at the taste of Mr. James Green, druggist, which led him to plant his new house away back from the Main street in an elevated portion of the old Green orchard, but he persisted, and the George street which was opened to lead up to it was his line of approach and departure for many a long year. With his wife and sons he lived to see his surroundings filled with other homes

and his own abode one of the most enjoyable in Worcester. To-day in her happy old age, an object of affection to her loyal sons, the wife and mother awaits the summons sure to come to all. Her son, our accomplished librarian of the institution so largely owed to the generosity of his uncle, the distinquished physician, for these twenty years is indissolubly linked with all our impressions of our street. If the average small boy, frequenter of this portion of Harvard, were asked what impressed him most on this thoroughfare, it would doubtless be the horse chestnut tree on the corner of George, which regularly receives its annual threshing, provoking many a wordy contest among the youngsters themselves, but for just what they gather these nuts, not even they themselves could tell. The only laburnum tree on the street, if not in the city, is found here, while within may be seen household furniture once owned and used by Horace Mann and family. Deacon Jonas Miles (whose adopted daughter is the wife of F. P. Goulding), a name familiar among Worcester artisans, was the builder.

A few steps down John street would take us to the house in which dwelt George Boyden, an architect of rare skill, whose early death, Oct. 19, 1885, was a source of regret to all. Prominent in Masonic circles and in his chosen profession, his death was an irreparable loss. Here, on the south side of the street, may be seen the extinguisher engine house, and though we are accustomed to see it responding to the summons of the fierce alarm bell, it has had very little duty to do on Harvard street.

On the corner of John is a house long occupied, in the earlier years, by John Mason, father of Mr. Frank Mason, clerk of the U. S. Court in Boston. He was himself a clerk for his cousin, Joseph Mason, Esq. I understand that the house was erected for him and that Elbridge Boyden was the architect. We, however, have chiefly known it as the home of the late Emerson M. Stockwell, who with Mr. Ripley kept a livery stable on Foster street. After his death, April 17, 1884, his widow and only daughter continued to reside here till the former's death, March 24 last. Miss Lizzie was graduated from our high school in 1879. This is one

of the few residences on the street arranged for more than one family. Mr. Stockwell was from Phillipston; his wife was New Hampshire born.

The large edifice still retaining the old-fashioned white paint for its outer garb was built by Alfred Wyman, and for several years was his home. Some will recognize the name as that of an old-time slavery hater and at the same time a prominent business man, though of late retired from active work. He died at his Lincoln street home the 13th day of June, 1895. He was one of those excellent men, like the late Henry W. Miller and the Whitney Bros., whom the town of Westminster has given to our city. After him came the late John Gates, a lumber merchant, and also prominent in affairs. To him succeeded the present owner, Mr. Albert G. Mann, for a long time contractor in stone work, but since living here giving his time chiefly to the care of his premises and his pet diversion, gunning. He knows what a good gun is, and he is generally the possessor of as excellent a piece as there is in the city. His brother-in-law, Mr. J. W. Bigelow, makes his home here also. No man on the street has tidier surroundings, and I hope all unite with me in thanking him for the retention of white as his house's paint and in a hope that thus it will continue to the end of the chapter.

Should we undertake to go down George street, we will express our gratitude for the happy thought which at last gave us the iron guard-rail. How many pains and aches it might have prevented if earlier placed, we shall never be able to tell, but the reputed act of the famous Duke of Argyll ought to excite no more thankfulness than this preventive of slipping and sliding on this the steepest traveled street in Worcester. Said my little girl, years ago, as I led her down its dizzy slope: "Don't let your little girly fall." The journey down was all that my mother cared to undertake; the ascent was not to be considered. And yet this terrible way leads to one end of Eden street. Keeping guard at the top of the hill on the north side of George street, for almost fifty years, Elbridge Boyden has seen men come and go. Save his neighbor just south, Mrs. James Green, no one can

recall his coming hither. Buying his lot of Dr. John Green, he erected his house soon after the building of the Green mansion, and in 1847, he warmed his hearth, which in the intervening nearly half a century has never grown cold. Not only is he the second long resident here, but he is also the oldest architect in active work in the United States if not in the world. He can look back over a long and well spent life, for on the 4th of last July he passed his 86th mile-stone, and still he abides, active in thought and deed. The planner of the most of the houses on Harvard street, he is also the designer of some of the finest structures in Worcester. Our Mechanics Hall must ever remain his unapproachable monument for classical work. And right here I take this opportunity to thank him for his reminiscences, without which many facts here recorded would be impossible. Much of the zest of living, for him, departed when his loved wife took her long journey in December, 1888, to the other world. His home is with his son, Mason, who follows the paternal profession. The schoolmaster remembers the high school boy, Harry, of the third generation, who also passed through the Polytechnic and is now in the employ of the B. & A. R. R. The passing small boy will not need to be reminded, in the season, of the cherry trees which overhang the walk and whose luscious fruit has led to the breaking, on frequent occasions, of the VIIIth commandment.

Number 16 is readily recalled as the home, for more than a quarter of a century, of Prof. Geo. S. Gladwin, for so many years the teacher of free-hand drawing at the Polytechnic. Whatever we may forget, we shall always remember his quick, energetic ways as he went and still goes to and from his labors. His skillful hand has given many of us indications of his taste and talent, and we thoroughly appreciate the gift which his native Connecticut made to Massachusetts. The house is very little changed, save by the addition of a dormer window, from that which the professor bought in 1870, from the widow of Austin L. Rogers, who was for many years the indexer of court proceedings in Worcester. Before Mr. Rogers, who was an uncle of Mrs. David Boyden, came the Rev. T. W. Higginson in 1855-56-57, and I fancy that

here our subsequent colonel did much of the work which has since made for him such an enviable literary reputation. At all events it is pleasing to know that the famous essayist and author of "An Oldport Romance," "The Story of a Black Regiment," with other books, once walked this street with its then dwellers. I like to think that here were made some of his out-of-door studies, to me among his very best writings. The house itself was built by Marshall Merrifield, a brother of W. T., for Mr. Charles Whittemore, who, now full of years, is living near the lake. This lot was the one at the extreme north of the newly opened Harvard street.

At No. 19, on the west side, the name of Alfred Wyman again appears as first owner, and presumably he sold to the late George S. Hoppin. An acquaintance of more than twenty years only deepened the respect which we had for this gentleman and which we still have for his memory. Regularly and constantly he was at his business on Norwich and Mechanic streets. After a brief illness, he died Aug. 26, 1896. Many a year has passed since the face of childhood has appeared in this house, Mr. Hoppin's adopted daughter having married and gone from home a long time ago. With the exception of the addition of a piazza in front, the commodious residence has been altered very little during Mr. Hoppin's ownership.

The Partridges were the builders of the next house, and in the sixties I find it given as the abode of Jared Whitman. When I came to the city, however, it was the home of Edward R. Fiske, who for fifty years was one of the most conspicuous printers in the city. He died in June, 1891. At least two sons and a daughter contributed to the active life of the street during Mr. Fiske's residence. Next, the place passed to its present owner, Mr. Cyrus G. Wood, and may the time be far distant when we may discuss him in the past tense. Mr. Wood is of Uxbridge rearing, and from that town in 1855, he was a member of the House of Representatives. Engaging in business in Quinapoxet, one of the villages of Holden, Mr. Wood found it desirable to secure a Worcester home, and thus in 1880 came to live at No. 21.

While some interior changes have been effected and a barn has been constructed at the rear, on Dix street court, the exterior has been but little changed. Of the four young people of this family, the oldest son soon made Holden his home. Ernest is a graduate of Harvard, 1894, and is also interested in the Holden business. Two daughters are at home. The family is a very pleasant addition to the Harvard circle.

No. 23 brings us to the first brick house on the street. Mr. Jerome Marble built it from Mr. Boyden's designs in 1867, and has occupied it ever since. While an active business man, no one in this city, it seems to me, has secured more enjoyment from the passing day than Mr. Marble. He has hunted through every one of the Western States and territories, and his house is stored with trophies of the chase. He may be considered the originator of the tourists' or excursion car, and what he does not know about traveling is hardly worth knowing. An accomplished photographer, he takes views of what he cannot reasonably carry away with him. In all of these excursions his wife is a regular participant, and sometimes his daughter Nellie. The younger daughter, Olive, is Mrs. Frederic W. Bailey of New Haven, Conn., while her active little boy, John Marble Bailey, will carry along the name of his dear great grandfather. I would ask all passers to note the wistaria which hangs upon the south wall of his house and tell whether they ever saw a larger. As important adjuncts of Mr. Marble's hunting tours were his dogs, and I was one of those who mourned over the body of Shot, poisoned by some hater of dog kind, and Grouse was for many years a feature of the front piazza, retained far past his usefulness, by his kind-hearted owner, just for the good he had done. Also there is the face of that faithful colored man, Martin Smith, who for seventeen years was as clock-work in the performance of his duties; his long retention is alike creditable to employer and employee. Less than a month has elapsed since he ceased from his labors and earth. I would not leave this beautiful home without recalling the first Mrs. Marble, the mother of the daughters, who was so interested in every good word and work. She was a constant,

active agent in all that pertained to the good of her church and neighborhood. The monument in Rural cemetery tells us that she died Oct. 18, 1881.

Our last house before reaching Dix street is that of Mr. Otis Putnam, of the firm of Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company. And here, too, may be found his son, Arthur, and wife, the latter Miss Lou F. Sawtelle till her marriage; both Arthur and his wife were high school pupils, the latter graduating in 1885. In their immediate family are a daughter and son. This elegant brick structure was reared for Mr. Putnam in 1887, so that the family began housekeeping here June 28, 1888. Mr. Putnam bought of Mrs. Theron Hall, whose family once resided here. Major Hall in his day was prominent in G. A. R. circles and was Worcester's first Major Rutledge in the Drummer Boy. His army service was chiefly in the 24th Mass. Going to California, he died in San Diego Aug. 13, 1880. All the surroundings of the house receive the unqualified admiration of everybody. Prof. Gladwin has succeeded in making an excellent water-colored sketch of the house and grounds. But before this new mansion, there was here a large double house built from Mr. Boyden's designs for Charles Oliver, then a prominent Worcester business man. It was the home of many people, and I can recall as occupants of the north side, Mr. A. Carey Field, a high school teacher; County Treasurer Edward A. Brown, and Deacon Jonas White, who was the last occupant before the removal to Dix street. I might state that before Deacon White, an Englishman by the name of Whitman had a private school for girls here, and their sports in the field back of the house betokened a deal of healthful vigor. D. A. Goddard, so long connected with the *Boston Advertiser*, once lived here, as did the Le Barron family, a daughter of which wrote charmingly for the *Spy*. In the south part of the building, in 1876, Mr. Dana, son-in-law of our city treasurer, W. S. Barton, resided. Soon after his departure for California, Mr. Luther Lovell, of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and family, moved in, and they have resided here ever since. In the front room of this house, Jan. 4, 1886, Miss L. G. Bardwell began

keeping the first kindergarten in Worcester. Miss Bardwell came to us from Shelburne Falls, and is now teaching in Philadelphia. To her succeeded Miss Elizabeth Kilham of Beverly. Some of us, on account of our children's connections with the school, remember the teachers with an abiding regard. It will pay us to follow this house around to its location at No. 1 Dix street and to see, especially in the season, what can be done in the way of wall-flower growing. Though the space be limited, it is difficult to see how any addition or improvement could be made, and better still, about this part of the house has ever been heard the happy voices of children, and though Hiram, from high school and Polytechnic, has gone to his architectural work in New York, yet there are still Miss Mary, whom her playmates called Polly, a graduate of our high school in 1894, with Annie and Margaret still in school. The wife and mother, Mrs. Lovell, was a New Hampshire girl, the daughter of Major Otis L. R. Waite of Claremont. At No. 3, or what was the north side of the house, we shall find on the corner of the building, in gilt letters, the words, "St. Sigfrid's Pastor's Expedition," or in other words, it is the home or parsonage of the pastor of the Swedish Episcopal minister. Since October, 1894, with his newly wedded wife from New Bedford, this has been his home, and many will be the regrets when they move from the vicinity.

While we are so near, let us call at No. 5, the writer's residence, for in '66 and '67, here dwelt H. G. O. Blake, Thoreau's friend and college contemporary. I love to think that here may have gathered the transcendentalists Alcott, Emerson and Thoreau, as they certainly did at Theo. Brown's home, and Blake was one of their choicest disciples. The house was built by Salem Copeland. Mr. Blake sold to Librarian S. F. Haven of the Antiquarian Society. Music lovers will recall it as the residence for several years of Principal Abner H. Davis of the high school. I remember Mr. Haven's saying, "It should be dubbed the high school parsonage." Almost facing it is No. 1 Lancaster, long the home of Almon Fisher and family. We saw Mrs. Fisher borne to her final resting place. The daughter, Minnie, passing through our

schools, is now the wife of Chas. S. Chapin, principal of the Westfield Normal School. Mr. Fisher is at present a resident of Watertown, N. Y.

As we are already on this street, we must cross to No. 4 Dix, just to call on Mr. David Whiting Eames, who, a former member of the 25th Regiment, now in his ninetieth year, is, doubtless, the oldest veteran in Worcester, and the house is interesting to us in our quest in that it was the predecessor of the residence of W. H. Goulding on Harvard street, and was moved to this site in 1849. It was later sold to its present owner and occupant, Mrs. Samuel Bemis, daughter of Mr. Eames.

We must go to the east side of our subject street to find the house long identified with the name of Daniels. Mr. Jos. D. Daniels succeeded Austin L. Rogers as the compiler of the index records at the Court House, and on his death, in 1879, his daughters succeeded to his labors. His twin girls were pupils in the high school in the seventies. Mr. Daniels bought the lot and erected his own house after the designs of Mr. Boyden.

At No. 20, where now we find Mr. Horace Wyman with his family, long dwelt Judge Hartley Williams. Indeed it is difficult for some of us to recall the house without thinking of the Judge and his regular trips to the scene of his duties. And yet it was in 1882, August 17th, that he ceased from our number. He had held his office at the Central District Court for many years, and the history of the same without Judge Williams' connection would be impossible. His only daughter is the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Bartlett of the U. S. navy. Their little boy is remembered as an entertaining playmate by the younger generation of the neighborhood. After a trip abroad, Judge Williams returned, remarking that he had seen nothing, in his rambles, equal to Worcester. In Worcester there was no street so pleasant as Harvard and the street nowhere so delightful as No. 20. In other words, "there's no place like home." This house was built by the Judge after plans by Mr. Boyden. Mr. Wyman, who is associated with his son in business, has two daughters, Misses Louise and Addie, both once high school pupils and now on their way home from Europe.

To Mr. W. H. Goulding, who holds the next estate to the north, every one who frequents Harvard street owes a debt of gratitude in that he has steadfastly refused to sell any portion thereof for a building lot, though any one must see that no finer site exists in Worcester than that facing Dix street. The mansion of Mr. Goulding was erected by his father, the late Henry Goulding, in his day, one of the city's most conspicuous manufacturers. It was constructed by Capt. Edward Lamb and very likely from designs by M. G. Wheelock, originally from Barre, who afterward achieved a wide reputation in Boston, particularly as the architect of the Masonic Temple. Our Mr. Goulding has kept the paternal homestead intact, but it is quite probable that some day Gertrude avenue will be extended up the hill to Harvard, thus bringing into the market two acres of most excellent building land. A view of Mr. Goulding's garden is well worth having. He has spared no expense in making it one of the finest in the city, and we who enjoy, free of expense, what he has provided, hereby render our thanks. He has two sons and a daughter, Mary S., who is Mrs. Charles H. Curtis of Jamaica Plain.

The house on the corner of State is numbered on that street, but it legitimately comes within our province, and it is meet that we should have a few moments of conference with our old friend, Thomas Clark, though to be precise about it, those who knew him best usually abbreviated that Thomas to its natural nickname. As a member of the firm of Clark-Sawyer Co., he was long and favorably known in this city. Certainly no man walked our streets with a better feeling towards mankind in general than our friend. He died March 30, 1894, at the age of 84. His long time home, purchased of the late Horace Sheldon, is now occupied by his daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gamwell and son. Should we tell all of Mr. Clark's knowledge of the crockery business in Worcester, it would very nearly cover the entire history. His widow died in less than a month after his own death. This house also was one of Charles Oliver's buildings.

We must return to the corner of Dix street to find the home of the Hon. Theo. C. Bates, who is a gift of the town of North

Brookfield to this city. He purchased the place from the widow of David Scott, druggist, who died March 16th, 1878. Mr. Bates has made many and radical changes in the house both in form and color, and here he may be found when not away from Worcester in connection with his many and varied business ventures. He has been a member of both branches of the Legislature, representing the districts in which North Brookfield was found. His only daughter, Miss Phosa, has had the advantages of foreign travel, and is now a pupil in Radcliffe College.

Mr. Scott left a widow and daughter, now residing on Wachusett street, and a son, Fred, who from our high school went to Brown University, class of 1874. A physician, he removed to the West, where he died in 1894. I ought to state in connection with No. 29 that here died very suddenly, in the spring of 1882, Miss F. V. Bean, a respected and longtime teacher of the high school.

Mr. Salem Copeland was the builder of the house at No. 31. The overlarge capitals crowning the columns, architects say, are too large for their respective places, but only professionals are supposed to know so much. Unless the eye of the observer were thus directed, he would be inclined to pronounce the front a most admirable one. The conservatory on the south side of the house would readily cause those who knew Mr. Copeland and his love of flowers to remark, "This makes me think of the good old man," for a flowerless life was not to be thought of by him. Summer and winter he must be surrounded by these beautiful objects. Let us hope that in the far-away land to which he has journeyed,

> "There everlasting spring abides,
> And never-withering flowers."

He sold to Mr. David Scott, already noted, and Scott passed the ownership to Horace Sheldon, who for many years conducted a dry goods store in Mechanics Hall building, where is now the shoe store of Ezra Day. A native of Leominster, Mr. S. had been a resident of Worcester ever since attaining his majority, and he knew the dry goods business well. He had only

two children, Miss Kate, who became Mrs. Henry C. Weeden of Malden, and Theodore, who was a graduate of our high school in 1880, but the seeds of disease were inherent in the young man and he died of consumption in 1883, thus preceding his father to the spirit world by more than three years, the latter dying Dec. 24, 1886, at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. E. Barnes, in North Brookfield. Sometime before his death, however, he had sold his home to County Treasurer Edward A. Brown, whom we first encountered on the corner of Dix street. During his occupancy the place has suffered nothing in appearance, and some of us are particularly pleased that he retains the old-fashioned though somewhat obsolete white paint for the exterior of his residence. There are here three daughters, two having already been graduated from our high school, and Mary is still a pupil there.

The lot is a long one, extending through to Lancaster street, and while this affords opportunity for horticultural tastes in the summer, it also brings a deal of compensation when Old Boreas sweeps down upon us with snowy wings and the city ordinances demand that sidewalks shall be kept free from icy winter's accompaniments. At such times, after doing duty on Harvard street, Treasurer Brown marches around to Lancaster and illustrates the truth of the Biblical statement that in the sweat of his face shall man eat bread. Few of us would care to have sidewalks at both ends of the lot. Mr. Brown came to our city from Fitchburg, whence he went into the army in War times, doing his duty as a member of the 25th and 53d Regiments as well as Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Vols.

Another white house stands next, the home of John Marble, by far the oldest resident of the street and one of the oldest in Worcester, having passed his 94th birthday the 1st of last October. A native of Charlton, Mr. Marble had served his state in the Legislature, 1840, before he moved to this city. He came to Worcester in 1853, engaging in the business now carried on by the company of which his son, Jerome, is a member. This house was built in 1868, and the intervening years have been spent very

pleasantly here. His good wife, who had accompanied him so long down the pathway of life, was called to the other world Dec. 14, 1883, in her 78th year, and now as he threads our streets, his eyes somewhat blinded to their attractions, I think of our Doctor Holmes' "Last Leaf," in which I find the words:

"But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets
Sad and wan.
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
They are gone.

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb."

As with so many other houses on this street, Mr. Elbridge Boyden was the architect, and exteriorly the edifice gives promise of comfort not broken by the experience within. The most of us recall a beautiful face, once seen here as its home, that of Alice, the adopted daughter of the aged people. We remember when she became the wife of Charles E. Smith, a neighbor's son, and we wished them a long and happy life. But our wishes and their hopes were early blighted, for the young wife and mother soon found a lasting resting place in "Hope," March 11, 1887. The ever sorrowing husband continues to dwell where he found his wife, with the little Ruth, who, the image of her mother, bears the name of the departed grandmother. These later days for Mr. Marble are made comfortable and pleasant through the care and watchfulness of Mrs. Almira L. Bean, who during several years has been housekeeper.

The next house, a double one, faces State street, thus occupying one of the most conspicuous sites in this part of the city. The careful observer will note that it is very similar in form to the building so long at the corner of Harvard and Dix, now Nos. 1

and 3 Dix, and quite likely dates from about the same time. Capt. Edward Lamb was the builder for the brothers, Ebenezer and Charles A. Harrington. Here they lived for several years. The house was erected in 1848 or '49. Ebenezer lived on the north side. He died while on his way home from Cuba in 1851. The brothers were druggists, forerunners of the extensive business now under the name of the Jerome Marble Company. The widow of Charles is still living at No. 35, south side, with her son, Eben, who is in the employ of the State Mutual, with office in Boston. His first born, Charles Theodore, was, at the age of 5 years, in 1882, called to the other world. One son, Frederick, lives to gladden the household. The extensive grounds about this home are very inviting, and that they have not, as yet, been covered with buildings is very creditable to the owners.

The north side of this structure, or No. 37, is occupied by Mr. Geo. Richardson of the Clark-Sawyer Company, and the name has been connected with the abode longer than my recollection of the street extends. The family was formerly from Shrewsbury. The voices of childhood have made this house glad, but the march of time all too speedily advances the child from rolling a hoop to the duties of society.

Were we to exercise our privilege of a short ramble down State street, we would find at the south corner of this and Main one of the first houses on Court hill, the old abode of Harrison Bliss, through whom, to some extent, the construction of our Harvard street was owing. Crossing over we are near the home of Col. John W. Wetherell, whose title dates from a staff appointment by Gov. John A. Andrew, and whose wife was the only daughter of Rejoice Newton, one of the most distinguished citizens of Worcester, and here he and his wife passed their last days. In the next house west, Judge Hamilton Staples lived, and here he ceased from our numbers. Still climbing the hill, we may pause at the home of the Rev. Henry T. Cheever,* always straightforward, incisive and determined; a born reformer, he well sustains the honors of a name famous in our annals. A clergyman of the

*Died Feb. 13, 1897.

old school, he bears his more than 80 years with remarkable ease. His four daughters were all graduates of our high school and later of Smith College. The eldest, Charlotte, is the wife of President Tucker of Dartmouth. With my memories I could not pass the next house without a word about the faces that arise in fancy. I see the solid figure of Simeon Newton as he goes to his business, and I recall his sudden death, May 16, '93, and I see the daughter, Nellie S., now Mrs. Clinton Alvord of Philadelphia, a graduate of our high school in 1884, and her cousin, Nellie S. Packard, class of '80 at the same school. She is now Mrs. Jas. W. Webb, Jr., of Madison, N. J. The place is now the home of Mr. Frank H. Hamblin, whose wife, Nellie M. Tucker, was a class-mate of Miss Newton.

No. 12 State is at the same time on Harvard street, so we may again resume particulars. It seems only a few days since we met the late occupant, but nearly six years has passed since Edwin Conant, March 2, 1891, passed away, leaving his old home to the Worcester Society of Natural History. Soon after Mr. Conant's death the society took possession, and now it is a common sight to see a party of young people gathering here to secure knowledge about animated nature, a subject in which the donor was greatly interested, not only thus remembering our own city, but also leaving a large legacy for kindred purposes to Sterling, his native town. The edifice itself was constructed from plans by Elbridge Boyden, for the late Gen. George Hobbs, and from several years this was the home of himself and family. Before leaving the corner I ought to mention the long and patient service of Mrs. O. H. Morrow, who, as custodian of the museum, did most faithful service almost to the date of her death, for she ceased to labor and to live at almost the same moment, Aug. 20, '92. For eight years she was a capable and enthusiastic worker for natural science, and many a young Worcesterite owes to her the implanting of a love for God's creatures and flowers.

We are now within the realm of brick houses, possibly the result of the city's more stringent building laws, but quite as likely coming from a desire for more substantial material than the wood

that the fathers used. For the sake of continuity we will now proceed along the east side of the street to the end. No. 38 has been from its erection identified with the name of Keyes, for it was built in 1871 by the brothers, David D. and Israel N. Keyes, long engaged in box-making and planing on Central street. The elder brother died Sept. 4, 1895. Two of his sons, Sibley and Nelson, had been pupils in the high school. The older went from the "Tech" to Florence, while Nelson has long been in the Mechanics Bank.

The brothers, though of a Princeton family, had spent much of their early life in West Boylston, coming to Worcester in the early forties, thus seeing the most of the great progress of our city. The widow and daughter of David now reside on State street, while Israel continues to live here, though much of the cold weather is spent in California. From his home went to the high school and thence to Smith College his niece, Lucy Daisy Heald, though in those days we called her Daisy Keyes. (Mr. Keyes died April 23, 1897, aged 74 years.)

At No. 40, Mr. John Howe of the Worcester Novelty Works built the comely brick house for several years known as the residence of the Hon. M. V. B. Jefferson. It was erected in 1871 and Mr. Jefferson came in 1886. He had for many years resided in Ward 2, whence he had gone to both the House and Senate of the State Legislature. As a prominent manufacturer of Jeffersons, he has a more than local reputation. At the National Convention of the Republican party in St. Louis, he was a delegate from the 3d Congressional District. The only daughter, Florence A., now Mrs. Wm. H. Coe of Jeffersons, was graduated from the high school in 1880.

Alfred D. Warren, the once prominent manufacturer of thread, in 1878 built the next house, at No. 42, employing plans from Elbridge Boyden. He resided here for awhile and then lived elsewhere, meanwhile the house being occupied by the Hon. T. C. Bates and family. Later, Mr. Warren returned and here died, Oct. 14, 1894. He left a son, John D., in business in Worcester, and a daughter, Lizzie, who with her mother now reside in Brookline,

having sold the estate to Mr. John MacInnes, the dry goods man of Main street. Mr. MacInnes is a Scotchman, and he has the native push and energy so long characteristic of his race. Those of us who are not alarmed at Malthusian doctrines will rejoice that there is a child in this family, Miss ———, so there is a chance for a small degree of liveliness in these precincts once more.

Frank P. Goulding, Esq., has his abode at No. 44, and here he has collected many specimens of articles that he enjoys, as books, pictures and instruments pertaining to science. Born in Grafton, a graduate of Dartmouth, one of the most distinguished practitioners at the Worcester County Bar, he is not upon the Massachusetts Bench, simply because he does not wish to be. The house was constructed for him after plans by Stephen C. Earle, and is a very attractive edifice. Mrs. Goulding was Miss Miles, and two daughters grew to rejoice the home circle, but the older, Fanny, a pupil in Radcliffe, was early called, Sept. 12, 1892; the younger, Miss Helen, is at home, and the neighbors say, "How strange it seems to see the girls about here grown up. It is only a few months since they were trundling hoops and holding doll conventions."

When the next and last lot is occupied there will be no more cutting cross-lots to reach the Antiquarian Hall, by the nearest way possible. Were the Henry George followers to have their way, some one would build here quickly, for it is much too valuable to long lie idle with taxes at full valuation. Unless crowding ensues and compact blocks follow, this is really the only lot not occupied on the street. For the sake of good air, prospects and memories, let us hope that the spirit of thrift will not invade this part of the city to the extent of robbing any part of its present breezy and delightful outlook.

Coming back to the west side of the street we are at the home of Mrs. Anna Howe and her sister, Miss Martha Hobbs. Their father, Gen. George Hobbs, built the house, after leaving the Conant place on the corner of State, from Elbridge Boyden's plans. Gen. Hobbs was, in his day, very prominent in Worces-

ter affairs as well as in the state militia. He long managed the Eagle Hotel, corner of Main and Thomas streets, and he built the block at the foot of George street, where the Mirick furniture store is. Also he ran an extensive brick-yard in Central and, later, in Belmont street. Mrs. Howe is the widow of George S. Howe, who, in his day, was a grocer on Main street, firm of Howe & Hackett. He died in 1865.

Deacon Jonas White and family occupied the lower part of this house for several years till this month, when Mr. White and his daughter May removed to Lancaster street to reside with his older son, G. Frank. From this home the body of Mrs. White after weary months of suffering was borne to Hope cemetery, to slumber beside the body of Charles, carried thither in his early manhood. Another daughter, Nellie, is a teacher in the girls' high school of Brooklyn, N. Y. She was graduated from our own high school in 1876, and for many years taught in the same, a most successful instructor. Later, she taught in St. Louis, going thence to Brooklyn.

At No. 43, we find the home of Mr. A. M. Howe, a manufacturer of machinists' tools on Mechanic street. He is a Green Mountain Boy, having been born in Vernon, Vt., whence he came to Massachusetts. This house he built, 1875-6. He also constructed the last house on the north side of Harvard place. He has one son, Elmer P., of the firm of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, lawyers. No man in the city better enjoys a briskly-stepping horse than our Mr. Howe.

A little further back from the street than some of the houses on this road is the abode of Geo. L. Newton, the wholesale grocer at 3 Allen court. The building was erected by Jas. L. Burbank, a nephew and long business partner of Meltiah B. Green, druggist. His sign at the corner of Main and Elm streets was long a familiar and respected one. His widow resides with her only daughter, Mrs. Frank Macullar. We of to-day and the later years cannot forget Mrs. Newton's father, the late Constant Shepard. Vermont born, he was ever proud of his Green Mountain origin, and though he may not have signed his name,

followed by the mysterious letters G. M. B., he was every whit as delighted with them as was the famous bookman, Henry Stevens, who claimed that these letters constituted his only degree, viz., Green Mountain Boy, and to this he was born, a glorious heritage. He was one of the first men of the century, for he was born in 1801 and he survived till Dec. 30, 1892, less than two months away from his 92d birthday. While no childish voices gladden the rooms of this big house, nowhere can we find those having more interest in the young people of the neighborhood than the pleasant dwellers at No. 45.

There are few if any more substantial and beautiful residences in this city than that of Levis G. White, which follows. Ground was broken for this white brick residence April 21, 1879, and it was occupied July 15, 1880. An elegant building, it enjoys the distinction of being unique, so far as this street is concerned. Having married a daughter of the late Benj. Walker, "Major" White succeeded to the very extensive ice business which the well-known Mr. Walker had built up. A native of the town of Easton, he came to Worcester in 1864 as a pupil at the Highland Military School. Having graduated in 1867 he became a teacher and later commandant of the school. From this position comes the title so familiar to all of us. He left the school in 1870. The daughter, Helen A., has grown to young womanhood.

There are few more substantial and attractive residences than the last upon this street. Built from granite it also is unique in this immediate vicinity. It was completed from designs by Stephen C. Earle, so that Mr. G. Henry Whitcomb moved in the 17th of March, 1881. A son of the late David Whitcomb, Mr. G. Henry, succeeded to the full management of the great envelope business which had been gathered during the elder Whitcomb's life. There are four children in this family. The oldest, Harry, going from our high school to Amherst College, came home to become a participant with his father in business. Married, he has a home of his own on State street. David is a student in the Polytechnic, while Ernest is still in the high school. The only daughter, Emma, is at home. It is a pleasant sight to see

this family on the way to meeting. When Mr. Whitcomb was making ready for building, he found it necessary to cut down the hill nearly twenty feet to bring his foundations to the required grade. The elder Stephen Salisbury, from whom he bought the lot, looking at the operations, one day, remarked, "I see that you are up in your catechism, Mr. Whitcomb." "Why, how is that?" replied the builder. "Oh," remarked the genial old gentleman, "That says—

"Set not your house too high.
Remember that man was born to die."

Long before our way existed, the second Salisbury mansion stood as it does to-day. It faces the very centre of Harvard street, a fact that must have been a pleasure to the delightful old gentleman, who, full of years, went away from us in 1884. In Harvard College he was the class-mate of George Bancroft and Caleb Cushing, and we may suppose that he was a boyhood playmate of the historian. The early planting by his father in the northern part of our city, has in these later days borne rich fruitage, so that the name is connected with almost everything that beautifies and ennobles in the way of art and education in our midst, not to mention the extensive park whose glories are rapidly developing. The Stephen Salisburys, father and son, have done much for our city. The quick, alert step of the father, even up to the year of his death, is vividly remembered. The son is yet with us, still discreetly dispensing the wealth which is his. Perhaps in the future, the mansion will give place to an extension, northward, of our street, but to-day it effectually blocks the way, and to me, at least, the ending is not unpleasant.

In conclusion let us retrace our steps and walk towards the south. In my twenty years of observation, I have met upon this street Judges Henry Chapin and Adin Thayer of our Probate Court, Horace Gray and Walbridge Field of the Supreme Court, and many others, as they went to and from their labors, or were on their way to call upon friends. A large share of those who have traveled this route are now silent in the grave, but the great proportion of the young, going to school or coming home, are

to-day active in the busy scenes of life, in Worcester and in other places, near and far. Each street became a tributary to Harvard, and thus contributed to the throng of hurrying youths which in almost single file threaded the narrow alley leading to the high school. They were bright and buoyant then; some have fallen, prematurely called, but the greater number have transferred their brightness and buoyancy into the solid essentials of worthy manhood and womanhood and, from whatever post in life they look back to their earlier days, I hope that, with me, they have pleasant memories of Harvard street.

Samuel S. Green, Librarian to the Public Library, a resident of Harvard street since its opening fifty years ago, gave some additional facts and recollections.

300th Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 3rd.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, E. B. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Hutchins, Lynch, George Maynard, H. G. Otis.—8.

The following named persons were elected to active membership in the Society: Rev. John J. Putnam, Hon. Charles B. Pratt, E. P. King, J. P. K. Otis, Miss M. Elizabeth Otis.

Notice was given of the completion of a card index of the membership, showing date of election, deaths, resignations, etc., since institution of Society.

Being the night of the national and state election, the meeting was adjourned for one week.

301st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 10th, in Salisbury Hall.

Librarian reported 225 additions, making special mention of a framed picture of the City Guards of 1840, by Lieut. Samuel Hathaway; of some wampum from Alaska; and two pamphlets from Costa Rica.

John C. Crane, Chairman Local History Committee, gave important happenings during previous month.

Samuel Hathaway read a tribute to the late ex-Governor William E. Russell.

Major Frederick G. Stiles then read the following paper upon his recollections of Front street:—

RECOLLECTIONS OF FRONT STREET, WORCESTER, IN THE THIRTIES.

WHEN IT WAS MORE A STREET OF RESIDENCES THAN OF TRADE.

BY F. G. STILES.

Born, and living within a stone's throw of Front street all my boyhood days, and having occasion to pass over a portion of it at least four times each day for a considerable period of time, I became familiar with its surroundings; and as memory carries me back to those early years, I can see each building, whether of business or of dwelling place, together with the people who lived there, as vividly as though changes had never come. It is not my purpose to go into elaborate details—time would not permit,—but I will try and give you as accurate a description of my

Summer St
Meadow Road

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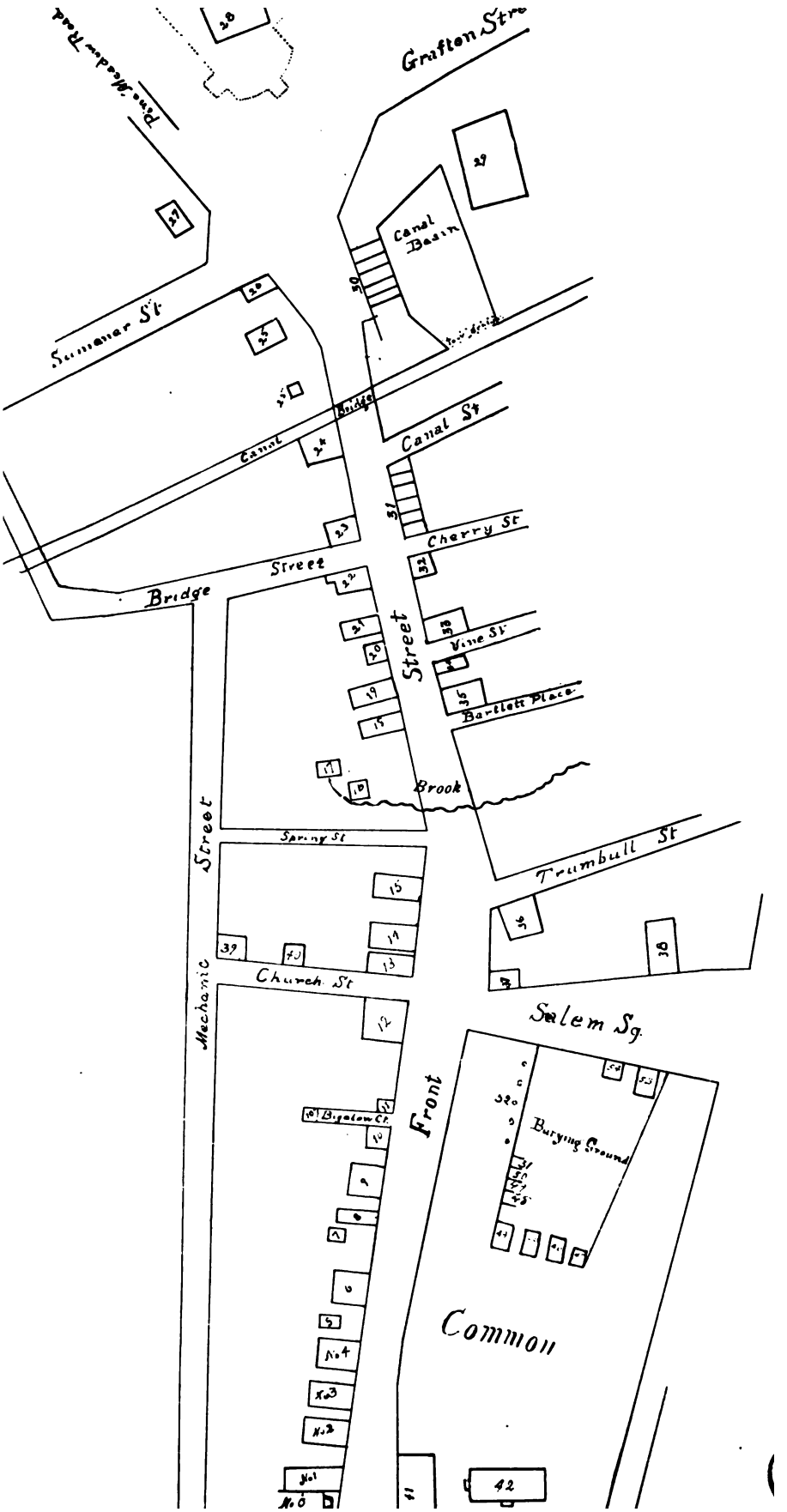
KEY TO MAP OF FRONT STREET,

Showing occupants in the 30's and present location.

---

0 Caleb Newcomb, Dr. John Coe.
1 Ebnezer H. and George Bowen, Levi A. Dowley, Now D. H. Eames Co.
2 Simeon Gleason, William Coes, Daniel Larkin, Opera House.
3 H. B. Adams, Mr. Ballard and Brother, Horticultural Hall.
4 Charles Boardman, Elbridge G. and A. Partridge, Smith Kendall, The Protective Union Store.
5 Francis T. Merrick, American Express Company.
6 Wm. Hovey, Rejoice Newton, Esq., Osgood Bradley, Chase Building.
7 Otis Corbett, Union Church, R. C. Taylor's Block.
8 Dr. Benjamin Chapin, Anthony Chase.
9 Daniel Denny, Col. Samuel Ward, Judge Thomas Kinnicutt, Levi A. Dowley, John Milton Earle, Dr. Wm. Workman, Rev. Dr. Smalley, S. R. Leland heirs.
10 Capt. Reuben Monroe, Joseph T. Turner, James Shepard, Mrs. Hannah Gear Jones. The only original building now standing.
10a Miss Hersey's School. Present Fire Dep't headquarters.
11 Abijah Bigelow Office.
12 Abijah Bigelow.
13 T. W. Bancroft.
14 Hon. John Davis, Capt. Luther Burnett.
15 John Hubbard's, Solomon Parsons.
16 Ephraim Morse.
17 James Whittemore, Mrs. Goodrich.
18 Samuel Harrington, Elbridge G. Partridge.
19 Samuel A. Harrington.
20 Daniel Mann.
21 R. P. Noyes.
22 E. Harkness, Charles Warren.
23 Capt. Joseph Miller, Silas Bailey.
24 Silas Bailey, Robert Parker, E. Babbitt, Nathaniel Tead,
24 Lib. Prince, Walter Bigelow.
25 Samuel Hathaway, George Perrin.
26 Samuel Hathaway, Mr. Chamberlin, Edwin Babbitt.
27 George Lines.
28 Washington Sq. Hotel, Samuel Hathaway, C. M. Deland, Augustus N. Goddard, Boston & Worcester R. R., William R. Wesson, Elliot Swan, Union Station.
29 Distillery of Samuel Hathaway, Frederick W. Paine and Daniel Solomon Parsons, [Heywood. Old Arcade, Malleable Iron Foundry.
30 F. W. Paine, Daniel Heywood, Benjamin Porter, Joseph Pratt and Edward Earle, Pratt & Inman, George Perrin, James Follansbee.
31 Carey Block, Timothy Stone, Edward McFarland, Mrs. Morse and daughter, Mr. La Forrest, Harmon Shurtliff, Mr. Witherbee.
32 E. Harkness, James H. Wall.
33 James S. Woodworth.
34 Mr. Joseph Daniels.
35 Charles Wentworth, Joel Wilder, William R. Wesson.
36 "The Elephant," Nathaniel Eaton, Aaron Howe, John Bradley, Jerome Billings, Salem St. Church.
37 Barn of the Hotel.
38 First Baptist Church.
39 Dea. Goddard.
40 Gardner Paine.
41 Town Hall.
42 Old South Church.
43 Town Pump.
44 Gun House.
45 Hook and Ladder House.
46 Fire Engine House.
47 Hearse House.
48 Tomb of Wheeler Family.
49 Tomb of Dix Family.
50 Tomb of Bangs family.
51 Tomb of McCarty family.
52 Butternut trees.
53 School House.
54 Town Pound.


Pine Meadow Road
Grafton Street
Canal Basin
Summer St
Canal
Bridge
Canal St
Cherry St
Bridge Street
Vine St
Bartlett Place
Brook
Spring St
Trumbull St
Mechanic Street
Church St
Salem Sq.
Front
Burying Ground
Common
Bigelow Ct
No 4
No 3
No 2
No 1
No 0
42

recollections of Front street, after a lapse of more than sixty years, as possible.

At the junction of Main and Front streets, not far apart, stood two large elm trees, between them was the town pump, from which point we will begin our journey, taking the north side to and including Washington square on our way down, and the opposite, or south side, on our return. On the corner of Front and Main streets stood what was called the old Compound building, now Harrington corner, occupied by Caleb Newcomb as a hardware store and tinware manufactory. The basement was the workshop, the main entrance to which was by a bulkhead opening on Front street, and taking about one-half of the width of the sidewalk, to the great inconvenience of pedestrians, who were obliged to walk around it when open. Mr. Newcomb removed to the corner of Main and Pearl streets and the premises were occupied by Dr. John Coe as a drug and apothecary store. Then the basement and a two-story wooden building adjoining were used as a currier's shop by Ebnezer H. and George Bowen. There was another currier's shop in the rear of the same, carried on by Levi A. Dowley, who was one of the most prosperous leather merchants in Worcester. He was also prominent in public affairs, and the leading Democrat of the town.

He married Calista, one of the four daughters of Otis Corbett, all of whom were teachers and taught in the public schools of Worcester.

Emeline was the wife of Gen. Jonathan A. Day. Caroline married Horace Ayers. Elizabeth married Henry Stevens of New York. Otis Corbett, Jr., engaged in business in New York, and Sidney, the youngest, is an Episcopal D. D., and resides in Philadelphia, the only member of the family living.

The next building, on the site of which the Front Street Opera House now stands, was a two-story wooden one. On the first floor was a grocery store kept by Simeon Gleason. A part of the upper floor was used by William Coes, a custom boot and shoe maker; also by Daniel Lakin in the manufacture of ready-made boots and shoes.

The next one, similar in appearance to the last, was the residence and dye house of Mr. H. B. Adams, who afterwards removed to Central street, and still later to Grove street. The upper story was used by Mr. Ballard and brother as a sash and blind factory. Horticultural Hall now stands on the spot. Then came a large double brick building, where, in the west end, Charles Boardman kept a West India goods and variety store, where anything from a silk dress, a quart of molasses or a hank of thread might be purchased. The east part was used as a furniture store by Elbridge G. and A. Partridge. The entire upper portion of the same was devoted to the manufacturing and painting of furniture. Smith Kendall was the artist and decorator, and was noted for the peculiar style and finish of his work. Smith Kendall was a brother-in-law of the late Henry W. Miller. The Protective Union store now stands upon the spot.

Where the American Express Company now is was a cottage dwelling house occupied by Mr. Francis T. Merrick, whose daughter married the late Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln. His only son, William, was drowned at sea. Mr. Merrick afterwards removed to his new house, corner Elm and Chestnut streets.

The next was the largest and most showy building on the street, built by Mr. Wm. Hovey and purchased by Rejoice Newton, Esq., who lived there many years. His son, L. Lincoln Newton, was cashier of the Worcester Bank and captain of the Worcester City Guards. His only daughter, Hester, is the wife of Col. John W. Wetherell, and now resides at the corner of Main and State streets.

The next owner was Mr. Osgood Bradley, who was a coach and carriage builder for many years on School street. In 1839 he removed to what was called the old brewery, and with Edward B. Rice commenced the manufacture of railroad cars, for which they afterwards became famous. The business is still carried on by his two sons, Henry and Osgood, on Grafton street. Osgood has died since this paper was written. The residence was known for years as the Bradley mansion. Chase building, owned by R. C. Taylor, now marks the spot.

On the land just made vacant by the tearing down of the old Union Church, was a square double house occupied by Mr. Otis Corbett, of whom mention has been previously made. He was a silversmith and jeweler, and had a store on Main street for a number of years. Afterwards the estate was bought by the Union Church Society and the building moved to the rear.

Where Bush's apothecary shop now is was a two-storied wooden building owned and occupied by Dr. Benjamin Chapin, whose office was on the east side, where he compounded medicines, manufactured medicated candy, and sold immense quantities of black licorice to the school children. He was also a dealer in sheep, and had from fifty to one hundred in the barn and yard, in the rear of his house, most of the time. Mr. Anthony Chase occupied a part of this building as a residence. Mr. Chase afterwards removed to a house which stood on the site of the new Armory on Grove street and later to the double brick one built by William Hovey on Nobility Hill. The building still stands and was recently purchased by the Young Women's Christian Association.

Carlton street, which has become a subject of controversy of late, was not cut through until about the time the Union Church was built.

The next house, now owned by S. R. Leland heirs, was a double brick one, and had several occupants in my day. Daniel Denny was the first owner and lived in the west side, Col. Samuel Ward in the east side. Col. Ward was one of the most prominent and influential men in the town. He removed to Boston. Mr. Denny also removed to Boston and Judge Thomas Kinnicutt moved in. Judge Kinnicutt afterwards built a house on Pearl street, to which he removed. Other tenants whom I can recall were Levi A. Dowley, John Milton Earle, Dr. Wm. Workman and the Rev. Dr. Smalley, pastor of Union Church.

Now comes the only building left (built by Capt. Reuben Monroe) on this side of the street that has not been changed from its original formation. It was occupied by Joseph T. Turner, who was the wag of the town; afterwards by Mr. James

Shepard, a grocer and extensive wool dealer. The present owner and resident is Mrs. Hannah Gear Jones, widow of Luke Jones. This building bounds Bigelow court on the west. In the rear of the court was a small building in which Miss Hersey, who, it will be remembered by the older people, taught a private school for years.

On the east side of Bigelow court was a one-story wooden building about 15x20 feet square, white in color, over the door of which was a sign in gilt letters, bearing the name—"Abijah Bigelow, Counsellor at Law." Then came a stretch of garden to the residence of 'Squire Bigelow, corner of Church and Front streets, where he lived and died. He had one son, Frank, who had a canal store and basin near Bridge street. There were four daughters, also, who were great lovers of flowers, and at certain seasons of the year their garden was a paradise of bloom, and just here I will state that it was easy in those days to tell where there were girls in the family.

On the east corner of Church street was situated a two-story brick house, the residence of T. W. Bancroft, who was a sheriff, and also one of the firm of T. W. and C. P. Bancroft, auctioneers. In those days the facilities for advertising were not great, and they had a method, peculiarly their own, of announcing their sales, which took place nearly every evening, at that time, in Paine's block, Main street. A small boy, a loud voice, and a big bell were required, and there was hardly a boy in the vicinity of Front and Mechanic streets that was not at some time pressed into service, and the position was in great demand, as nine pence was the sum received in payment. Occasionally I took the job, the *modus operandi* of which was as follows: First a prolonged ringing of the big bell, then in stentorian tones to repeat, "Will be sold at T. W. & C. P. Bancroft's auction room this evening at 7 o'clock, a large and varied assortment of books, boots, shoes, rubbers, and other articles too numerous to mention!" finishing this announcement with another vigorous ringing of the bell and a repetition at intervals until the given circuit had been covered.

The next house was of brick, similar to the preceding, and was the residence, about 1833, of the Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. John Davis, who went by the name of "Honest John." The house afterwards passed into the hands of Captain Luther Burnett.

Mr. John Hubbard's house, on the corner of Spring and Front streets, was next in line, where he lived and carried on in the basement the making and mending of boots and shoes. The basement was afterwards converted into a grocery store, kept by Solomon Parsons.

The next dwelling was set some ways back from the street. Mr. Ephraim Morse, who was a stone-cutter and mason, lived there. His wife, in going up stairs one night with a lighted candle, accidently set herself on fire and was burned to death.

The next house was also set well back from the street, and was occupied by two families, James Whittemore and a Mrs. Goodrich.

The next was on the street line and was of brick, and occupied by Samuel Harrington and Elbridge G. Partridge. Mrs. Harrington died here of small-pox and was buried in the night by John Parker, a white man, and Lib. Prince, a colored man, who drew the body to Pine Meadow burying ground upon a hand-sled, which sled they left in the rear part of the grounds, where it rotted to pieces.

The next was a frame building, where Samuel A. Harrington lived. He was sexton and undertaker for the town. Miss Lamb, a lady teacher in the highest grade school kept in Worcester at that time, died of malignant erysipelas. Mr. Harrington and his wife, in the performance of their professional duties, contracted the disease and both died. It created quite a sensation at the time, and their deaths were a great loss as well as sorrow to the community.

Then came the estate of Daniel Mann, a one-and-a-half story building. He was a day laborer, and peculiar in many ways. Next to this was a more modern built house, two stories in height, painted white and owned and occupied by R. P. Noyes, a house painter. He had a shop at one time on Spring street.

301st Meeting.

Tuesday evening, November 10th, in Salisbury Hall.

Librarian reported 225 additions, making special mention of a framed picture of the City Guards of 1840, by Lieut. Samuel Hathaway; of some wampum from Alaska; and two pamphlets from Costa Rica.

John C. Crane, Chairman Local History Committee, gave important happenings during previous month.

Samuel Hathaway read a tribute to the late ex-Governor William E. Russell.

Major Frederick G. Stiles then read the following paper upon his recollections of Front street:—

RECOLLECTIONS OF FRONT STREET, WORCESTER, IN THE THIRTIES.

WHEN IT WAS MORE A STREET OF RESIDENCES THAN OF TRADE.

BY F. G. STILES.

Born, and living within a stone's throw of Front street all my boyhood days, and having occasion to pass over a portion of it at least four times each day for a considerable period of time, I became familiar with its surroundings; and as memory carries me back to those early years, I can see each building, whether of business or of dwelling place, together with the people who lived there, as vividly as though changes had never come. It is not my purpose to go into elaborate details—time would not permit,—but I will try and give you as accurate a description of my

by Mr. Chamberlin as a store for the sale of dry goods, West India goods and groceries. He was the father of the Hon. H. H. Chamberlin.

Later the basement of this building was occupied by Mr. Edwin Babbitt as a grocery store. He had several sons; one of them, S. F. Babbitt, was a schoolmate of mine. On the opposite corner of Summer street was a small, shanty-like building, where lived George Lines, a colored man. He was deformed, and it was with great difficulty that he could get about, but he was a noted fiddler, and his services were in great demand. Often on moonlight nights the boys would send a conveyance, usually a handcart, to bring him to the Old Common, where they placed him on a stone wall surrounding the graveyard to play, while the boys and girls danced upon the village green. Washington Square Hotel came next, that was also built by Mr. Hathaway and kept by C. M. Deland, afterwards by Mr. Augustus N. Goddard, until the Boston & Worcester Railroad Corporation bought it—together with forty acres of land in the rear. Mr. Wm. R. Wesson leased the hotel from the railroad corporation and kept it for may years. He had one son, George R., and three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah. The son and two daughters (Elizabeth and Mary) survive. Elliot Swan was the next landlord, and remained there until the building was removed to make way for the present Union Station. * * He has also died since this paper was written.

We have now reached the terminus of our allotted route and will retrace our steps. The first building in Washington square (south) was the old distillery owned by Samuel Hathaway, Frederick W. Paine and Daniel Heywood, who carried on the business of distilling. After a time business was discontinued and the building sold to Solomon Parsons, who converted it into tenements; he occupying the front part as a grocery store, and a manufactory of hosiery by "dog power." Mr. Parsons removed

to his farm near Cherry Valley, where his descendants now live, and the premises became the local habitation of two or three hundred Irishmen employed in building the Springfield railroad, and was christened the Old Arcade. It is now known as the Malleable Iron Foundry.

The Blackstone canal basin lay between the distillery and the long brick building, the first one on the south side of Washington square. The east half of the building was the canal storehouse owned by F. W. Paine, where the cargoes coming by boat from Providence were delivered. This was under the superintendence of Mr. Daniel Heywood and Benjamin Porter. The next store in the building was an iron store owned and managed by Joseph Pratt and Edward Earle, afterwards by Pratt & Inman. Mr. Pratt continued in the business nearly to the end of his life. He was over 90 years of age when he died. Mr. Earle was a very prominent and useful man in town and city affairs. He was Mayor of the city in 1871; he was a Quaker and lived on Summer street, where in 1877 he died, revered by all who knew him.

The next and last store in the building was kept by George Perrin. It was afterwards used as a wood store by a Mr. James Follansbee. I do not remember anything particular about him, neither can I find anyone who can give me any facts in regard to him, except that Follansbee was the sign name over the door. This takes in all the buildings in Washington square east of the canal bridge.

Next on the south side of Front street, was a six-tenement brick house, still standing, but which has been altered almost beyond recognition. It covered the space between Canal and Cherry streets, and is now known as the Carey block.

Timothy Stone, a manufacturer of boots and shoes, occupied one tenement. He was a musician of note, and played the bass viol in the choir of the First Universalist Society, then holding services in Brinley Hall, and still swinging the bow long after they built the church, corner of Main and Foster streets, now known as Continental Hall. He had several sons and daughters,

all possessing musical talent. Three daughters, Mary (Mrs. W. H. McDonald), Bessie (Mrs. Joseph Barton), and Agnes (Mrs. Pyne) were especially gifted and became famous public singers. Edward was a warrant officer in the Worcester Light Infantry, and was with the company in the Old Sixth Regiment in its memorable march through Baltimore, Md., April 19th, 1861.

Edward McFarland occupied another tenement; his family also were all musicians, and the McFarland boys played at military parades under the name of McFarland's Military Band. A Mrs. Morse and her daughter occupied one of the tenements; they were tailoresses and made children's clothing. Mr. LaForrest lived in the block. He had two daughters who were fine singers, and took part in the chorus in the Great Log Cabin Convention of 1840. Harmon Shurtliff also lived there. He married Charity Overton. I do not remember much about them, only the names, but think he was a worker in tin.

Mr. Witherbee, another tenant, was a fish dealer; he had several sons and daughters who were schoolmates of mine. The schools were not graded as now. The next building, corner of Cherry street, was of wood, and the residence of E. Harkness, who was a tanner of sheep skins, and later of Mr. James H. Wall. The next, similar to the last, and corner of Vine street, was occupied by James S. Woodworth, who was a carpenter, architect and builder, and some of the best houses of that day were built by him. He was a valuable man to the town and afterwards to the city; his judgment was first class, and he was frequently called upon to decide questions where parties disagreed, his honesty and integrity never being doubted.

On the west corner of Vine and Front streets was a house much like the last, in which lived Mr. Joseph Daniels, who was a sash, door and blind maker. He had two sons and two daughters. One son was the late Joseph Daniels of Harvard street.

The next, on the corner of Bartlett place, was a tenement house with entrances on the west and east sides. In the east one lived Charles Wentworth, a carpenter by trade; in the west

one, Joel Wilder; Mr. Wilder was a brick mason and contractor. He was Orderly Sergeant in the Worcester Light Infantry, Chief of the Fire Department for five years, and built the Unitarian Church now standing on Court hill. Mr. Wilder was a man over six feet tall, and had a tremendous voice. I was in Simeon Gleason's store one day, where the Front Street Opera House now stands, when a man came in and inquired of Mr. Gleason if Mr. Wilder had been there; he replied, "He has been, but I don't know where he went." Going to the door and standing a moment, he (Mr. Gleason) turned back to the gentleman and said: "You will find Mr. Wilder at Washington Square Hotel, for I just heard him laugh;" and the man drove off; and what is more singular, found him there. Whether he really did hear the laugh, or whether he thought he was likely to be found there at that time, is a problem I won't attempt to solve. Mr. Wilder removed to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he built Antioch College. He died there. In the basement of this building was a meat market, kept by Mr. William R. Wesson before he went into the tavern business.

There were no more buildings on that side until Trumbull street was reached, on the west side of which was a tavern called the "Elephant." The landlord was Nathaniel Eaton, grandfather of J. Stewart Brown, cashier of the Five Cents Savings Bank. It was patronized by drovers and teamsters. The barn, a very large one, was on the east side of what is now Salem square, with a large barn-yard running back nearly to the First Baptist Church, and it was not infrequent that a hundred head of cattle, or two or three hundred sheep were quartered there for the night. The barn would be filled with horses, and frequently a dozen large covered team wagons were standing around the premises.

The hotel was afterwards kept at different times by Aaron Howe, John Bradley and Jerome Billings, until removed for business blocks and the Salem Street Church.

Then came the Old Common, with the burying ground at the east end. On the Front street side were the tombs, with the

names of Dix, Wheeler, Maccarty, and Bangs on the doors. At the west end of these tombs stood the gun house, a fire engine house, a hook and ladder house and a hearse house, about on the spot where the Bigelow monument now stands, all fronting Main street. The first school I attended was in the vestry of the First Baptist Church; afterwards the church was burned, and the school removed to the Little White School-house on the Park street side. The brick school-house on the Front street corner was not built until some years later, 1838. The Town Hall, now the City Hall, stood where it does to-day (A. D. 1896).

But at the time of which I speak it was of much smaller dimensions than now. The first floor was all one room, except a small room for committees in the front end. The upper part consisted of two halls, a partition running lengthwise of the building. The north one was used winters for an apprentices' school, and both were let for lectures, meetings, etc. Town meetings were held in the lower hall; also, all large gatherings, cattle show exhibits, Fourth of July orations and dinners; and when toasts were responded to, on such occasions, a man sat in one of the rear windows and waved a white flag as a signal to a squad of artillerymen at the gun house, who would then fire one of the cannons to help out the applause to the toast. In the winter it was used for military and civic balls. Jenny Lind sang in this hall on Dec. 10th, 1851. It was in this hall that Elder Pickering (in 1834) held the first Methodist meetings which led to the building of the church at the corner of Union and Exchange streets, afterwards destroyed by fire Feb. 19th, 1844. The site of the present City Hall was originally covered by a large wooden building, in a part of which my grandfather, Jeremiah Stiles, had his studio and workshop.

The Worcester Light Infantry had an armory in this building, at the time it was ordered to Boston in 1814, to quell British invasion. In 1823 the building was torn down or moved, and the present City Hall was built. Previous to that time town affairs were acted upon in the Old South Church.

We have now finished our journey, and I will leave you at the old town pomp, our starting-place, where, if my story has been tedious and dry, you may all slake your thirst.

In conclusion would say that, could the original owners of the land and buildings on the territory we have covered return to earth, they would be lost in amazement, if not in reality, to see the changes time had wrought. But one by one they have all gone to "that home not made with hands;" and the quiet beautiful street of their day and generation has become a busy mart, filled with magnificent blocks, monuments alike of enterprise and skill, and a wise forethought of Worcester's future needs.

302nd Meeting.

Tuesday evening, December 1st.

Present: Messrs. Davidson, Dickinson, Gould, Hutchins, George Maynard, Staples, Stedman.—7.

Librarian reported seventy-one additions, making special mention of a cranberry rake, over a hundred years old, by J. L. Estey, and a portrait of Hepzibah Hemenway, mother of Aunt Hannah Hemenway, by F. F. Hopkins.

The Treasurer submitted his annual report, which was accepted.

Adjourned until Dec. 22d.

303rd Meeting.

Tuesday evening, December 22nd.

Present: Messrs. Abbot, Banfield, E. B. Crane, John C. Crane, Davidson, Dickinson, Eaton, J. L.

Estey, Ely, Gould, Harlow, Hutchins, Jackson, C. R. Johnson, Knox, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, H. G. Otis, Paine, Pellett, F. P. Rice, Staples, Stebbins, E. E. Thompson, C. G. Wood, Ware.—26.

The following named persons were elected to active membership: John B. Syme, I. N. Keyes, Mrs. Delia C. M. Manning, Miss Helen Metcalf, Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth.

Librarian reported additions for the year as follows: 751 bound volumes, 1,627 pamphlets, 1101 papers and 378 miscellaneous articles—3,857 in all. Special mention was made of a very old pewter plate belonging to the Skerry family. Reports from Smithsonian Institute and Prof. Putnam, regarding the inscribed stones from the Adams farm, were read to the effect that the first found stone was undoubtedly Indian work, and unique for this locality.

Committee upon Membership-biography and Resolutions presented the following memorial of Augustus Stone:

In recognition of the loss sustained by The Society of Antiquity in the decease of a valued member, the Committee of Biography presents the following memorial:

Augustus Stone was born at Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1840, and died at his home on Washington avenue, Worcester, Mass., Nov. 30, 1896, at the age of 55 years and 11 months.

Two years after his birth the family removed to Worcester. He attended the public schools, but left school at an early age to learn the trade of a machinist.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he hastened to obey the call of his country, enlisting Oct. 1, 1861, in Co. A, 25th Regt., M.

V. M. He was in every engagement in which the regiment participated, including Roanoke, New Berne, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Port Walthall and Arrowfield Church, Va. At the latter place he was wounded, losing his right arm. He was mustered out of the 25th Regt. Aug. 23, 1864, and later was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Co. D, 4th Mass. Heavy Artillery, and served in that capacity until June 17, 1865. At the close of the war Mr. Stone returned to Worcester. In 1866 he was appointed a letter carrier, which position he held twenty-seven years. He was a most faithful public servant. His modest demeanor, cheerful countenance, and missing arm made everybody his friend, as he was everybody's friend. In 1893 he was appointed a messenger at the State House, which position he held until his death.

Mr. Stone became a member of this Society in 1876, and has been a frequent and interested attendant at its meetings.

We shall ever cherish and revere his memory as soldier, citizen, official, acquaintance and friend.

W. H. BARTLETT,
BENJ. J. DODGE,
F. W. VERMILLE,
Committee.

Reports from the following committees were then received:

Archæological, Local History, Military History, Library, Museum.

Charles R. Johnson, Esq., in behalf of Richard O'Flynn, presented to the Society the original record book of the "American Party," commonly known as the "Know-Nothing Party," giving a brief history of the Society and of the manner in which the book came into the possession of Mr. O'Flynn.

The following named persons were elected as officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President: F. L. HUTCHINS.

1st Vice-President: E. B. CRANE.

2nd Vice-President: NATHANIEL PAINE.

Secretary: WALTER DAVIDSON.

Treasurer: HENRY F. STEDMAN.

Librarian: THOMAS A. DICKINSON.

Standing Committee on Nominations: MANDER A. MAYNARD.

On motion of M. A. Maynard, the annual assessment was fixed at $5.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the exercises in commemoration of Forefathers' day were postponed to date to be announced; the record of said meeting to be included in the Proceedings for 1896.

Adjourned Meeting Commemorative of Forefathers' Day.

Tuesday evening, January 19th, 1897.

Those present were welcomed by the President as worthy representatives of those who, on that cold winter's day in 1620, landed on Plymouth Rock, in that they had braved the blustering and extremely cold weather, to be present at the exercises held in honor of the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, and spoke of the rise of the Pilgrims as follows:

The attainment of supreme power over Christendom by the Roman Church at the beginning of the 13th century, brought

its own element of destruction, for as it became more and more powerful it furnished almost the only path to distinction, open to all classes of men, and attracted the able and unscrupulous, until having submerged those elements of charity, humility, virtue and self-sacrifice through which it had climbed to its high estate, and with greed of power, wealth, and pleasure, its entire hierarchy became currupt and representative of all that was vile and low. The ministrations of the church became fetiches, to be bought at an ever increasing price, while the pride of Bishop or Pope drained every possible supply to provide for their ostentatious lordly state, and to create their proud cathedrals, until driven to desperation, the people were ripe for the movement headed by the German reformer.

Little did Luther imagine that he was inaugurating a movement which would send a small band of earnestly religious men to bleak shores of a continent then almost unknown, much less did the Roman hierarchy foresee that from that small beginning would arise that dominating spirit which now encircles the globe and renders the renewal of its supremacy impossible.

The first effect of the reformation was the ferment which came from the placing of the Scriptures in the vernacular into the hands of the people, with no guide to the relationship of its various parts; there were no glossaries, no commentaries, nothing of the mountainous heaps of literature which now restrain and limit vagaries of understanding. Hitherto they had accepted the doctrine of the church as the command of God, but that having become the beast "Anti-Christ" they turned to the book, which seemed to come from the very hand of God from out the clouds, with all their concentrated reverence for "the church" transferred, tremendously augmented to "The Word."

So these intensely earnest men and women sat down with their Bibles in their hands to see what was the real church, and what the real rule of life, unconscious of tradition and unhampered by precedents. They expected to find in "The Word" a counterpart to even the most trivial things of their new religious life.

We can easily see how this attempt to make the individually

translated Scripture the rigid rule of doctrine and church rule, and necessarily led to dissensions and divergencies through which churches would continue to divide, until very few, even two or three, would become the nucleus around and from which have come the differing sects of to-day. Never again can the Bible be what it was to these early reformers.

Three hundred years ago the ferment brought to the surface a humble, not numerous, but an extremely bold writing and speaking sect called Barrowists or Brownists, who attempted to form a church upon Apostolic model. The fundamental difference between the Puritans or non-Conformists and these Brownists or Separatists seems to have been that while the former desired to see the reformation carried out in church practices, to still more accentuate the difference between it and the church of Rome with its idolatrous practices, the latter spurned the very church itself. They seem to have had no church officers, all members being of equal importance and power; they met in fields, in houses of one of their number, remaining the whole day, and eating together. They tried to regulate, on Scriptural authority and rule, the conduct of its adherents even to the most trivial affairs.

This sect, never very numerous, estimated at 20,000 in its most prosperous times, were harried, imprisoned, hung, burned and exiled, until the small remnant escaping to Amsterdam established themselves in churches which were soon torn to pieces by dissensions over small infractions of trivial rules.

About half way on the old post road between London and Edinburgh is the little town of Scrooby; about a mile to the north is the village of Bawtry, where now exists the railway station; about a mile still further north is Austerfield. To the east is Gainsborough, a little north of which is Epworth.

There is nothing particularly attractive about these places nor in the characters of those who inhabit them, and it is hard to account for the religious zeal which seems to have been indigenous to this soil. In early times it had more than its proportion of religious houses. It was from Scrooby and Austerfield that

the Plymouth colony received its best elements. It was from Gainsborough that Joseph Smyth emigrated to Holland and began the great Baptist movement. It was from Epworth that the Wesleys came to organize and establish that important Methodist branch.

The people there at the present time are dull and heavy; their only pleasure seems to be in sitting in the tap room of the Crown at Bawtry, telling stories and drinking beer. They have never heard of Puritan or Pilgrim; they know nothing of any exodus from their towns of men who founded a nation; they listen to the story with an incredulous smile and refer inquirers to the oracle, the clerk, who knows everything, while they resume their more important occupation of drinking, entirely dismissing the matter as one in which they have no interest.

The clerk only knows that Americans come there asking useless questions, and that one offered a large sum of money for a disused stone font in which it was said that one Bradford was baptized. That these rustics, these beer-drinking benumbed villagers, were types of those Separatists who were the originators of the Pilgrim movement, is hard to believe, yet in Bradford's time they were described as "a most ignorant and licentious people," while the place was held in contempt. Leland, a co-temporary, writes: "In the mean town of Scrooby I marked two things: the Parish church, not big, but very well builded. The second was the great manor-place standing within a moat and belonging to the Archbishop of York." In this manor-house in 1600 lived a Cambridge educated man by the name of Brewster, who, as an under-secretary of the realm, had been intrusted with delicate and important duties and missions by Secretary Davison. When the latter was disgraced by Elizabeth, for reasons connected with the death of Mary Queen of Scots, Brewster remained steadfast in his friendship and clung to Davison so long as he could be useful, and later succeeded his father as post in the manor-house at Scrooby. He not only received and distributed the letters, but kept relays of horses, and furnished inn accommodations for travelers, receiving six or seven hun-

dred dollars in our money for his services. This post being upon the great traveled road between London and Scotland, there was much going back and forth after the accession of James in 1603.

Brewster was a Puritan and took much pains in assisting the small churches in the neighborhood, particularly, in obtaining pastors for them, he having large acquaintance through his court connection and travels; but with the harrying inaugurated by James, they found themselves so persecuted that they were driven into separatism, with Brewster as elder, holding their meetings in the manor-house. The restrictions upon and persecution of the Puritan ministers drove thousands out of the church, but the most happy result of King James' mistaken and ruinous policy was the driving of the master-spirit of the Pilgrim movement out of the church into the conventicles held at the manor-house at Scrooby,—a man who so impressed his enemies that they could speak of him as the "most learned, polished and modest spirit that ever separated from the church of England." He it was who, moulding the best minds among them, made it possible to send them forth the exponents of high ideals and endowed with that steadfast earnestness which was their distinguishing characteristic, and through which has come their powerful impress upon the progress of this nation. John Robinson never came to this continent, but his spirit is yet working in the blood of the descendants of those he fitted to be the beginners of this nation.

The continued "harrying or worse of James," finally drove the little company at Scrooby to flee from their native place to seek an asylum in the low countries, and after many attempts, much loss, and terrible hardships, they collected together in Amsterdam, but the shrewd mind of Robinson, foreseeing that to remain there was to be involved in the dissensions of the Separatists from other parts of England and with which no bond of union or sympathy existed, and while knowing that another removal would add to their burdens, they hesitated not, but in a body removed to Leyden, where they remained ten years. What

induced them to migrate to America it is hard to say, yet it may be that their gradual absorption into the Dutch life around them alarmed the stauncher Englishmen in the party. It may be that the rosy-colored view contained in Whitaker's *Good News* from Virginia, published in 1613, of which Elder Brewster owned a copy, had affected them. It may be that the glowing account of Virginia, brought to England by Gov. Dale in 1617, reached the Leyden congregation. It may be that the enthusiasm over silk production moved Bradford, who was a silk-weaver in Leyden, and who owned two works upon silk-worms. It may be that they were hopeful from the example set in 1597, when some imprisoned Brownists in London petitioned the Crown to be allowed to emigrate to and settle in America. They promised fidelity to Queen and realm. At the same time three London merchants were fitting out two vessels to sail for the Gulf of St. Lawrence on a voyage of discovery, for fishing and colonization, and asked permission "to transport divers artificers and other persons that are noted to be sectarian, whose minds are continually in an ecclesiastical ferment." Permit was given to take four, two to each ship, the merchants giving bonds that they should not return unless willing to obey the ecclesiastical laws.

On April 8, 1597, the vessels sailed, having on board Francis and George Johnson, brothers, who were graduates of Cambridge; Daniel Studley and John Clark. One of the vessels becoming wrecked, the company took refuge upon the other, which, being unseaworthy, returned to England, arriving on Sept. 1st of same year.

The four exiles managed to keep in hiding in London until an opportunity of an escape to Amsterdam, where Francis Johnson became one of the ministers and whom, no doubt, our Leyden friends knew. It may be that the desire to establish a place where they could enjoy and pass on to their children, uncontaminated by foreign influences, that pure Scripture worship of God, which had become so dear to their souls, was the important thing. Whatever reasons induced them, seldom have such large consequences followed so humble a beginning.

We cannot help reverting to that all-night meeting in the large house of John Robinson, in Belfry lane, at Leyden ; to the solemn parting on the quay, when the whole company fell on their knees as the beloved voice of Robinson was heard in prayer, and when in his last words he charges them to follow him no farther than he followed Christ, that the Lord had more truth and light to break forth out of His holy Word, saying "it was not possible that full perfection of knowledge could break forth at once, and counseled not separation, but union with the Puritans of England."

Wonderful man, existing in one of the obscurest corners of the world, he so impressed his spirit upon and taught the minds of those lowly people of Scrooby and Austerfield that he could send them into a new world, there to establish the nation whose spirit reflects that of the humble pastor, John Robinson.

CAPT. J. B. KNOX

Was introduced as a lineal descendant of the Elder Brewster referred to in the address of Mr. Hutchins. Capt. Knox showed an old knife and mortar that were brought over in the Mayflower, and which are his property. He said in part : —

It is a long link, but by no means an obscure one, that binds Plymouth and American Christianity to the Anglican reformation. A leading spirit in this great movement that brought our fathers to these shores was William Brewster.

At this time there was, standing in a village in the north of England, Scrooby by name, an ancient manor house belonging to the Archbishop of York. To this the great Wolsey had retreated in disgrace to meditate upon the instability of human greatness and the uncertainty of royal favor. Henry VIII, himself, had lodged there. Of late years, however, the old manor house was occupied, under lease, by one William Brewster. He had been a man of affairs under Elizabeth, and had seen much of court

life at home and abroad. Educated at the University of Cambridge, he possessed a knowledge of books, in addition to that better knowledge gained by experience and travel and larger intercourse with men. In the Old Colony records there is an inventory of his books numbering nearly 300 volumes, of which sixty-four are in the learned languages.

When about 25 years of age he entered the service of Mr. William Davison, one of Queen Elizabeth's ambassadors, and afterward one of her principal Secretaries of State. He was thus while a young man brought into acquaintance with the splendid court of Elizabeth. Through many years of faithful service he was with the Secretary, and trusted, as Gov. Bradford says, above all others that were about him, employed in matters of greatest trust and secrecy, esteemed rather as a son than as a servant, and for his wisdom and godliness the Secretary would converse with him more like a friend and familiar than a master.

And what manner of man was this William Brewster will further appear from the fact that when his patron fell into unfortunate and unmerited disgrace this friend did not desert him. After the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, Elizabeth chided the Secretary for his haste in obeying her commands, and to throw dust into the eyes of her conscience deprived him of his office, confiscated his property and thrust him into the tower. Brewster was no fair weather friend. He remained with the fallen Secretary, doing him many faithful services in the time of his troubles.

This was the turning point in Brewster's history. He was wanted for higher service than he could render at the court of Elizabeth. There was a little company of persecuted Christian people in the north of England, of whom he as yet knew nothing, they knowing as little of him, who even now needed his help. He was a Puritan in his principles, doubtless, as his patron, the Secretary, had been. Brewster failed to secure the Postmastership at Scrooby, made vacant by the death of his father; but some years after he was appointed one of the Queen's posts on the great high road from London to York and Edinburgh,

and the next we hear of him he is domiciled in that capacity in the Archbishop's manor house at Scrooby.

This service was one of great trust and responsibility, and more for the use of the Queen, her court, parliament and government officers than for the general use of the people. Here, as the Queen's or King's officer, for he held over under James, he tarried some thirteen years. Here he was married and children were born unto him; he was a man of note, and his influence was felt for good through all the country around; and here, better than all, he became god father and protector to the first Christian church of New England.

Seeing year after year the suspension and silencing of ministers whom he knew and upon whose ministry he had attended, for no other reason than their desire to live soberly, righteously and godly, and to worship in their own way, and despairing of any change for the better in the church, he quietly withdrew and joined with a little company of men and women who worshipped in the neighborhood.

They had a deposed rector for their pastor, and for teacher a man of gentle spirit whose name was John Robinson. They joined themselves into a church in the fellowship of the Gospel, to walk in the way made known to them of the Lord, according to their best endeavors, whatever it should cost, the Lord assisting them. They chose Brewster as ruling elder, and thenceforth worshipped with him in the old manor house, which had been the lodging place of royalty and the abode of the proudest prelate England ever saw, but never any so noble of soul as John Robinson, William Brewster and William Bradford.

King James had threatened to make these people conform to church usages or harry them out, and he did harry them out. Some were imprisoned, others had their houses watched night and day, they barely escaping under these various persecutions. Brewster was their strong stay, and it became the question of all questions, how shall we escape the storm of royal and ecclesiastical wrath?

So they went across the German ocean to Holland, to a

strange land and language, and to get their living they knew not how. Brewster chartered a ship that would take them all, but the captain betrayed them, and they were taken, their persons searched and rifled, their women treated with gross indignity, and Brewster and Bradford thrown into prison. Thus for six months the attempt was a miserable failure.

The next spring they tried again and were successful. Now in Amsterdam, in the summer of 1608, Brewster taught English for a living and later with the help of friends, set up a printing press, and did very well from a business standpoint.

Then they moved forty miles to Leyden, they had already earned the name of Pilgrims. Only for a few years could they remain at this place. After many trials and delays, Sept. 16, 1620, 101 passengers on board the Mayflower sailed for a strange land, Elder Brewster a leading spirit among them. With their landing at Plymouth all are familiar.

William Brewster was born in Nottinghamshire in 1560, and died in Duxbury in 1644, at the age of 84 years.

PROFESSOR T. C. MENDENHALL

Of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was then introduced and spoke in effect as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I fear I have no ancestors in the sense in which the word is being used here to-night; at least my ancestors were not of the Pilgrim blood, which flows in the veins of most of those around me. Being good Quakers they came a few years later with William Penn, and suffered no little persecution at the hands of those whose advent we are commemorating to-night.

In considering the influences which have brought us to present conditions as to enlightenment of mind and liberty of conscience, there is one factor to which no reference has been made, and I may be allowed to mention it. I refer to the great accomplishments of science and scientific men during the four centuries

that have elapsed since the discovery of America and its conquest by Europeans. A great galaxy of names might be mentioned, but I will only ask you to remember Copernicus, who was a contemporary of Columbus, Galileo, Newton and James Watt; four centuries, four men. Certainly no others have done so much for the emancipation of the human intellect as these, and it may be truthfully said that at no other time in human history has man's intellectual horizon expanded so rapidly and so enormously as during the few weeks following the construction by Galileo of the little telescope, which is still to be seen at Florence. During these weeks he saw revealed, for the first time to human eye, the moons of Jupiter, the rings of Saturn, the phases of Venus, and the mountains, hills and valleys of the moon. Thus man's relation to his environment, or rather his conception of that relation, was infinitely changed. Galileo was followed by Newton and Newton by Watt, and I only want to remind you that any discussion of human progress in which these men are not given very large consideration must be quite inadequate.

REV. J. J. PUTNAM,

Whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was then introduced, and read a paper illustrating the character of the Puritans, by the example of one Richard Goldsmith, who was a settler in the town of Wenham in Essex county, Mass., and who was suddenly struck dead by lightning, and of whom Mather speaks in his work of "Remarkable Dispensations of Divine Providence."

THE MORAL SENSE THEN AND NOW.

The names of Richard Goldsmith and Increase Mather have been associated in connection with the sudden fatality that befell the former on a Sunday afternoon in 1673. Mather's descrip-

tion of the character of Mr. Goldsmith, in his work on "Remarkable Providences," in style and sentiment is a unique literary specimen that cannot fail to excite interest in the modern reader. It is as follows:

"Richard Goldsmith, who was thus slain, was a shoemaker by trade, being reputed a good man in the main; but he had blemished his Christian profession by frequently breaking his promise, it being too common with him (as with many professors among us) to be free and forward in engaging, but backward in performing; yet this must further be added that half a year before his death, God gave him a deep sense of his evils, and he made it his business, not only, that his peace might be made with God, but with man also, unto whom he had given just offense. He went up and down bewailing his great sin of promise-breaking, and was become a very conscientious and lively Christian, promoting holy and edifying discourses, as he had occasion. At the very time he was struck dead, he was speaking of some passages of the sermon he had newly heard, and his last words were, 'Blessed be the Lord.'"

Apart from its seriousness and pathos, the humor of this sketch, as read to-day, is in the fact that uncounted shoemakers, garment-makers, craftsmen and artisans of whatever sort, not to except members of the various professions, are proverbially careless about the peccadillo of promise-breaking. They are jocose and unconcerned when reminded that they have not kept their engagements to the letter. Rarely they humiliate themselves by an apology. They would smile if the matter was treated seriously, as if the moral law of contract had been deliberately broken, and shield their delinquency behind prevailing custom. Yet, this humble Richard Goldsmith, pegging away wearily the live-long day at his bench in the poorly requited service of his neighborhood; possibly hindered by chronic disability, or emergency calls from his family; perhaps losing a needed meal to gain time for his promised work; often finding the rents to be mended more troublesome than he had hastily judged,—taking the whole situation into account, he at last

found himself unable to meet his stipulated engagements with his employers, and what then? For a time he was hardened against censure, and succumbed to no feeling of remorse; but repeated accusations drove his thoughts inward, till at last he was quite overcome by the pang of conscious guilt. In a state of distraction he rushed wildly up and down bewailing his heinous offenses. Through much contrition—long and passionate beseeching for mercy,—how glad one might be that he found peace and hope, and experienced a joyful recovery.

Such is the contrast of the times. Puritan training showed itself not only in austere piety, but in profound moral conviction. It bore upon common duties. Righteousness, such as the old-time prophets enjoined, meant something real and solemn in the days when, on the one hand the Sovereignty of God was contemplated with an awe bordering on terror; and on the other, when the violation of the divine law governing human conduct took the severe name of rebellion, and was proclaimed to be a voluntary choice of Satanic rule, with the fearful hazard of sharing the doom of the rich man in the parable. Motives may be questioned; but somehow the moral sense was reached at lower depths in the days of the forefathers than in the easy-going times into which the lot of their descendants has been cast.

MAJOR F. G. STILES

Was then introduced, and spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is true that I cannot trace my ancestry back to Plymouth Rock, but I can to Bunker Hill. You have taken the Pilgrims to Delft Haven, and left them there with John Robinson upon his knees. The Speedwell is waiting for them there to take them to Southampton, where ninety go on board the Mayflower and thirty on the Speedwell. Many of the men and women on board the Speedwell finally became discouraged, and were willing to go back to

England. A part of them were taken on board the Mayflower, and the rest went back to London. In the midst of their ocean voyage, the Mayflower sprung a beam, and was in great danger, but a Dutchman on board had taken a jackscrew with him, and with that he put the beam back in place, and it was finally determined to proceed on the voyage, since they were nearer America than England, and to America they came, landing first on the extreme end of Cape Cod, at Provincetown. I have been told that, at that time, the cape there at Provincetown was covered with gigantic oaks and pines. No one who goes there to-day would think that any trees ever grew there. I can hardly imagine what the joy must have been of these Pilgrims when they first sighted Cape Cod. You can hardly imagine how a person feels when he first strikes land after a long voyage, and feels once more that he is standing on safe and solid ground.

In the olden days there was erected on that spot, where they first landed at Provincetown, a town house. Into the belfry of that one now burned, it was once my lot to climb. We there found two old men who had for days been seen there scanning eagerly the horizon with a telescope. We learned that they were watching for the return of a whaler, that had been gone upon an unusually long voyage, and which was generally supposed to have been lost. But upon that vessel their two sons had sailed away, and these old men seemed to feel that, after all, they would return again. Suddenly they threw down the glasses exclaiming: "There she comes!" We could see nothing, but finally, upon looking with the glass, we could dimly discern on the horizon the speck of a sail, though the hull was not yet in sight. But these men had recognized it as the vessel in which their boys had sailed away, and their joy knew no bounds. They laughed, they cried, and they embraced each other, in their overflowing happiness. The next afternoon the ship entered the harbor, and the bells rang out in welcome; and I think these men must have felt about as the Pilgrims did when they first sighted land!

A party of the Pilgrims went on shore at Provincetown site. The Captain demanded that they should select their final

landing-place as soon as possible. With the shallop, ten men and eight seamen explored Massachusetts bay, and after many difficulties finally landed at Plymouth. They made up their minds that this would be a favorable spot to settle, and they returned to the vessel. Sad news awaited them, for Bradford's young wife had fallen overboard and been drowned in his absence. The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, and commenced their settlement. The principal house they erected was twenty feet square. At their first landing, they discovered some corn which had been buried by the natives. This proved to be the salvation of the colony, for it furnished them with seed for the ensuing spring. In just a year from that time, another ship, the Fortune, arrived with other passengers. A part of them, under the leadership of Oldham, settled at Merry Mount, but by their scandalous actions roused the ire of their sober-minded neighbors at Plymouth, and were forced to leave. The third summer, two vessels came, the Anna and the Little James.

The story of these adventures of the Pilgrims is only found in full, as written in those days, in three books, of which one, Malt's History, published in England, in 1622 or '23, and Bradford's Letters, and Bradford's History. A copy of the History was found in 1855, in the library of the Bishop of London.

When Bradford died they took his body to the little cemetery there, and interred it with no funeral ceremonies. But they ever after acknowledged him as the father of their colony, and the one to whom they attributed their success.

MR. SAMUEL E. STAPLES

Then said that the meeting had been one of exceeding interest, and he moved that the thanks of the Society be given to the speakers here to-night, and that they be requested to furnish copies of their remarks for publication in the Proceedings.

The motion was carried, and the meeting then adjourned.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of
The Worcester Society of Antiquity :—

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of this Society, I herewith present this Annual Report, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Society from Dec. 3, 1895, to Dec. 1, 1896, as follows :

CASH RECEIVED.		CASH PAID.	
1896.	DR.	1896.	CR.
Assessments,	$405.37	Gas,	$ 49.03
Admissions,	120.00	Printing Proceedings, 1894,	109.40
Life Membership,	50.00	Postage,	8.76
Donations,	500.00	Stationery,	6.99
Rent,	118.00	Printing Proceedings, 1895,	147.99
	$1193.37	Water street,	7.40
Balance from 1895,	118.08	Librarian,	311.86
		Insurance,	10.00
		Interest,	402.50
		Library expense,	65.35
		Printing,	38.25
		Geo. A. Barnard,	3.72
		Books, W. T. Sleeper,	20.00
		F. L. Hutchins,	15.37
		Life Member Fund,	50.00
			$1246.62
		Balance on hand,	64.83
	$1311.45		$1311.45

Amount deposited in People's Savings Bank in accordance with By-Laws, as a Life Membership Fund, - $50.00

There are admission fees and assessments due the Society to the amount of - - - - $200.00

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. STEDMAN, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 1, 1896.

We have examined the above report and compared with vouchers accompanying the same and find it to be correct.

LYMAN A. ELY,
CHAUNCEY G. HARRINGTON,
JOHN S. BRIGHAM,
} *Auditors.*

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The report for 1896 is a continuation of that of last year. Individual donations have largely increased, numbering (from 219 contributors) 775 volumes, 2,036 pamphlets, 1,128 papers and manuscripts, 281 miscellaneous articles, representing Indian, Colonial and Revolutionary periods in the history of our country.

These have been sorted and distributed in a general way, in order to make our collection, to some extent, available to the public, and preparatory to the work of cataloguing. Newspapers have been put in papered packages for safe keeping.

The Proceedings for 1895 have been issued, also No. 48 of the Town Records and Part III of the births, marriages and deaths, edited by Franklin P. Rice.

Contributions from publishers, and from various societies and institutions, including *The Old South Record, Messenger, The Catholic School and Home Magazine, Webster Times and the Mid-Weekly* have been supplied to our reading table.

The additions, both to the Library and Museum, will be shown in the list which follows this report. Many donations are worthy of special mention.

A collection of posters, numbering nineteen volumes, representing all the principal posters seen in the streets of Worcester for the past thirty years, has been presented by the veteran bill poster, Laban B. Fisk.

Charles N. Scott has given to the Society a valuable collection of Indian implements, chiefly collected in Worcester, and fifteen pieces of ancient pewter, wedding gifts to Hannah Wadsworth on her marriage to Asa Scott, of Grafton, in 1801.

Patent lamps (oil) for burning and lighting under water, used by sub-marine divers; invented by Charles M. Gould, of Worcester, in 1856; presented by C. S. Yeaw.

Rev. Samuel May of Leicester has added to our collection of

coin ninety-four pieces, many of them collected by Joseph May of Boston, warden of King's Chapel; born in 1760.

From the estate of Harriet E. Henshaw of Leicester by will, an ancient hall clock, spy-glass used by Col. Henshaw in the war, and sixty-seven volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts and maps.

Mrs. Hattie E. Bush of North Brookfield has given to the Society a valuable collection of pamphlets and papers, which belonged to her father, the late James A. Smith, an early and honored member of this Society.

Horace A. Young has presented some valuable articles, including a valve of the first steam organ (calliope), invented by J. C. Stoddard, of Worcester, in 1855, and ninety (90) pieces of coin collected by himself in different parts of the world.

An old flint-lock musket, taken at Louisburg in 1745, shows the perfection to which the flint-lock gun was brought at that time. This was presented by Jonathan M. Keyes of West Boylston.

From the estate of the late Judge Jillson, given by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Jillson Parker, a large collection of articles and papers of local interest. She has also placed in the care of this Society (loaned) three large book-cases, several framed pictures, manuscripts, and eighteen letters patents granted to her father. From a perusal of these different inventions they show his skill as a mechanic, and the time he spent in efforts to benefit his fellow-men. A list of these patents will not be out of place here.

No. 16,335. Manufacture of Animal Traps. Jan. 6, 1857.
No. 2,590. *Re-issue.* Improvement in Animal Traps. Nov. 16, 1858.
No. 43,311. Improved Lathe Attachment for turning tapers on bars. June 28, 1864.
No. 43,776. Improvement in Devices for cutting tenons on metallic rods, etc. Aug. 9, 1864.
No. 43,854. Improvement in Calipers. Aug. 16, 1864.
No. 46,242. Improved Machine for Pointing Wire in the Coil. Feb. 7, 1865.
No. 47,954. Improved Wire-Pointing Machine. May 13, 1865.
No. 47,955. Improved Machine for Pointing Wire. May 13, 1865.

No. 48,283. Improved Wire-Pointing Machine. June 20, 1865.
No. 50,478. Improvement in Harrows. Oct. 17, 1865.
No. 61,741. Improvement in Lightning Rods. Feb. 5, 1867.
No. 67,655. Improvement in Screw-Cutting Machine. Aug. 13, 1867.
No. 69,346. Improved Strawberry Ripener. Oct. 1, 1867.
No. 79,660. Improved Mould for making Strawberry Ripeners. July 7, 1868.
No. 94,169. Improvement in Propagating-box for Plants. Aug. 24, 1869.
No. 95,117. Improved Machine for Turning Tapers. Sept. 21, 1869.
No. 95,480. Improved Machine for Cutting Tapers. Oct. 5, 1869.
No. 418,187. Steam Generators. Dec. 31, 1889.
Copyright for Parallel Paper Weight for holding letters, bills, papers, and other documents. May 3, 1859.

THOMAS A. DICKINSON,
Librarian.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Abbot, W. F. 30 Pam., 42 Papers, 3 Relics.
Arnold, Jas. N. 1 Vol.
Armstrong, Mrs. W. H. 1 Vol.
Appleton & Co. 3 Pam.
Armand, Colin & Cie. (Paris). 1 Pam.
Allen, Jas. F., Estate of. 60 Vol., 68 Pam., 40 Papers.
Aldrich, Mrs. P. Emory. 7 Vol., 199 Pam., 186 Papers.
Ashley, Rev. S. D. Sword from Gilbert Islands, 1840. Indian Wampum.
Allen, J. Weston. 1 Paper.
Bibliotheca Sacra Co. 1 Pam.
Barton, E. M. 5 Vol., 183 Pam., 32 Papers.
Bent, Allen H. 2 Pam. Genealogies.
Blanchard, F. S. 1 Vol.
Bartlett, Thos. E. Ancient Spinning-Wheel.
Brigham, Wm. J. Tyler, Esq. 1 Paper.
Blaney, A. A. Eng. Copper Coin, 1783. Old Mass. Cent, 1788.
Blackwood, Wm. & Sons (London). 4 Papers.
Brigham, Drs. F. K. & F. A. Articles, Pam. and Papers of Walton Felch, the Phrenologist, 1840.
Barker, Joseph. Indian Implements.
Brackett, Master Amos. 2 Vol.
Burrows Bros. Co. 2 Pam.
Ball, Miss Helen. 1 Pam.
Buswell, Chas. H. Repairing frame.
Burgess, Wm. Mayo. Marline Spike of Capt. Peter Mayo, Cape Cod.
Brown, Freeman. 1 Pam., 1 Paper.

Bisco, Wm. Relics of the Gen. Hull House.
Bryant, H. W. 1 Pam.
Crane, Hon. E. B. 5 Vol.
Conaty, Rev. Thos. J. *School and Home Magazine* for the year, and 2 Pam.
Campbell, W. J. 1 Pam.
Coates, Henry T. & Co. 2 Pam.
Chase, Chas. A. Ancient Manuscript, 4 Vol., 1 Pam., 1 Paper.
Chase, Levi B. Map of Wor. Co., 1800.
Clough, Dr. B. F. Model of Log Cabin occupied by Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison in 1811.
Cassell Pub. Co. 3 Pam.
Clemence, Henry L. Militia Papers of Capt. J. M. Goodhue.
Clark, A. S. 2 Catalogue Pam.
Currier, Fred A. 1 Vol.
Crane, John C. 2 Pam.
Clegg, Jas. (England). I Pam.
Curtis, Albert. Old Mill Bell made in Rotterdam in 1785, and a small sword.
Cogswell, Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull. Relic of the old whale-ship Rousseau, 1801.
Cadby, J. W. 1 Pam.
Comstock, Jas. K. 10 Tickets, Gov. issue Columbian Ex. 1893, framed.
Drew, Allis Co. 73 Vol.
Dunn, Mrs. R. P. 6 Vol., 1 Pam.
Dodd, Mead & Co. *The Bookman* as issued.
DeWolfe, Fisk & Co. 1 Pam.
Davis, Thos. A. 1 Vol.
Defosse, E. (Paris). 1 Pam.
Dixie, John. Section of the first T Rail used in this country, 1831.
Dodge, B. J. 76 Pam., 2 Papers.
Damon, Wm. Ancient Fan for winnowing grain.
Damon, Mrs. Wm. H. W., Estate of. 2 Vol., 2 Relics.
Eames, Mrs. M. R. Old Sporting Gun which belonged to Luther Rice before 1800.
Estey, Geo. L. 3 Antiquities.
Estey, Jas. L. 31 Bound Volumes of *Christian Union and Outlook*, with book-case for same. Ancient Cranberry Rake.
Estes & Lauriat. 2 Pam.
Estoclet, A. 1 Pam.
Forehand, Fred. Log-Marker which belonged to Jonathan Wheeler of Grafton.
Fisk, Laban B. Collection of Posters, covering some 30 years, making 19 bound volumes.

Forbush, E. H. 1 Vol.
Griffin, M. J. 3 Papers.
Gates, Chas. O. Chart of the Gates family.
Green, Hon. S. A. 1 Vol., 6 Pam., 1 Paper.
Garfield, Jas. F. D. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Gun, Robert. Gun's Index.
Greene, J. Evarts. 1 Pam.
Gilmore, Mrs. George W. Patent Lamp and Air Pump for burning under water; invented by Chas. M. Gould in 1856.
Howard, Joseph Jackson. 1 Pam.
Hooker, Edw., U. S. N. 2 Pictures and Genealogical Notes relating to the Hooker family.
Hathaway, Lieut. S. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 6 Pam., 1 Paper.
Harper & Bros. 4 Papers.
Hosmer, Mrs. Susan O. Photograph of Rev. S. D. Hosmer.
Harrassowitz, Otto (Leipzig). 2 Pam.
Hopkins, F. F. Portrait of Mrs. Hemenway.
Howe, C. F. Samples of old hand loom work.
Keyes, Jonathan M. Old Gun and Cartridge Box taken at Louisburgh. Relic from the Dea. Bush house in Boylston.
Keyes, Mrs. Prescott. 1 Pam.
Kirby, Geo. E. Repairing the Genery Twichell Whip of 1838.
Kent, Thos. G. 12 Pam.
Knight, Joseph Co. 4 Papers.
King, P. S. & Son. 3 Papers.
Kenney, Benj. W. Oil Portrait.
Knox, Joseph B. 1 Vol., 29 Papers.
Levytype Co. 2 Papers.
Libbie, C. F. & Co. Book sale catalogues as issued.
Lippincott Co. 1 Pam.
Library of the late Prof. Harvey W. Torrey of Harvard University, by W. C. Lane, Librarian, 32 Vol.
Marsh, Hon. Henry A. 1 Pam.
May, Rev. Samuel. 59 silver and copper coins and 13 papers.
Macmillan & Co. 10 Pam., 1 Paper.
Mayer, Godefroy. Descriptive Catalogue, 1 Pam.
Maynard, M. A. Old Account Books of Joseph Pratt, 1834. 2 Vol., 4 Papers.
Millard, Miss Clara, 1 Paper.
McAleer, Geo. M. Old Manuscript.
Moore, Miss Annie M. Ancient Gridirons.
Nelson, Dr. Lois. 1 Pam.

Nield, Edward. 2 Pam.
Newton, Nahum A. Ancient piece of earthenware and 2 Vol.
O'Flynn, Sir Richard. Know-Nothing Party Records and Scrap-book.
Parsons, Fred W. 1 Pam.
Pomroye, J. E. 2 Papers.
Preston & Rounds. 3 Papers.
Parker, Chas. E. History of Holden, 1894.
Parker, Jas. & Co. 1 Pam.
Priest, Henry A. Collection of Spear and Arrow Points from Georgia.
Piper, Thomas. Penny Token, 1814.
Paine, Nathaniel. Small Bust of McKinley. 42 Pam.
Pickering & Chatto. 1 Pam.
Pickett, Gen. Josiah. 5 Vol., 2 Pam., 3 Maps.
Peabody, Dr. Chas. A. 1 Pam.
Putnam, Rev. John Jay. Ball Cartridge taken from the old powder-house in Bolton, 1812. 83 Vol.
Putnam, Samuel H. 2 Vol.
Putnam & Davis. 2 Pam., 200 Papers.
Rice, Franklin P. War Papers. Framed Diploma of John Goulding, A. L. 5819. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Rockwell, R. C. Worcester bills and circulars.
Rockwood, E. J. Old spider and two inkstands.
Rich, Mrs. J. B. Memorial of Dr. J. Bartlett Rich.
Read, Chas. F. History of Gardner.
Ross, Wm. H. Whale's Rib.
Rice, Geo. M. 2 Vol.
Richardson, Seneca M. Ancient Sugar Cutter. Labor on stands.
Smith, Alfred. 1 Pam.
Smith, Wm. A. 3 Pam.
Staples, Samuel E. 27 Vol., 61 Pam., 166 Papers, 9 Relics.
Scribner, Charles, Sons. 5 Pam., 27 Papers.
Scott, Chas. N. 34 Indian Stone Implements, 15 pieces of Ancient Pewter, 73 Vol., 4 Pam., 3 Papers.
Stearns, Geo. F. 2 Papers.
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen. 20 pieces of Pottery from The Azores and 12 mis. articles. 6 Vol., 5 Pam.
Strong, A. R. 1 Paper.
Sawyer, Wm. H. 25 Pam., 10 Papers.
Stebbins, Rev. Calvin. 34 Vol.
Sawtelle, Wm. E. 1 Pam.
Swan, Robert T. Public Records.
Sprague, Hon. A. B. R. 1 Pam.
Stevens, Benj. F. 1 Vol.

Shumway, H. L. Photograph.
Smith, James A., the Estate of. 4 framed pictures, 20 Vol., 410 Pam.
Towne, E. H. 1 Vol.
The Estate of Miss Harriet E. Henshaw, Leicester, by Rev. A. H. Cooledge. Ancient Clock and Spy-Glass. 67 Vol., 63 Pam.
The Estate of Judge Jillson, by Mrs. Mary Jillson Parker. Collection of books, pam., papers, pictures and mis. articles, and the loan of three large book-cases for the library room.
Utley, Samuel. 1 Vol.
Warner, Chas. F. 1 Vol.
Walker, Hon. J. H. 3 Vol., 2 Pam.
Wesby, Herbert. 1 Vol., 21 Pam., 35 Papers.
Wallace, C. Tower Musket of 1759. Fire-bag of Gov. John Davis, 1822, M. F. S. 5 Vol., 98 Pam., 1 Paper.
Wall, C. A. 1 Pam.
Wilder, Harvey B. Framed Engraving of Alex. H. Wilder. 1 Pam., 17 Papers.
Wilcox, C. W. 2 Papers.
Wardwell, Master Emory. Photographs of Gettysburg. 6 Vol.
Wheeler, Hon. J. (M. C.). 1 Vol.
Whitcomb, Mrs. A. E. Framed Testimonial to Joseph Pierpont Reed, signed by William Claflin, Gov., 1870.
Whiting, Henry M. Relic of the Old Garrison House in Durham, N. H., 1660.
Wyman, Mrs. Franklin. 1 Vol.
Wheeler, Henry M. Package of old prints.
Woolley, Levi. Ancient household articles.
Young, H. A. Collection of silver and copper coin. Valve of the Calliope invented by J. C. Stoddard, Worcester. Mexican Shoes. 1 Vol.

LIBRARIES, HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Academy of Science (St. Louis). 6 Pam.
American Antiquarian Society. 24 Pam., 8 Papers.
American Geographical Society. 4 Pam.
American Museum of Natural History. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Brooklyn Library. 1 Pam.
Buffalo Historical Society. 2 Pam.
Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. 4 Vol.
Bureau of Ethnology. 1 Vol.
Canadian Institute. 4 Pam.

Chief Bureau of Statistics. Department of State. Consular Reports. 12 Pam.
Cincinnati Society Natural History. 1 Pam.
City of Cambridge. 1 Vol.
City Messenger (Providence). 1 Vol.
City Registry (Boston). 1 Vol.
City Registrar (Boston). 1 Vol.
Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior. 1 Vol.
Congregational House (Boston). 1 Pam.
Connecticut Historical Society. 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Dedham Historical Society. *Historical Register* as issued, and 4 Pam.
Essex Institute. 2 Pam.
Golden Gate Park Museum (San Francisco). Twenty-four (24) Indian Implements.
Harvard University. 1 Pam.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 1 Vol., 5 Pam.
Johns Hopkins University. 8 Pam.
Kansas State Historical Society. 1 Vol., 1 Paper.
Lancaster Town Library. 1 Pam.
Leicester Public Library. 1 Pam.
Library Bureau. 1 Pam.
Library Co. (Philadelphia). 2 Pam.
Maine Historical Society. 6 Pam.
Mercantile Library (New York City). 1 Vol.
Minister of Justice (Ottawa). 6 Pam.
Museo Nacional (Costa Rica). 3 Pam.
Navy Department. 2 Vol.
Nebraska Historical Society. 1 Pam.
New England Historic Genealogical Society. 6 Pam.
New England Society (Brooklyn, N. Y.). 1 Pam.
New Hampshire State Library. 1 Vol., 2 Pam.
Oberlin College. 68 Pam., 5 Papers.
Old Colony Historical Society. 4 Pam.
Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. 1 Pam.
Providence Athenæum. 2 Pam.
Public Library (Worcester). 1 Vol., 1 Pam.
Rhode Island Historical Society. 4 Pam.
Secretary of the Commonwealth. 10 Vol.
Southern Historical Society (Richmond). 1 Pam.
State Board of Agriculture. 1 Vol.
State Board of Health (Nashville, Tenn.). Bulletin as issued. 7 Pam.
State Historical Society of Iowa. 7 Pam.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1 Pam.

State Library of Pennsylvania. 23 Vol., 3 Pam.
Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office. 35 Vol., 2 Pam.
Syracuse Central Library. 1 Pam.
The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba. 3 Pam.
University of the State of New York. 1 Pam.
University of California. 2 Pam.
Westboro Historical Society. 1 Vol.
Western Reserve Historical Society. 4 Vol., 49 Pam., 2 Papers.
Yale University. 1 Vol., 3 Pam.
Yonkers Historical and Library Association. 1 Pam.
Young Men's Christian Association (Worcester). 1 Vol.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT ON ARCHÆOLOGY.

As heretofore no original work has been done by this society in the field of our department during this year, but elsewhere the work has gone on with undiminished ardor.

Explorations and excavations in Babylonia have been pushed with great vigor and have resulted in great additions to our knowledge of the past. The inscribed tablets there found, if correctly read, indicate an antiquity for the human race upon this planet far beyond what has hitherto been believed. There is also evidence of the existence of a higher degree of civilization among the ancient people than we have been wont to acknowledge.

The most recent excavations at Nippur have unearthed cuneiform inscribed tablets which antedate, by thousands of years, previous discoveries. Assyriologists have decided that these tablets belong to a period about 7,000 B. C., and possibly extend as far back as 10,000 B. C. Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., an eminent authority on archæology, says: "The explorations at Nippur enable us to fix a date for civilization in the Euphrates valley not later than 6,000 B. C."

Dr. Petrie, who is continuing his explorations in Egypt, reports the discovery in a temple of Thebes of a slab of basalt, on which is written the earliest known record of the children of Israel. The slab is ten feet long, five feet wide and one foot thick—the largest slab of this mineral ever found. On one side is written the biography of King Menenatah, whom Dr. Petrie supposes to be a son of Rameses II, and the writing details the conquest of the Syrian and Assyrian nations, and refers to Israel in these words: "The people of Israel is spoiled, it has no reed."

Dr. Breasted, head of the department of Egyptology at the University of Chicago, who has been in communication with Dr. Petrie, claims that this discovery will completely revolutionize our ideas as to the time of the Exodus. King Menenatah reigned in

Egypt during the fourteenth century, before Christ, and the record proves positively that the Exodus must have taken place before that time instead of long afterwards, as has heretofore been supposed. Other discoveries of a very interesting character have been made near Thebes during the year, but limit of space forbids further reference to them here.

Perhaps the most remarkable find of the year, in Greece, is that of a bronze statue in the ruins of the theatre of Delphi, which evidently belonged to the period before Phidias. M. Homolle, the director of the French School of Archæology at Athens, the discoverer of the statue, thinks it probable that it was created by Ageladas, the master of Phidias and Polycletes. It was cast in four pieces—the two fore-arms, the bust with both half-sleeves, the head, and the legs and lower part of the trunk, beginning at the belt. The artist studied the joining of these pieces with the greatest care, uniting the two chief parts of the cast under the overhanging pleats of the tunic so skillfully that it is almost impossible even for an expert to determine the point where they unite. This is the first entire bronze statue excavated in Greece, and it is the finest work of art belonging to the period thus far discovered. It measures nearly six feet in height, and with the exception of the left arm, which is broken, is in an excellent state of preservation.

While so much has been done abroad, the archæologists on this side the Atlantic have not been idle. Work has been vigorously pushed among the mounds of the Mississippi valley, with results more than commensurate to the labor expended. The remains of the cliff dwellers of the Southwest and of the mound builders of Florida have been further explained, and have rendered their tribute to the demands of the investigator. In Mexico the ruins of two large cities hitherto unknown have been discovered, one of which covered a space larger than the metropolis of New York, and the other, though smaller, apparently supported a population of over two hundred thousand. A more extended account of the remains of these cities is reserved for a future paper.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. President:—The Library of this Society consists of 15,000 volumes, including the valuable Allen collection of about 2,500 volumes, rich in sermons and in books of local genealogy and history, and the Downes collection of 700 volumes, containing in particular a valuable set of almanacs. The number of Isaiah Thomas' imprints, also, is not inconsiderable, and includes several of the rare volumes.

Thus we find ourselves possessed of a collection of books, large, when we take into consideration the short space of our corporate existence, and valuable already for the purposes of this Society.

It is also probable that donations will increase rather than diminish in the future.

It therefore seems, to your committee, desirable that such steps be taken for the care and preservation of these books as will attract the attention of donors and assure them that their gifts will be safely and worthily preserved within our walls.

During the past year the Librarian has, as you know, rearranged and classified under subjects most of these books, and the work has been thoroughly and excellently done.

We desire, therefore, as the next step towards the end above mentioned, to suggest that these books be catalogued, by the card system, and that such action be taken by the Society as will enable this important work to be forwarded as speedily as possible.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES L. NICHOLS,
FRANCIS E. BLAKE,
JAMES STEWART,
Library Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MUSEUM.

The number of additions to the Museum during the present year has been up to the average of preceding years, with the exception of the year 1895, when an unusually large accession was made through the kindness of the American Antiquarian Society. The number of persons visiting the Museum has also been up to the average. While the articles presented to this Society's Museum come largely from Worcester and its neighborhood, the collection is not merely local: objects of interest have been received this year from places widely separate, the Azores, New England, Georgia, California and Alaska. The interest in the objects in the Museum may spring from different causes: from sentiment arising from association with distinguished persons or places, from pleasure in comparing the present with the past and noting the lines along which changes and progress have run, from the satisfaction which arises from clearer views and more exact knowledge. And herein lies the importance of accurate labeling. The value of the object for most museum purposes disappears if doubt rests upon the accuracy of its label.

I wish to call attention to a few of the articles given or loaned this year, selecting only a few, not to take too large a portion of your time. On the 17th of June, 1745, just thirty years before the battle of Bunker Hill, Louisburg on Cape Breton Island, the strongest and most important French fortress in America, except Quebec, was taken by 4,000 New England troops, aided by four British warships. An old gun and cartridge-box, taken at that time, form an object lesson in the weapons of warfare more vivid than any verbal description or picture can be. A reduced facsimile of the log cabin occupied by Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe Nov. 5, 1811, has a similar interest.

A collection of thirty-four Indian stone implements, most of them collected around Worcester, from Mr. Charles N. Scott; a collection of thirty-eight arrow and spear points found at Americus, Georgia, by Mr. Henry A. Priest; a collection of twenty-two arti-

cles of Indian relics, such as mortars, ceremonial stones, arrow-heads, etc., from the Golden Gate Park Museum, San Francisco; a small collection of wampum, made from the horn shell of the northwest coast, from Rev. S. D. Ashley, attest the perennial interest in the race which has largely disappeared from the land it once inhabited.

Among articles of domestic or personal interest are old spectacles and eye-glasses of about the year 1800, old hall clock and spy-glass, two gridirons of the style used eighty or ninety years ago, earthen milk-pan used about the same time and considered better than tin, a spinning-wheel given as a wedding present to Deborah Brownell, Aug. 29, 1830, a present that would not be appreciated at this day, sixty-six years after; an old sugar breaker, large size, for which, in the change of customs, there is now no use; samples of cloth woven on hand looms, pewter porringer, pewter spoons and mould for making them, and a collection of twenty pieces of pottery, old and new, from Fayal, one of the Azore Islands.

Our Museum now contains more than 2,500 articles, many of them especially valuable for illustrating the history of our country, in regard to the Indians, Colonial life, the Revolution and the Rebellion, and the progress of invention along certain lines. The collection of Indian relics is quite large, and contains some valuable articles, mortars and pestles, arrows with stone arrow-heads affixed, things now rarely to be obtained since the Indians, who still use arrows, now make the heads from old steel knives or similar material; scalping-knives of stone, which give one something of a clearer idea than can be otherwise had; moccasins, and other such articles as could be preserved.

Kitchen implements and various articles of furniture, many of them dating back to the beginning of the century, or earlier, show the changes that have taken place in our domestic customs and equipment.

There are many souvenirs of the Revolution, and, as is perfectly natural, a much larger number of souvenirs of the Rebellion. These must be seen to be appreciated, but are of great

value to young people and students of history, to whom the events of those stirring times are scarcely more than a tradition. The collection of engravings and photographs of historic persons and places is constantly increasing, both in number and in value. Many of them are the only memorials by which the appearance of persons or places in the past can be made real to us.

The Librarian has rearranged the contents of some of the cases several times during the year, so as to put on exhibition some of the material which, for lack of available space, must be kept in boxes or drawers. *E. g.*, we have quite a collection of Confederate money, which replaced another exhibit a short time since, and will soon give way to another. In this way visitors to the Museum, from time to time, have an opportunity to see a greater number of objects, and to maintain a greater interest in their visits. Our collection of coins, to which there were nearly a hundred additions during the year, cannot now be exhibited constantly for lack of space, but can be seen on application to the Librarian.

It seems desirable that some attempt should be made soon to prepare a card catalogue or some other, by which to keep a record of the constantly increasing material, by reference to which we may determine, without further search, whether we have or have not this or that desired object in our collection. This is a matter of time and patience, but let us hope it may soon be attained.

JOSEPH JACKSON,
Chairman.

MILITARY HISTORY.

As a reminder of Revolutionary days, the following scrap, rescued from the voracious jaws of a paper mill, is submitted. The names appended have long been prominent in the town mentioned, and in the Commowealth as well.

"We whose names are underwritten do hereby severally enlist ourselves into the service of the United American Colonies, and severally promise and engage to continue in such service until the first day of December, 1776, unless sooner discharged, and to furnish ourselves, each, with a good effective firearm, and if possible a bayonet fitted thereto, a cartridge-box and blanket, or in lieu of a bayonet a hatchet or tomahawk. We also in like manner promise and engage to obey all the lawful commands of the officers appointed, or to be appointed over us pursuant to the Resolves of the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and under the direction of such officers to march when ordered with the utmost dispatch to the Northern Department or Canada, and to be subject to all such rules and regulations in every respect as are provided for the Continental Army.

SUDBURY, July 20, 1776.

EDWARD HOWE,
THOMAS BRINTNAL,
WILLIAM MAYNARD,
JONAS RICE,
ISAAC RICE,
WILLIAM DUGLAS,
NATHAN MAYNARD,
JOEL BRIGHAM,
AUGUSTUS MOORE,
ELIJAH GOODENOW."

The above list becomes more interesting in the fact that the same is not included in the lists printed in the Sudbury History. Possibly the recruits were not sworn into service. Who knows?

ALFRED S. ROE.

LOCAL HISTORY.

As stated in the Proceedings for 1895, "the following record is based upon the plan to preserve the dates of occurrences which are not likely to be included in annual or other reports accessible to the public, thus making an index of data which would otherwise be lost in the ever increasing bulkiness of the daily paper. No claim of completeness is made, but the plan persistently adhered to during each year will soon make this department a valuable repository for seekers of historical information":—

JANUARY.

4. Mayor Henry A. Marsh petitions Congress for a vessel to carry supplies to the people of Armenia.
6. Silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hixon, at Horticultural hall, Worcester.

   Gen. A. B. R. Sprague installed as Mayor of Worcester for 1896.
13. At Piedmont street, Worcester, Mrs. Eleanor F. Ide celebrates her 80th birthday.
14. 200 Armenian residents of Worcester appeal to Queen Victoria and President Cleveland to put an end to the massacres in Armenia, and to use their influence that the Red Cross Society shall have protection there in its work.
16. Timothy F. Taft, a native of Uxbridge and resident of Worcester, completes his 88th year. A machinist and inventor.
23. Celebration at Sutton of the 78th birthday of Mrs. Lydia Little.
24. Celebration at the Bay State House, Worcester, of the poet Burns' birthday. Gov. Greenhalge, President G. Stanley Hall and others speak.
29. Rev. George A. Putnam of the First Congregational Church, Millbury, celebrates the 25th anniversary of his pastorate.

FEBRUARY.

3. Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Garfield, at Athol. Mr. Garfield was a native of the town, born in 1826. His wife, Eunice (Bragg), was born in Royalston.

4. Old Congregational Church burned at Auburn, caused by stepping upon a match and breaking a bottle of benzine in the excitement. The church was completed about 1786.

6. Edwin D. Mead, the historian, gives an address before the Woman's Club at Worcester.

Dr. Alexander Lewis, Ph. D., installed as pastor of Pilgrim Church, Worcester.

7. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows meets at Mechanics Hall, Worcester. An address of welcome given by Mayor Sprague.

12. Prof. H. G. Webster of Clark University photographs objects by cathode rays.

15. Burning of C. D. Morse Manufacturing Works at Millbury. Loss estimated at $50,000.

17. The thermometer at the city engineer's office, Worcester, records 13° below zero.

18. New Historical Society meets at Mendon. Hon. E. B. Crane of Worcester reads a paper.

An autopsy made this day on the body of an infant at Jefferson, showed that the child had no brain. It lived two days.

22. Frederick William Spiers, a native of Worcester, receives the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University.

26. Announcement is made in the *Spy* that Hon. Stephen Salisbury has given land valued at $70,000 and $100,000 in money, for an Art Museum at Worcester.

28. Mrs. Sarah Ide at Milford celebrates her 102d birthday. A native of Sharon.

George Miller of Worcester completes his 90th year. He was born in Chester, Mass., and is a descendant of one of the early settlers of Worcester.

MARCH.

6. 30th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark Thompson celebrated at Hubbardston.
9. 60th anniversary of the marriage of Dea. David B. Rockwood and wife celebrated at Milford.
12. John A. Fayerweather of Westboro celebrates his 88th birthday.
16. Auburn votes to build a town hall.
19. 23d anniversary of the Women's Temperance Crusade. Members of the original band meet at Grace Church, Worcester.
20. Thomas Provan, an old Scotch resident of Worcester, celebrates his 80th birthday.
22. Mrs. Clarinda S. Hillman of East Brookfield reaches her 94th birthday.
23. City Council of Worcester orders new dam to be built on Kettle brook to cost $60,000.
29. New French Catholic Church dedicated at Worcester, called "Church of Holy Name of Jesus."
31. Floor-plans of the proposed new City Hall shown in the *Daily Spy*.

APRIL.

12. Rev. Osman Adams and wife quietly observe their golden wedding at Barre.
13. Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, lectures in Worcester.
16. First meeting of the Granite State Association, held in Memorial hall, Worcester.
20. The people of Southbridge celebrate Paul Revere's ride and have a mock battle.

Forty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Dexter B. Hathaway and wife celebrated at North Grafton. The groom is a veteran clarinet player.

23. Norcross Bros. sign contract to build new City Hall at Worcester. Their bid is $470,761.

27. Worcester Board of Trade have their annual banquet at Horticultural hall.

MAY.

8. Mrs. Fanny M. Earle celebrates her eightieth birthday at North Brookfield.
19. Bradley C. Newell, the Vermont blacksmith and physical healer, arrives in Worcester.
21. Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Lovell of Millbury celebrate their golden wedding.
23. Worcester County Schoolmasters' Club meets at the Bay State House.
28. This day four survivors of the Asa Curtis family held a reunion at Worcester; their united ages amounted to 328 years.

JUNE.

1. Cardinal Satolli visits Worcester.
5. Ninety-third anniversary of the Worcester Light Infantry celebrated.
7. Two Assyrian counterfeiters arrested at North Oxford.
8. Two more of the North Oxford counterfeiters arrested in Worcester.
20. Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States Army, is a guest of Worcester. Has a reception at the Bay State House.
21. Small tornado at Barre.
22. Operation of skin-grafting a scalp on the head of Annie Cronin at the City Hospital, Worcester, successfully completed.
24. Fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic Church in Worcester (St. John's).

JULY.

12. Mrs. Nancy Wood Kilburn at Worcester attains her 101st birthday.

13. Albert Curtis of Worcester reaches his eighty-ninth birthday.
15. Fiftieth anniversary of the Leicester M. E. Church. It was dedicated July 15, 1846; celebration takes place the 16th.
16. Horace King, a native and the oldest person in Rutland, celebrates his ninetieth birthday. An old stage proprietor.
22. Winslow Surgery dedicated and placed in the hands of the trustees of the City Hospital, Worcester.
27. Jules Levy, the world-famous cornetist, plays at Lincoln park, Worcester.

AUGUST.

6. New Jewish Synagogue dedicated in Worcester.
9. Thermometer 101 in the shade at Worcester.
18. An old-folks' picnic held at Westminster. Present: John Harrington, 94; Deacon J. T. Everett, 91; Mrs. Martha Oxford (colored), of Gardner, 90; G. W. Hagar, 88; Mrs. J. T. Everett, 88.
26. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Doane of Dana celebrate their golden wedding.
29. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Moore of Worcester celebrate their silver wedding.

Hon. George F. Hoar reaches three score and ten years.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Opening of the Bay State Fair at Worcester.
2. Reunion of the Buckley, Broadbent and Shaw families at Millbury.
3. Reception to Dr. Alexander Lewis of Pilgrim Church, Worcester, on his return from Europe.
5. Prof. J. W. Redway of the Royal Geographical Society, London, visits the city.

Dr. Archibald McCullagh arrives from Europe.

7. Davidson family reunion at Charlton.
   Reunion of the Rawson family at Whitinsville. Among those present was a Mrs. Rawson, aged 94.
11. Formal opening of Hahnemann Hospital on Providence street, Worcester.
12. Corner-stone of the new City Hall at Worcester laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. A vast number of people were witnesses.
    Stone family reunion at Petersham.
15. Firemen's monument dedicated at Hope cemetery, Worcester.
    Centennial celebration of the Congregational Church at West Boylston.
17. Corner-stone of the Thomas Street Swedish M. E. Church laid at Worcester.
22. The army worm making havoc in the city.
    Rutland celebrates the introduction of water works.
23. Dodge family reunion at Horticultural hall, Worcester.
24. Corner-stone of new Congregational Church laid at Auburn. This church to replace one burned.
29. Annual meeting of the Quaboag Historical Society at West Brookfield. This Society was represented on the occasion by Librarian Thomas A. Dickinson.

OCTOBER.

1. Senator Hoar arrives home from Europe.
6. Ellery B. Crane, a member of this Society, nominated for Senator.
8. Celebration of the ninetieth birthday of E. Leonard Brigham at his home in Worcester. A native of Marlboro.
9. Observance at Worcester of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the Worcester Baptist Association, held at the First Baptist Church.
10. Seventieth birthday of Hon. Geo. F. Hoar celebrated at Boston by the Massachusetts Club.
13. Reunion of the Brigham family at Worcester.

15. State Christian Endeavor Convention meets at Worcester.
20. Annual reunion of the 15th Massachusetts Regiment at Worcester; 120 veterans attend.
23. Trial on Park avenue, Worcester, of a road wagon run by compressed air. It was from the Wheelock Engine Works.
28. Dr. William S. Russell at Barre observes his ninety-seventh birthday.
31. Great gold parade at Worcester; 11,000 men said to be in line.

NOVEMBER.

3. The McTammany voting machine used at the polls in Worcester.

    The oldest voter in Auburn this day was Deacon Stephen Sibley. He was born in 1805, and first voted for John Quincy Adams in 1828. He has voted eighteen times for President.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling K. Sawyer celebrate their golden wedding at Bolton.
9. Grand parade at Worcester to celebrate the election of McKinley and Hobart.
12. New Town Hall dedicated at Auburn. Historical address by Rufus B. Dodge, Esq., of Worcester.
17. Reunion of the Gendreau family at Spencer.
18. Mrs. Elizabeth Fisk Forbush, a native of Upton, celebrates her ninety-first birthday at Grafton.

    First meeting of the Mendon Historical Society. Among those who make addresses was Hon. E. B. Crane of Worcester.
19. Wedding at Greendale, Worcester, of Mellville E. Greene and Minnie M. Davis. Four generations represented.
21. News published that Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty of Worcester has been appointed rector of the Catholic University at Washington in place of Bishop Keane.
24. Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Fisher celebrate their silver wedding at Fisherville.

Dr. George W. Burdett and wife celebrate their golden wedding at Clinton.

26. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Robinson celebrate their golden wedding at Paxton. Mr. Robinson is a native of Oakham; born there in 1823; married Mary J. Stone of Oakham.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Russell of Northboro celebrate their golden wedding. He was born in Townsend, Mass., in 1824.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowers C. Hathaway celebrate their golden wedding at Westboro.

28. Mrs. Louise E. Frye of Worcester celebrates her eightieth birthday.

During this month an immense iron-planer, designed by Mr. Powell, of the Powell Planer Co., was set up in their shops. It is 11 feet wide and 40 feet long.

DECEMBER.

1. John H. Lesure of Upton celebrates his eighty-fifth birthday.

4. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Gale at Northboro celebrate the forty-sixth anniversary of their marriage.

7. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Blake of Athol celebrate their golden wedding. The groom was born in Lisbon, Me.; the bride in Lewiston, Me.

8. Gen. A. B. R. Sprague elected Mayor of Worcester the second time.

15. Plans for an art building at Worcester accepted.

Golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Shaw at Millbury; both natives of England.

19. Survivors of political campaign of 1840 meet at Worcester and are addressed by Caleb A. Wall.

26. Archbishop Martinelli, the papal delegate to the United States, arrives in Worcester.

28. Thermometer 20° below zero at Sturbridge.

Banquet given to Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty at the Bay State House.

OBITUARIES.

JANUARY.

1. Death at Gardner of Capt. Oliver C. Gardner, formerly a whaling captain.
2. Death at Millbury of Rodney N. Holman, a native of Millbury and a war veteran, 61 years.
3. Death at Worcester of Joseph E. Bond, a well-known farmer, 75 years.
7. Died in Worcester, Mary S., widow of Meltiah B. Green, 82 years.
8. Oliver Hall, a native of Charlton, dies in Morrison, Ill., aged 91. Taught the first school in the place of his death, and received for his pay $10 per month.

   Death at Dudley of Dea. David W. Perry, a native of Thompson, Conn., aged 76.

   Died at Orange, Texas, Mrs. M. W. Trumble, a native of Dudley, aged 86.

   Death at Cherry Valley of Lyman T. Upham, aged 75.
11. Died at Greenville, Ill., Mrs. Lydia Denny. She was the widow of Reuben S. Denny, once a prominent manufacturer of Leicester.
12. Death at Leicester of James C. Spooner, aged 86.

    Died at Spencer, Wm. Young, 72 years. A colored veteran, born in slavery in North Carolina.

    Died at Worcester, Wm. Henry Hill, 65 years. President of the Phœnix Plate Co.; was a collector of old coins and had probably several thousand dollars' worth.
17. Died at Millbury, Horatio N. Simmons, a native, born in 1825.
23. Silas Flagg, an old and respected citizen of Holden, found dead. Aged nearly 80 years.
25. Death at Worcester of Margaret, widow of William Yates, aged 77 years.
26. Died in Worcester, Mary B., widow of Moses A. Richards, 80 years.

29. Death at Worcester of Mary A., widow of Barzillai Paine, aged 83, a native of Dorchester, Mass.

31. In the *Spy* of this date is a notice of the death at Orange, N. J., of Mrs. Sarah Bickford, widow of Wm. M. Bickford, once well known in Worcester. Mrs. Bickford's age was 80 years.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mrs. Alanson Richardson, dies at Leominster, aged 70.

2. Sewall E. Myrick, dies at Princeton, aged 82.

Judson Day, dies at Northboro, aged 88. Formerly a resident of Sutton.

3. Mary Ann Smith, dies at Worcester, aged 79.

4. Abner Howland, dies at Spencer, aged 77.

David F. Wood, dies at Northboro. Once a satinet manufacturer of that town and Millbury. Born in Uxbridge in 1818.

5. George W. Barton, an old brick mason, dies at Worcester. A war veteran and native of Millbury, aged 70 years.

6. Amos P. Cutting, a well-known architect of Worcester, dies at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 55. A native of Lyme, N. H.

Silas Penniman, dies in Worcester, aged 73. A Mexican war veteran; was a lieutenant in Col. Easton's battalion, Missouri volunteers, in that war. Born in Franklin, Mass., in 1822.

7. James Campbell, an old resident, dies at Millbury, aged 81. One of the first Irishmen to settle in the town.

8. Mrs. Mary, wife of Charles Fisher, dies at Holden, aged 76.

Mrs. Dolly A. Gage, dies at Worcester, aged 70.

9. William Back, dies at Worcester, aged 75.

11. Henry Slade, dies at Paxton, aged 75.

15. William H. Jankins, dies at Worcester, aged 80. Formerly a slave in the South.

16. John A. Dodge, a veteran hackman, dies at Worcester, aged 74. Famous as the man who drove Asa O. Butman out of the city during the Butman riot. A native of Sutton.

20. Mary G., wife of Cheney M. Orcutt, dies in Worcester, aged 72.

Miss Mary Farnsworth Andrews, dies at Millbury, aged 81. She was a daughter of Asa and Polly Andrews, and born at Millbury. She was a woman much interested in mission work at home and abroad, and was made an honorary member of a church in India.

21. John Munroe, dies at Concord, N. H., aged 90. A native o Rutland, Mass.

22. Charles J. Billings, dies at Fitchburg, about 74 years of age. A native of Royalton, Vt.

Eliphalet S. Wood, dies at Winchendon, aged 71.

24. Mrs. Anne Schofield, dies at Millbury, aged 70.

John Kinney, dies at Worcester, aged 76.

Charles Bryant, dies at Holden, aged 75.

25. Elizabeth A., widow of Leonard Ware, dies at Worcester aged 71.

26. George W. Mirick, dies at East Charlemont, aged 81. Once in the printing business with the Merriams at West Brookfield. A native of Rutland, Mass.

27. Joseph A. Ducharme, dies at Millbury, aged 75. A native of Canada.

28. Anna I., widow of Dea. John McClellan of Grafton, dies at Worcester, aged 84. A native of Attleboro, Mass.

29. Luke C. Richardson, dies at Leominster, aged 94.

Abner Goodale, dies suddenly in Gardner, aged 78.

William Sibley, dies in Spencer. Born in the place, 1810.

MARCH.

1. Hon. William W. Rice, dies at Worcester; was formerly District Attorney, Mayor, and a member of Congress. Born in Deerfield, 1826.

Joel Walker, dies at Oakdale, aged 97.

Eliza E., widow of Charles E. Livermore, dies at Worcester, aged 81.

2. Miss Harriet E. Henshaw, found dead in her bed at

Leicester. The day she was discovered was the anniversary of her birth, aged 79.

3. Mrs. Charlotte S. Newton, dies at Wilkinsonville, aged 79.

Mrs. Eliza A., wife of C. H. Maxham, dies at Millbury, aged 74; a native of Claremont, N. H.

Oliver H. Perry, dies at Springfield. He was a soldier in the late war; was born in Oxford, 1820.

George Mundell, dies at West Brookfield, aged 90; supposed to be the oldest member of the G. A. R. in Massachusetts; a native of New Braintree.

4. May W. Barton, of West Rutland, dies at Oxford, aged 89.

5. Sarah E., widow of the late Ethan Allen, dies at Worcester, aged 79.

6. Dea. Smith P. Chase, dies at Fishervile, aged 72; a native of East Killingly, Ct.

Peter Goulding, dies at Worcester, aged 85. He was a tanner by trade.

Mary (Caulfield), widow of John Madden, dies in Worcester, aged 70.

7. Abel Bemis, dies at Worcester, aged 81.

8. Elias A. Paine, dies at Saundersville, aged 72.

Mrs. Laurinda Curtis, dies in Brookfield, aged 85.

Mrs. Mary J., widow of the late Jonathan Grout, of Worcester, dies at San Diego, Cal. She was born in Birmingham, England, in 1817.

Benaiah Fitts, dies at Worcester, a prominent citizen.

9. Mrs. Sarah H. Bailey, dies at Worcester, aged 78.

Emily Prentiss, dies at Worcester, aged 72.

10. Abigail N., widow of James Prentiss, dies at Worcester, aged 80.

Mrs. Irene Morris, widow of Bainbridge Morris, dies at West Millbury, aged 72; postmistress there.

13. Mary A. P., wife of Elijah Jenkins, dies at Worcester, aged 75.

15. Mrs. Phebe G. Brown, dies at Shrewsbury, aged 82.

Lydia, widow of the late Hazon Leighton, dies at Worcester, aged 85.

Orin Buxton, dies at East Brookfield, aged 81.
Mrs. Adeline Capen, dies at Brookfield, aged 84.

16. Charles M. Gould, dies at Worcester, aged 85. He was said to have built the first house on Providence street.

17. David Barr, dies in Worcester, aged 83.
William Fleming, dies in Worcester, aged 86.
Mrs. Mary Flagg, dies in Brookfield, aged 82.

18. Death of the oldest Catholic resident of Worcester, James H. Underwood, aged 69. Has resided in the place since 1830.
Leonard Dodge, the oldest person in Sutton, dies, aged 91.

19. Catherine (Hanifan), widow of Jeremiah McKenna, dies in Worcester, aged 85.

22. Mrs. Susan S. Collins, dies in Worcester, aged 75.

23. Samuel A. Chamberlain, dies in Worcester, aged 71.

24. Francis Washburn, dies in Leicester, aged nearly 73.
Mrs. James Boyd, dies at Northbridge, aged 84.
John B. Eames, dies at West Boylston, aged 74.

26. Myra, wife of John W. Rice, dies at Barre, aged 71; a native of the town.

28. Artemas Howe, dies at Paxton, aged 80.
Asbury Nichols, dies at Worcester, aged 75.
Catherine O'Brien, dies at Worcester, aged 75.
Joseph B. Drury, dies at Gardner, aged 82; a native of Westminster.

30. Ellen, widow of John Daley, dies in Shrewsbury, aged 70.

31. Orne Olsen Espelin, dies in Worcester, aged 84.

APRIL.

2. Levi Butler, dies in Oxford, aged 86; born at Troy, N. H.
Charlotte Kent, widow of William Rider, dies in Worcester, aged 76.

3. Charles Nash, dies in Worcester, aged 89; born in West Boylston, and an old school teacher.
Aaron B. Rice, dies in Shrewsbury, aged 77; formerly of Marlboro.

5. Charlotte E., wife of P. D. Houghton, dies in Upton, aged 72; born in Worcester.
   Clark Johnson, dies in Worcester, aged 92; a native.
   A. G. Wilson, dies in Worcester, aged 80.
6. Charles N. Hagar, dies in Worcester, aged 72; belonged in Sterling.
7. John McNamara, dies in Worcester, aged 75.
   Lucy Bethiah, widow of David Manning, dies in Worcester, aged 86.
8. Betsey, widow of Henry Rich, dies in Rochdale, aged 78.
9. John Shaff, dies in Spencer, aged 79.
   Miss Emily H. Wilson, dies in Grafton, aged 83; a native of Needham, Mass.
12. Mrs. Felix A. Peloquin, dies in Worcester, aged 73.
    Horace Nichols, dies in Beachmont, Mass.; a native of Holden, and was a drummer in the late war.
13. Mrs. Isaac Harnois, dies at Jefferson, aged 94.
15. Eunice L., widow of John Rathburn, dies in Worcester, aged 73.
    Abigail, widow of Thomas H. Rice, of West Boylston, dies in Millbury, aged 81.
16. Roselle B., wife of Albert Curtis, dies in Worcester, aged 73.
17. Rose Anna Chabot, thrown from her bicycle and killed, in Worcester.
    Catherine Meinsch, dies in Worcester, aged 76.
    Capt. George W. Rockwood, late of the 15th Mass. Reg't, dies in West Newton, formerly of Leominster and Sterling. His age was 73.
18. Mary A. Clemons, dies in Worcester, aged 83.
    Alexander C. Childs, dies in Worcester, aged 72.
20. Francis Plunkett, one of the License Commissioners of Worcester, found dead in his chair. He was a brother of the armless hero of Fredericksburg. His age was 56.
21. Lucy M., wife of Alfred Holden, dies in Worcester, aged 80.
    Mrs. Mary Dokersley, dies in Webster, aged 92; a native of England.

22. Rufus L. Smith, dies in Worcester, aged 74.
23. Mrs. Annie McHugh, dies in Leicester, aged 70.
24. Jonas L. Warren, dies (suicide) in Rochdale, aged 77.
William D. Gay, dies in Leicester, aged 72.
Mercy Brown, dies in Leominster, aged 89.
25. Francis P. Sheldon, dies in Fitchburg, a native, born 1820; was a millwright.
Horace B. Buck, dies in Worcester, aged 73; a retired carriage manufacturer; a native of Portland, Conn.
Elijah Wheaton, dies in Worcester, aged 76; locally famous as a trout fisherman.
26. Mrs. Mary Goulding, dies in Worcester, aged 75.
Mrs. Ann E., wife of Nahum Tainter, formerly of Leicester, dies at Bird Island, Minnesota, aged 75.
Cutler (some accounts say Cutter) Moore, dies in Warren; a native of Brookfield, born in 1815.
27. Tyler Waters, dies in Millbury, aged 90.
James H. Corliss, dies at East Brookfield, aged 72.
29. Walton Prouty, dies in Whitinsville, aged 75.
Abby C., widow of Sumner Pratt, dies in Worcester, aged 78.
30. Augustus E. Peck, dies in Worcester, aged 74.
William Little, dies in Worcester, aged 74.

MAY.

1. Margaret Anderson, dies in Worcester, aged 77.
2. Calvin Wesson, dies in Whitinsville, aged 84.
James Judge, dies in Leominster, aged 76.
James Lord, dies in Worcester, aged 72.
Jerusha Merriam, widow of Charles Woodbury, dies in Sutton, aged 71.
William Wilcox, dies in Worcester, aged 74.
3. Mary P., widow of John Conant, dies in Worcester, aged 70.
Mary A., widow of James F. Allen, dies in Worcester, aged 75.

4. Warren Williams, dies in Worcester, aged 84; formerly a manufacturer.
8. George W. Drury, dies in Whitinsville, aged 96; a native of Framingham.
10. Elbridge Gerry, dies in Millbury, aged 84; formerly a Methodist preacher.
13. Nora Perry, the poet and author, dies in Dudley, aged 65.

Mary, wife of Francis Ingerson, dies in Worcester, aged 73.

Susan Willard, dies in Leominster, aged 98.

14. Announcement in the *Spy* of the death of Jonathan Munyan of Worcester, aged 73.
19. Caroline E., widow of James A. Waite, dies in Hubbardston, aged 84.
24. Dorcas R., widow of Thomas E. Knight, of Portland, Me., dies in Worcester, aged 73.

George W. Walbridge, dies in Webster, aged 84.

25. John Spiers, an old mechanic, dies in Worcester, aged about 75; a native of Scotland.

Moses E. Stanton of Worcester dies at Oxford from the effects of a fall from his bicycle there.

27. Augustus N. Currier, dies in Worcester, aged 75; an old insurance man.
30. Abigail Hill, dies in Worcester, aged 83.
31. Eliza A. Bancroft, dies in Worcester, aged 85.

Daniel Brogden, dies in Worcester, aged 80.

JUNE.

1. Thomas O'Brien, dies in Worcester, aged 75.
3. Elizabeth B. Barrington, dies in Worcester, aged 77.
5. Julia E., widow of James Plympton, dies in Worcester, aged 83.
6. Edward Bangs Knight, dies in Dixon, Ill., aged 73; formerly of Worcester.

8. Samuel N. Laws, dies at Gardner, aged 78; a veteran of the late war.
10. Samuel L. Greene, dies in Worcester, aged 75.
11. Lewis H. Bigelow, dies in North Grafton, aged 76.
13. Horatio Houghton, dies in West Boylston, aged 74.
Mrs. Mary B., wife of ex-Governor Claflin, dies suddenly at Whitinsville.
Fayette Maynard, dies in Shrewsbury, aged 72.
16. Martha, widow of Charles Blanden, dies in Worcester, aged 94.
Tyler P. Curtiss, dies in Worcester, aged 86.
17. David Wellington, dies in Webster, aged 72.
Mary A., widow of John Moore, dies in Warren, aged 90.
19. Mary P., wife of Moses P. White, dies in Dudley, aged 72.
21. Josiah L. Small, dies in Worcester, aged 86.
James W. Donovan, dies suddenly at Whitinsville, aged 76.
Jeanette. wife of Francis Stevenson, dies in Worcester, aged 74.
22. George E. Culver, dies in Worcester, aged 78.
Sarah W., widow of John Boyden, dies in Northboro, aged 88.
Patrick Nevins, dies in Worcester, aged 76.
24. Abner Rice, dies in Worcester, aged 77.
25. Mary A. Shepard, dies in Brookfield, aged 80.
Martha, widow of Albert B. Clapp, dies in Worcester, aged 78.
26. Louisa A., widow of Levi Harrington, dies in Worcester, aged 91.
Mary E., widow of Jasper S. Nelson, dies in North Grafton, aged 71.
27. Charles Crooks, dies in Worcester, aged 74.
Paul Buffam, dies in Worcester, aged 83.
28. Mary, widow of Patrick Latchford, dies in Worcester, aged 85.
30. Elizabeth Cole, dies in Worcester, aged 75.

JULY.

3. Susan, wife of Charles S. Holland, dies in Barre, aged 73.

A dispatch from New Bedford states that Rev. Edward A. McGurk, S. J., ex-President of Holy Cross College, is dead at Fairhaven. He was a native of Philadelphia.

Fanny, widow of Anderson (some accounts say Anson) Clark, dies in Worcester, aged 91.

4. John W. Dalzell, principal of the Dalzell School, Worcester, dies at North Falmouth, aged 39.

James W. Harrington, dies (suicide) at Oxford, aged about 70.

5. Mrs. Susan S. Albro, a native of Millbury, dies at Brockton, aged 76. Her husband, Benjamin T. Albro, was once a Millbury printer, and published several books.

9. Maranda G., widow of Downing A. Colbeth, dies in Worcester, aged 78.

Phœbe Lovejoy, widow of Joseph I. Abbott, dies in Worcester, aged 84.

13. Rev. Osman Adams, dies in Barre, aged 78; a native of Canada.

14. Warren Peck, dies in Worcester, aged 72.

Charles W. Stockman, dies in Worcester, aged 80.

15. Spencer Prentiss, dies in Hubbardston, aged 78.

19. Aurin Wood, a prominent inventor, formerly of the firm of Wood, Light & Co., iron manufacturers, dies in Worcester, aged 84; a native of Shelburne Falls.

S. W. Anderson drops dead in North Brookfield, aged 77.

22. John Darling, dies in East Douglas, aged 81.

23. Mehitable L., widow of Rufus W. Bride, dies in Worcester, aged 79.

24. Joseph F. Light, dies in Worcester, aged 85. His death occurred five days later than that of his old partner in the firm of Wood, Light & Co., Aurin Wood.

25. Lorin B. Taft, dies in Uxbridge, aged 73; a native.

Lewis Holbrook, a native of Grafton, dies in Worcester, aged 95.

28. Michael J. Power, dies in Worcester, aged 76.

Mrs. Betsey R. Benton, dies in Leominster, aged 85.

Sabra, widow of Daniel Chase, of West Sutton, dies in Worcester, aged 90; a native of Burrillville, R. I.

29. Capt. Henry Bacon, the well-known lawyer, dies in Worcester. He was a son of the late Hon. Peter C. Bacon, and born in Oxford in 1835. A veteran of the late war.

Joseph W. Cady, dies in Worcester, aged 76.

Bridget, widow of Michael O'Reilly, dies in Worcester, aged 75.

30. Juliette W. Kimball, dies in Worcester, aged 70.

31. Announcement in the *Spy* of this date of the death at Leominster of Solomon Kittredge, aged 77.

Daniel Donelson, dies in Worcester, aged 76.

Mary Putnam, widow of Martin Lathe, of Worcester, dies in Pasadena, Cal., aged 70.

AUGUST.

4. Mrs. Harriet M. Washburn, mother of Hon. John D. Washburn, of Worcester, dies in Lancaster, about 84 years of age; born near Needham.

George Wood, a native of Westminster, dies in Jamestown, N. Y., aged 84.

5. William Stone, a native of Rutland, dies at the "Summit," Worcester, aged 86.

9. Clarissa Warner, wife of George W. Elkins, dies in Worcester, aged 83.

10. William Flagg, formerly of Worcester, dies in East Providence, aged 71.

12. Hannah, widow of Nathaniel K. Johnson, dies in Worcester, aged 73.

Alice, widow of Richard Bullock, dies in Worcester, aged 72.

13. Charles A. Upton, a native of Reading, Mass., dies in Worcester, aged 76 ; formerly a dry goods merchant.
    Horace S. Simmons, formerly a resident of Worcester, dies in Haverhill, aged 79 ; born in Leicester.
14. Henry D. Sanford, dies in Webster, aged 71.
15. Sarah, widow of Horace R. Wetherell, dies in Uxbridge, aged 79.
    John B. Deveraux of Worcester, dies in Portsmouth, R. I., aged 72.
19. Diantha M. Bacon, dies in Worcester, aged 71.
23. Mrs. Clara C. Burnham, dies in Webster, aged 70.
25. Frazier Paige, dies in Hardwick, aged 74.
26. Gustavus Elliot, dies in Worcester, aged 84.
    Lowell Walker, dies in Shrewsbury, aged 89.
27. Caleb A. Ware, dies in Rutland, aged 83 ; a native of Wenham, Mass.
28. Cornelius N. Wood, dies in Worcester, aged 82.
    Anna Moody, widow of John E. Bacon, dies in Buxton, Me., aged 80 ; formerly of Worcester.
30. William Feehan, dies in Millbury, aged 80.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Announcement in the *Spy* of the death at Paris, France, of Robert Ruddy, thread manufacturer of Worcester.
7. Death at North Brookfield of Dea. Calvin W. Nutting, aged 79.
15. Death at Shrewsbury of Joseph F. Knowlton, aged 85.
    Judge R. F. Crowell, of Washington, dies at Westboro.
17. Death at Worcester of Benjamin F. Stowell, aged 80 years.
    Mrs. Sally Fowler, dies at Northbridge, aged 82.
18. Charles Baker, president of the Charles Baker Lumber Co., dies at Worcester, aged 68.
    Mrs. Harriet, widow of Lowell Walker, dies at Shrewsbury, aged 86.

21. Rev. N. D. George, dies at Oakdale, aged 88. The oldest but one of the clergymen of the M. E. Church in New England. A native of Hampton, N. H.
23. Mrs. Betsey Cobleigh, dies in Worcester, aged 82.
25. Mrs. Mary E., widow of John E. Salisbury, dies at Millbury, aged 86.

Paul Prew, dies at Grafton, aged 79.

Job H. Briggs, dies at Worcester, aged 85.

29. Mary J., widow of George H. Kendall, dies at Worcester, aged 71.
30. Charlotte D., widow of Alfred Bellows, dies at Worcester, aged 74.

OCTOBER.

1. Abner W. Hill, dies in Worcester, aged 79.

Mrs. Olive, wife of Joseph H. Prouty, dies in Spencer, aged 80.

2. Lucien Walcott, dies in Worcester, aged 76. A Civil War veteran.

Harriette W., widow of Charles B. Damon, dies in Worcester, aged 70.

3. Charles P. Trumbull, dies at Beverly. A native of Worcester and a pioneer of '49 in California.

Henry A. W. Tolman, dies in Petersham, from the kick of a horse, aged about 70.

Thomas Drohan, dies in Worcester, aged 92.

4. Abigail M., widow of Mason Cogswell, dies in Shewsbury, aged about 73.
7. Mrs. Mary T., widow of Cyrus Chenery, dies in Holden, aged 83.

George W. Oakes, dies in Brookfield, aged 73.

8. Joseph C. Barrett, dies in Worcester, aged 72.
9. James Brierly, dies at Worcester; a native of England. He was formerly a Millbury manufacturer and was the last proprietor of the Burbank paper mill in that town.

13. Mrs. Catherine, widow of Joseph Curtis of Barre, dies at Worcester, aged 84; a native of Boston.
14. Mrs. Clementine Rich falls down stairs at Warren and is instantly killed, aged 82.
17. George S. Farnum, dies at Worcester, aged 83.
18. Mary C., widow of Cyrus Kidder, dies at Oxford, aged 84.
20. Jonah H. Bigelow, dies at Springfield, aged 68; once president of the National Wire Manufacturing Co. at Worcester.
21. Elisha J. Rawson, formerly of Worcester, dies at Sterling, aged 83; a veteran stage driver.
25. Charles Hamilton, the well-known printer, dies in Worcester, aged 68.
26. Harris Winchester, dies in Boylston, aged 72; a native of Marlboro.
27. Harriet B., widow of George Burnham, dies in Worcester, aged 79.

Nathaniel E. Taft, dies in Oxford, a well-known manufacturer, aged 54.

Henry E. W. Allen, dies in Shrewsbury, aged 74. The place on which he lived has been in the family for six generations.

31. Elliot Swan, dies in Spencer, aged 77; a veteran stage driver who once drove between Worcester and Brattleboro, Vt. For some years kept the Swan tavern at Washington square, Worcester. A native of Townsend, Vt.

NOVEMBER.

4. George B. Corey, dies in Southbridge, aged 85.
5. Charles M. Fay, dies in Southboro, aged 92.

John McDermott, dies in Cherry Valley, aged 74.

7. Elizabeth Flagg, widow of Abel Gates, dies in Worcester, aged 99; a native of the place of her decease.

Osgood Bradley, the well-known car-builder, dies in Worcester, where he was born in 1837; a son of the late Osgood Bradley.

11. Betsey P., wife of Samuel Tobey, dies in Worcester, aged 71.
Tyler C. Flagg, dies in Revere, Mass., aged 80; formerly of Worcester.
12. Ex-Alderman George P. Kendrick, a native of Warren, dies in Worcester, aged 72.
William Wiggin, a war veteran, dies in Oxford, aged 74.
John R. Clark, dies at Millbury, aged 90; a native of Bradford, England.
13. Mrs. Catherine D. Hart, dies in Worcester, aged 70.
Mrs. Nancy, wife of Charles Jackson, dies in Worcester, aged 72; a native of Slatersville, R. I.
Althea Whittemore, dies in Southboro, aged 96.
Cynthia A., widow of Samuel Clark, dies in Boston, aged 75; formerly of Worcester.
Charles W. Hill, master of the Bowditch School, Jamaica Plain, dies in the Roxbury District, Boston, aged 62; a native of Shrewsbury and a war veteran.
15. Sally, widow of Ebenezer B. Tuttle, dies in Worcester, aged 83.
16. Pardon W. Aldrich, dies in Grafton, aged 70; a native of that town, but for many years a business man and resident of Worcester.
18. Warren B. Johnson, dies in Webster; born 1815, at West Woodstock, Conn. A war veteran, and famous as the man who walked from Eureka, Cal., to Lynn, Mass. One of the original members of the First Congregational Church at Webster.
Mrs. C. A. Riley, dies in Sterling, aged 75.
20. Amelia, widow of Salem N. Curtis, dies in Worcester, aged 72.
John L. Hanson, dies in Worcester, aged 84.
22. Mariah C., widow of Nathan C. Kelly, dies in Worcester, aged 78.
Oliver K. Cook, dies in Worcester, aged 82.
23. John L. Bush, a native of North Brookfield, born in 1819, dies at Spencer. Once kept the old Jenks tavern, famous

as the stopping place of George Washington. At one time was a postmaster.

Catherine, widow of Denney S. Putnam, dies in North Oxford, aged 75.

25. Nathaniel N. Cummings, dies in Worcester, aged 83.

Ezra L. Greenleaf, dies at Dana, born in Northwood, N. H., Feb. 26, 1826.

28. Henry B. Janes, dies in Worcester, aged 73.

DECEMBER.

2. Eliza W., wife of Dudley L. Stokes, dies in Worcester, aged 80.

3. Catherine Hagarty, dies in Worcester, aged 86.

Thomas Smith, dies in Worcester, aged 79.

Elizabeth H., widow of Sewall Coe, dies in Worcester, aged 82.

4. Henry O. Clark, dies in Winchendon, aged 77; drove stage for several years between Brattleboro and Windsor, Vt.

5. George Lovell, formerly of Worcester, dies in Greeley, Col., aged 83.

Jonas W. Rogers, a native of Holden, dies in Clinton, aged 79.

6. Julia A. Grout, widow of John Ager, dies in Worcester, aged 83.

7. William H. Marble, dies in Oxford, aged 70.

James Roche, dies in Worcester, aged 76.

8. Sophia Shepard, dies in Worcester, aged 78.

C. C. Torrey, a war veteran known as "Colonel," killed by an electric car, between East and South Brookfield, aged 70 years.

Alfred W. Wilcox, inventor of the Wilcox Organ Coupler, dies in Worcester, aged 70; born in New Braintree.

10. Mary A., widow of Benjamin Cummings, dies in Worcester, aged 90.

Mrs. Julia W. Ford, dies in Worcester, aged 76.

13. Thomas Morrissey, dies in Worcester, aged 70.

Miss Lucy Davidson, daughter of the late Benjamin Davidson, a Revolutionary soldier, dies in Spencer, aged 91.

15. Edward Winslow Lincoln, one of the Parks Commission and an officer of the Horticultural Society, dies in Worcester, aged 76.

17. Eliza A., widow of Samuel Morse, dies in Worcester, aged 76.

22. Owen J. Gilchrist, dies in Worcester, aged 70.

24. Mrs. Lucy Greenwood, formerly of Worcester, dies in Webster, aged 89.

25. Arvin Thompson, dies in Worcester, aged 83.

26. Mary H., widow of Reuben Leland, dies in Sutton, aged 86.

28. Margaret M., widow of John Hickey, dies in Worcester, aged 70.

Sometime during this month Caleb Pratt, formerly of Shrewsbury, dies in Salem, Mass., aged 81.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. CRANE,

Chairman.

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RECORD OF THE MEMBERSHIP

OF THE

WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

CORRECTED TO JULY, 1897.

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*Deceased.
**Ceased membership.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	DATE ELECTED.
Abbot, William Fitzhale, 38 William St.,	May 6, 1884
**Adams, George Smith,	Sept. 1, 1885
**Ames, Edwin,	Oct. 5, 1880
**Arnold, George Edwin,	Dec. 2, 1890
*Baker, Charles,	Oct. 7, 1890
**Baldwin, Charles Clinton,	Dec. 2, 1879
Ball, Oliver Moore, 154 Lincoln St.,	Nov. 1, 1892
*Ball, Phinehas,	Sept. 6, 1887
Banfield, Francis Loring, 23 Main St.,	Feb. 3, 1891
**Barber, Henry Davis,	Feb. 13, 1875
Barker, Albert Augustus, 88 Chatham St.,	Oct. 7, 1890
**Barrett, Eliza Anne,	May 2, 1893
**Barrett, George Edward,	Nov. 3, 1891
Barrows, Myron Edward, 55 Lincoln St.,	July 7, 1885
*Bartlett, Theodore H.,	May 1, 1888
**Bartlett, Thomas Edward,	Oct. 2, 1877
(Transferred to corresponding membership.)	
Bartlett, William Henry, 129 Pleasant St.,	June 5, 1877
*Bates, Joseph Nye,	March 6, 1877
Bates, Theodore Cornelius, 29 Harvard St.,	Jan. 4, 1881
Bemis, Merrick, Salisbury St.,	Feb. 5, 1878
*Bigelow, William Howard,	Nov. 9, 1877
**Bill, Ledyard,	Oct. 3, 1882
**Blacker, Francis W.,	Jan. 7, 1890
*Blackmer, Francis Thaxter,	May 7, 1878
Blake, Francis Everett, 95 Milk St., Boston,	July 5, 1881

Blanchard, Frank Seger, 49 Wachusett St.,	Dec. 9, 1884
**Blanchard, Rev. Henry,	Feb. 4, 1879
(Transferred to corresponding membership.)	
**Bliss, Florence Edith,	Dec. 3, 1895
**Bliss, William Howe,	Dec. 3, 1895
**Bosworth, Fisher Ames,	April 2, 1878
**Boyden, Elbridge,	Feb. 4, 1890
*Boyden, George Elbridge,	Sept. 4, 1877
Brady, John Grady Newton Sq.,	May 3, 1881
Brick, Francis, 8 High St.,	July 1, 1890
**Brierly, Benjamin,	Jan. 5, 1892
Brigham, Franklin Whiting, Shrewsbury, Mass.,	Feb. 3, 1885
*Brigham, John Stillman,	April 8, 1891
Brigham, John Wesley, Wilkinsonville, Mass.,	April 1, 1879
Brooks, Walter Frederick, 54 Queen St.,	Jan. 3, 1888
Brown, Edwin, 70 Elm St.,	July 11, 1893
Brown, James Stewart, 4 Forrest St.,	Feb. 4, 1890
Brownell, George L., 14 John St.,	Oct. 6, 1890
Buffington, Elisha Dewey, 33 Chestnut St.,	Jan. 5, 1892
Bullock, Augustus George, 48 Elm St.,	Feb. 4, 1890
Burbank, Charles Elroy, 7 Harvard St.,	Dec. 6, 1892
Burgess, Martha Washington, Salisbury St.,	Oct. 6, 1896
**Burrill, Alfred White,	Dec. 4, 1894
Carpenter, Charles Hudson,	June 4, 1889
Casey, Daniel Henry, 22 Hill St.,	Dec. 6, 1892
Chamberlain, Robert Horace, 116 Summer St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
**Chamberlin, Henry Harmon,	Nov. 11, 1879
**Chapin, Charles Sumner,	Sept. 4, 1883
Chase, Charles Augustus, 39 West St.,	Nov. 11, 1879
Chase, Lev Badger Sturbridge, Mass.,	Sept. 1, 1891
**Clark, Charles Washburn,	June 3, 1879
Clark, Rev George Faber West Acton, Mass.,	March 1, 1887
*Clark, Thomas Alonzo,	Jan. 5, 1892
Clark, William Leonard, 9 Walnut St.,	March 2, 1880
**Colton, Reuben,	Jan. 4, 1881
(Transferred to corresponding membership.)	
Comins, Edward Issachar, 1194 Main St.,	Nov. 11, 1876
**Cook, Norton Lysander,	Sept. 3, 1879
**Coolidge, Rev. Amos Hill,	Oct. 3, 1882
**Coolidge, Augustus,	Oct. 3, 1876
**Coombs, George Weston,	Jan. 5, 1892
**Coombs, Zelotes Wood,	May 5, 1891
Crane, Ellery Bicknell, 25 Richards St.,	June 9, 1876

Crane, John Calvin, West Millbury, Mass.,	Dec. 1, 1885
Crane, Salona A., 25 Richards St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
*Currier, Augustus Nelson,	Oct. 2, 1883
Curtis, Albert, 38 Webster St.,	June 4, 1878
(Transferred to honorary membership.)	
Curtiss, Arthur Frederick, Pittsfield, Mass.,	June 4, 1889
Cutler Uriel Waldo, 63 Lancaster St.,	April 7, 1885
Davidson, Walter 22 Lancaster St.,	July 3, 1888
**Davis, Dwight Armsby	Dec. 5, 1876
**Davis, Paul Alexander,	Oct. 2, 1888
Dayton, Horace House, 12 Crown St.,	Dec. 1, 1891
Delano, Charles Wesley, 1 Lowell St.,	June 2, 1896
*Denny, Christopher Columbus,	Jan. 2, 1883
Denny, Parkman Tyler Leicester, Mass.,	Dec. 3, 1895
Dewey, Francis Henshaw, 124 Main St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
**Dickey, James Henry	July 7, 1891
Dickinson, Thomas Adams, 363 Plantation St.,	Dec. 2, 1879
*Dickinson, William,	Oct. 2, 1883
Dodge, Benjamin John, 18 Congress St.,	Jan. 2, 1877
Dodge, Thomas Hutchinson, 766 Main St.,	Sept. 1, 1891
**Douglas, Charles Henry James,	June 5, 1877
(Transferred to corresponding membership.)	
Eaton, Charles Bassett, 5 Lagrange St.,	Sept. 1, 1891
**Eddy, Henry William,	June 6, 1893
**Edwards, George,	Nov. 18, 1884
Ely, Ellen Louise, 80 Salisbury St.,	Oct. 6, 1896
Ely, Lyman Adelbert, 80 Salisbury St.,	Sept. 1, 1891
**Estabrook, Charles Whitney,	March 6, 1877
**Estabrook, James Edward,	July 1, 1884
Estey, George Lawrence, 27 William St.,	May 6, 1890
Estey, James Lawrence, 27 William St.,	Dec. 2, 1879
Everett, Albert, 31 Winfield St.,	Feb. 2, 1897
**Fenno, Charles William,	Jan. 1, 1878
*Fitts, Benaiah,	Feb. 4, 1890
Flinn, Matthew Bonner, 6 King St.,	June 7, 1892
**Forbes, Harriette Merrifield,	Feb. 7, 1893
**Forbes, William Trowbridge,	Feb. 7, 1893
Forehand, Frederick, 31 Clinton St.,	May 3, 1892
Forehand, Sullivan, 5 Benefit St.,	Dec. 6, 1881
Fowler, Rufus Bennett, 3 Tuckerman St.,	Sept. 2, 1884
Gage, Homer, 8 Chestnut St.,	July 1, 1890
**Gage, Thomas Hovey, Jr.,	Dec. 3, 1889
**Garver, Rev. Austin Samuel,	Oct. 2, 1888

**Gile, William Augustus,	Oct. 5, 1880
**Glasgow, Edward Brodie,	Sept. 6, 1881
**Goodwin, Charles Otis,	May 2, 1882
Gordon, Albert Anderson, 40 Richland St.,	June 2, 1896
Gould, Abram Kendall, 14 Larch St.,	Nov. 1, 1881
*Gould, Ransom Mills,	June 5, 1877
Grant, Charles Edward, Tuckerman St.,	June 4, 1895
**Green, James,	Sept. 1, 1885
Greene, Ray Woodville, 105 Pleasant St.,	Dec. 1, 1891
**Gregson, Rev John,	Dec. 1, 1885
Gross, Joseph, 149 Austin St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
Gunnison, Rev Almon, 53 William St.,	Jan. 3, 1898
Hall, Granville Stanley, 94 Woodland St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
**Hapgood, Herbert Lyman,	Oct. 2, 1883
**Harding, William Barrows,	May 1, 1877
Harlow, William Taylor, 39 Oak Ave.,	July 1, 1879
Harrington, Chauncey Goodrich, 972 Main St.,	Jan. 5, 1886
*Harris, Oliver Follett,	May 7, 1889
**Haskins, Daniel Waldo,	May 1, 1883
**Haywood, Rev Sylvanus,	Sept. 1, 1891
*Hildreth, Samuel Eldridge,	March 6, 1888
*Hill, Jonathan Henry	June 10, 1884
Hobbs, Silas Warren, 15 Chandler St.,	Nov. 3, 1891
Hopkins, Clara Ella, 121 Piedmont St.,	April 4, 1893
*Hosmer, Rev Samuel Dana,	July 5, 1887
*Houghton, William Alba,	Sept. 6, 1887
**Howe, William Blaine,	Jan. 4, 1876
*Howland, Henry Jenkins,	Sept. 2, 1884
*Howland, Joseph Avery,	April 5, 1884
**Hoxie, Eben Wing,	July 3, 1888
**Hoyle, Charles Edward,	June 5, 1888
**Hubbard, Daniel Bayard,	July 7, 1885
**Hubbard, Hammond Ward,	March 1, 1881
Hutchins, Fred Lincoln, 101 Locust Ave.,	Feb. 3, 1891
Jackson, Joseph, 15 Woodland St.,	Jan. 6, 1885
**Jenkins, James,	April 19, 1887
*Jillson, Clark,	April 11, 1876
**Jillson, Franklin Campbell,	April 2, 1878
Johnson, Charles Rensselaer, 3 Norwood St.,	March 7, 1876
Johnson, Theodore Silas, 8 Bowdoin St.,	Oct. 2, 1877
**Jordan, George Albert,	Feb. 4, 1879
Kent, Prescott Grosvenor, 108 Pleasant St.,	June 6, 1893
Kent, Thomas Goddard, 29 Sever St.,	Feb. 2, 1892

King, Edward Palgemeyer, 26 Downing St.,	Nov. 3, 1896
King, Henry Wilson, North Brookfield, Mass.,	Jan. 3, 1882
**Kinney, Franklin Joel,	Sept. 7, 1880
**Knight, Charles Brown,	April 6, 1880
Knox, Joseph Brewster, 20 Hollywood St.,	June 2, 1891
*Lamb, Thomas Melvin,	Dec. 5, 1876
**Lancaster, Frank Edward,	May 3, 1881
**Lawrence, Edward Richardson,	May 7, 1876
*Lee, Pardon Aldrich,	March 18, 1879
Legg, John, 5 Claremont St.,	April 3, 1894
**Leonard, Bernard Amidown,	Oct. 6, 1885
*Leonard, Manning,	May 3, 1881
Logan, James, 12 John St.,	April 8, 1891
Lovell, Albert Alphonso, Medfield, Mass.,	June 9, 1876
(Transferred to corresponding membership.)	
**Lovering, Rev. Joseph Foster,	Dec. 9, 1884
Lowell, Alfred Spencer, Brattle St.,	Oct. 6, 1891
Lyford, Joseph Chauncey, 370 Pleasant St.,	Jan. 3, 1882
Lynch, John Edward, 12 Jefferson St.,	Jan. 4, 1887
Mackintire, George Winthrop, 131 Lincoln St.,	June 2, 1896
*Macready, William,	March 2, 1875
Mann, Albert Geary, 17 Harvard St.,	May 6, 1879
Manning, David, 64 Woodland St.,	May 7, 1889
Manning, Delia Constantia Metcalf, 14 Congress St.,	Dec. 22, 1896
**Marble, Albert Prescott,	May 4, 1880
**Marble, Edwin Henry,	Feb. 5, 1878
Marble, Jerome, 25 Harvard St.,	May 7, 1895
*Marshall, Elijah Harrington,	Dec. 7, 1875
Mason, John Frederick, 5 High St.,	Jan. 3, 1893
May, Rev. Samuel, Leicester, Mass.,	March 20, 1883
Maynard, George, 26 Pleasant St.,	Sept. 2, 1884
Maynard, Mander Alvin, 29 William St.,	April 6, 1886
Maynard, Sarah Jane, 29 William St.,	May 2, 1893
**McAleer, George,	June 7, 1892
McCloud, Charles C., 832 Main St.,	July 6, 1897
McGillicuddy, Rev. Daniel F., Grafton St.,	March 2, 1897
**McKeon, Francis Patrick,	Dec. 4, 1888
**Mellen, George Henry,	Oct. 6, 1885
Mendenhall, Thomas Corwin, 11 Boynton St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
*Meriam, Rufus Nichols,	Oct. 2, 1883
Merriam, Olin Lane, Taunton, Mass.,	May 4, 1875
**Merrill, John,	Feb. 5, 1878
*Messinger, David Sewall,	July 7, 1885

Metcalf, Helen Maria, 14 Congress St.,	Dec. 22, 1896
**Miller, Horatio L.,	Oct. 6, 1885
Mooney, Hichard Henry, 204 Vernon St.,	Dec. 6, 1892
Moore, Anna Maria, 58 Wachusett St.,	Oct. 6, 1896
**Morgan, Charles Augustus,	Sept. 4, 1877
(Transferred to corresponding membership.)	
**Morse, William Horace,	Sept. 2, 1884
**Munroe, Alexander Cole,	March 6, 1877
*Nash, Charles,	Oct. 7, 1890
Nichols, Charles Lemuel, 38 Cedar St.,	Oct. 6, 1885
Norcross, James Atkinson, May St.,	Jan. 5, 1892
Nourse, Walter Bailey, 7 Marston Way,	Oct. 7, 1890
O'Flynn, Richard, 31 Grosvenor St.,	Jan. 23, 1875
Otis, Harrison Gray, 64 Orange St.,	June 7, 1892
Otis, John Carter, 18 William St.,	Dec. 1, 1885
Otis, John Pierce Kettelle, 26 Downing St.,	Nov. 3, 1896
Otis, Mary Elizabeth, 18 William St.,	Nov. 3, 1896
Paine, Nathaniel, 72 Elm St.,	Feb. 4, 1879
Paine, Susan Morris, 72 Elm St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
**Palmer, Addison,	April 7, 1885
Parker, Henry Langdon, 1022 Main St.,	Oct. 2, 1883
Peabody, Charles A., City Hospital,	May 1, 1888
*Peck, Augustus Eliphalet,	Jan. 7, 1879
Pellett, John C., 4 Jaques Ave.,	Oct. 7, 1890
**Perkins, Rev. Ariel Ebenezer Parish, D. D.,	March 2, 1886
Perry, Francis Dexter, 851 Millbury St.,	March 5, 1895
**Perry, Joseph Hartshorn,	Jan. 6, 1885
**Phelps, Henry,	June 6, 1876
**Phillips, Rev. George Whitefield,	Nov. 11, 1879
**Phillips, Henry A.,	July 5, 1887
Pickett, Josiah, 26 Chatham St.,	March 7, 1882
**Pierce, George M.,	April 7, 1882
**Pollard, Leonard Lyman,	Sept. 4, 1883
Potter, Burton Willis, Salisbury St.,	Nov. 11, 1879
Pratt, Charles Blake, 778 Main St.,	Nov. 3, 1896
*Prentiss, Addison,	March 2, 1880
Putnam, Rev. John Jay, 23 Fruit St.,	Nov. 3, 1896
Raymenton, William Hewstone, 810 Main St.,	April 8, 1891
**Raymond, Edward Tilley,	May 2, 1882
Reed, Charles Gardner, 26 Channing St.,	March 3, 1896
**Rheutan, Abram A.,	Sept. 1, 1891
*Rice, Charles Williams,	July 5, 1882
**Rice, Edward Hyde,	March 5, 1878
(Transferred to corresponding membership.)	

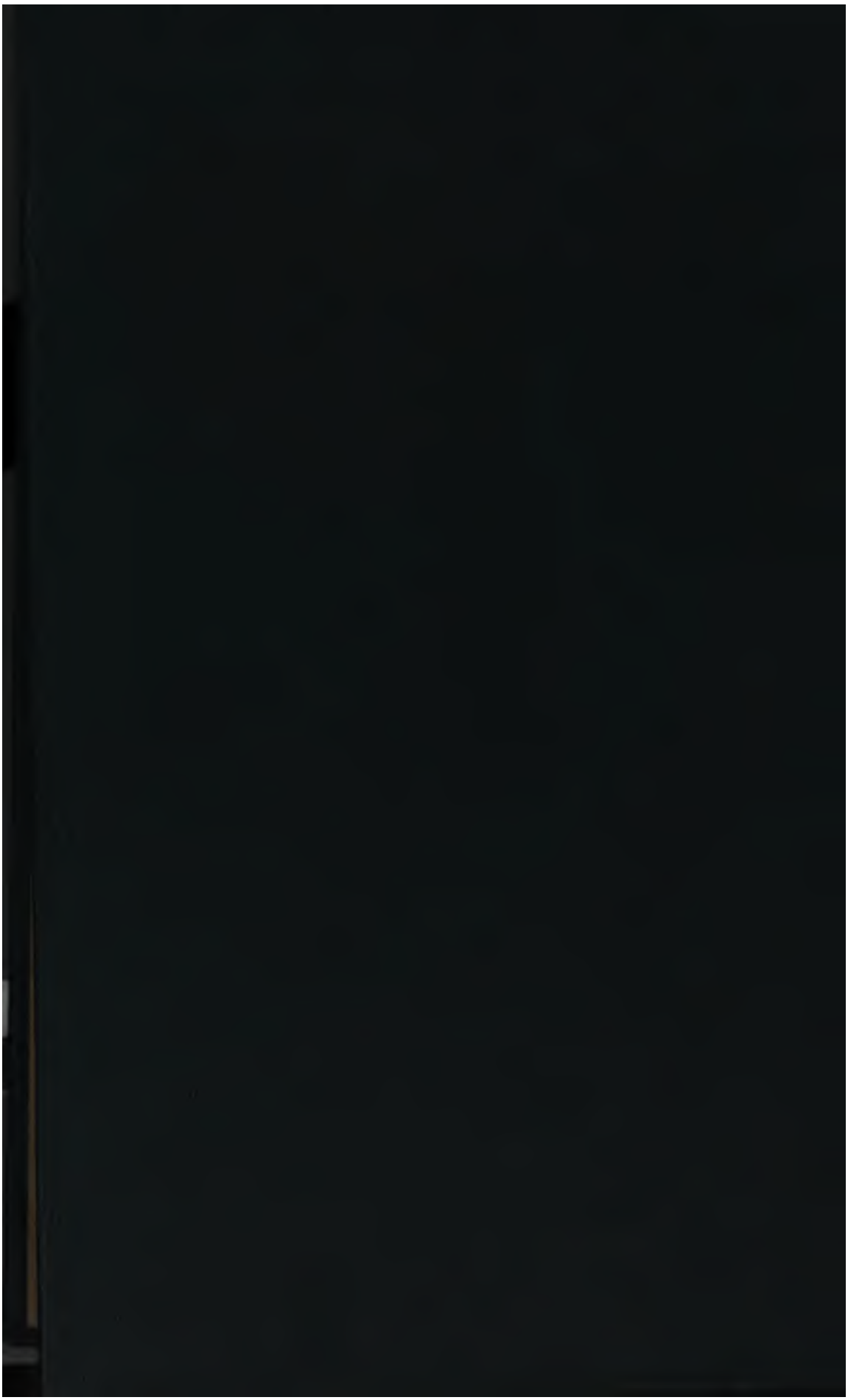
Rice, Franklin Pierce, 4 Dix St.,	Jan. 23, 1875
Rice, George Maury, 4 Eden Terrace,	Feb. 4, 1896
Rice, William Ellis, 41 Elm St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
*Rice, William Whitney,	Nov. 2, 1886
*Rich, Joshua Bartlett,	April 3, 1883
Rockwood, Elias J., 10 Coral St.,	July 5, 1887
Roe, Alfred Seelye, 5 Dix St.,	Sept. 4, 1877
**Roe, Charles Marinus,	April 3, 1883
Rugg, Arthur Prentice, 278 Pleasant St.,	Nov. 1, 1892
**Rugg, Charles Franklin,	June 7, 1881
Russell, John May, Mount Hope St.,	Nov. 3, 1891
*Sanborn, Francis Gregory,	Jan. 1, 1884
Sanford, George Lyndon, 101 Pleasant St.,	March 1, 1892
Sartelle, Edward James, 33 William St.,	June 2, 1896
Sawin, James Frank, 40 May St.,	July 7, 1896
*Sawin, James Julius,	July 7, 1896
Sawtelle, William Edward, 310 Main St.,	March 1, 1892
Sawyer, Stephen, 31 Chestnut St.,	May 4, 1897
Sawyer, William H., 107 Lincoln St.,	Dec. 1, 1885
*Scott, Nelson Ryan,	May 1, 1877
Seagrave, Daniel, 8 Crown St.,	Jan. 30, 1875
**Sheldon, William Augustus,	Jan. 4, 1876
Shumway, Henry Loriston, Boylston, Mass., (Transferred to corresponding membership.)	Sept. 4, 1877
**Simmons, Albert F.,	Dec. 1, 1885
**Simmons, Rev. Charles Edward,	Feb. 6, 1883
**Simmons, Volney Marvin,	Feb. 7, 1893
**Sleeper, Rev. William True,	Oct. 6, 1891
Smith, George Arthur, 136 Burncoat St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
*Smith, Henry Martyn,	Dec. 3, 1878
*Smith, James Andrew,	Dec. 7, 1875
**Smith, John George,	Jan. 23, 1875
**Smith, William Addison,	June 1, 1880
**Souther, John I.,	May 5, 1885
**Souther, William T.,	May 5, 1885
**Southwick, Frederick William,	April 3, 1883
Sprague, Augustus Brown Reed, 30 Chestnut St.,	June 3, 1879
St. John, Rev. Thomas Elliott, Haverhill, Mass., (Transferred to corresponding membership.)	Nov. 11, 1876
Staples, Samuel Elias, 4 Auburn St.,	Jan. 23, 1875
**Starr, Frank Farnsworth,	Jan. 4, 1881
*Stearns, George Edwin,	June 5, 1888
Stebbins, Rev. Calvin, 55 Cedar St.,	May 7, 1889

Stedman, Henry Francis, 17 Bowdoin St.,	Feb. 13, 1875
Stewart, James Craig, 75 Lancaster St.,	April 4, 1893
Stiles, Frederick Green, 7 Harrington Ave.,	March 7, 1882
Stoddard, Elijah Brigham, 15 Ashland St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
*Stone, Augustus,	March 7, 1876
**Stone, Everett Clarence,	Oct. 3, 1882
Stone, Walter J., 36 Maywood St.,	May 20, 1890
Sumner, Edward Prentiss, 48 Fruit St.,	Oct. 4, 1892
*Sumner, George,	March 6, 1877
Syme, John Brown, 43 Lancaster St.,	May 4, 1897
*Taft, Aaron Sawyer,	May 5, 1891
*Taft, George C.,	July 1, 1890
**Taft, Henry Gleason,	March 3, 1885
*Taft, Velorous,	Sept. 7, 1886
Tatman, Charles T., 119 Piedmont St.,	Nov. 5, 1889
**Taylor, Jacob Merrill,	Oct. 7, 1884
**Taylor, Marvin Merchant,	March 3, 1891
Thayer, Charles Martin, 15 Cedar St.,	Nov. 3, 1891
Thayer, Corwin M., 15 Sudbury St.,	May 5, 1891
Thompson, Eben Francis, 84 Elm St.,	Sept. 4, 1877
Thompson, Edgar Eliab, 37 Wellington St.,	July 3, 1894
*Thompson, George Franklin,	Jan. 3, 1882
**Thompson, Herbert Henry,	June 1, 1875
**Titus, Joseph A.,	March 1, 1887
*Tolman, Albert,	Sept. 2, 1879
Tucker, Ephraim, 58 Laurel St.,	June 5, 1877
Tucker, William Fenno, 14 High St.,	Nov. 3, 1891
**Turner, Wallace Manahan,	Dec. 6, 1892
Tyler, Rev. Albert, Oxford, Mass.,	Feb. 13, 1875
(Transferred to corresponding membership.)	
Upham, Henry Pratt, St. Paul, Minn.,	Jan. 3, 1882
Van de Mark, Lawrence Van Kleele, 343 Park Ave.,	Feb. 7, 1898
Vermille, Frederick W., 718 Main St.,	April 3, 1894
Vinton, Rev. Alexander Hamilton, 13 Ashland St.,	Feb. 4, 1890
Waite, Albert H., 16 Cedar St.,	Oct. 2, 1888
**Waite, Henry Edward,	April 3, 1883
**Waites, Alfred,	Oct. 4, 1881
**Wall, Caleb A.,	Sept. 2, 1884
Ward, George Otis, 833 Main St.,	May 7, 1895
Ware, Justin Alonzo, 160 Beacon St.,	March 3, 1890
**Warren, Edgar William,	Jan. 4, 1881
**Warren, John K.,	Sept. 7, 1886
*Washburn, Charles Francis,	July 1, 1879

Washburn, Charles G., 44 Elm St.,	June 5, 1888
*Waters, Osgood Herrick,	June 1, 1886
**Watkins, Henry Willard,	Sept. 4, 1883
**Webb, Rev. Stephen Weston,	March 4, 1884
Wesby, Herbert, 34 Bowdoin St.,	April 4, 1882
Wetherbee, Gustavus Eugene, 43 Hollywood St.,	Jan. 5, 1892
Wheeler, Henry Martin, 82 Park Ave.,	Dec. 6, 1892
**Wheelock, Jerome,	May 4, 1880
White, Alonzo A., 28 Lancaster St.,	July 3, 1894
**White, Henry Arthur,	Sept. 6, 1887
**Whiting, Charles Benjamin,	June 5, 1877
Whittall, Matthew James, 692 Southbridge St.,	March 3, 1896
Whittemore, Eli Jones, 776 Main St.,	Feb. 4, 1890
Wilder, Harvey Bradish, 12 Walnut St.,	Oct. 7, 1879
*Williams, George Washington,	March 5, 1889
Williamson, Frank Emery, 58 Wachusett St.,	Feb. 4, 1896
*Wing, Henry F.,	Dec. 3, 1889
Winslow, Samuel Ellsworth, Leicester, Mass.,	March 3, 1896
**Wood, Albert,	Nov. 14, 1882
Wood, Cyrus G., 21 Harvard St.,	Oct. 5, 1886
Wood, Edwin M., 6 Ripley St.,	Feb. 2, 1886
Wood, Pliny W., 9 Shattuck St.,	June 2, 1896
Woodbury, John Charles, 89 Park Ave.,	Feb. 7, 1893
*Woodman, David Oliver,	Oct. 7, 1884
**Woods, Henry D.,	Oct. 6, 1885
**Woodward, William,	Sept. 1, 1885
Wyman, Horace, 20 Harvard St.,	April 5, 1892
Wyman, Horace Winfield, 58 West St.,	Dec. 6, 1892

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

*Adams, Hon. Charles, Jr., North Brookfield, Mass.,	Mar. 2, 1880
*Baldwin, Hon. Charles Candee, Cleveland, Ohio,	Nov. 11, 1879
Bartlett, Thomas Edw., New Haven, Ct.	May 2, 1882
Bates, Phineas, Jr., Boston, Mass.,	July 5, 1882
Benedict, Rev. William A., Orange Park, Fla.,	March 1, 1887
*Bicknell, Quincy, Hingham, Mass.,	Oct. 7, 1879
**Blanchard, Rev. Henry,	Feb. 4, 1879
*Brooks, John, Princeton, Mass.,	Dec. 3, 1878
*Daniels, George Fisher, Oxford, Mass.,	June 3, 1879
*Dawson, Henry Barton, Morrisania, N. Y.,	Nov. 11, 1879
**Douglas, Chas. Henry Jas., Providence, R. I.,	Dec. 6, 1881
**Faxon, George Luther, Spencer, Mass.,	Oct. 5, 1880
Garfield, James Freeman Dana, Fitchburg, Mass.,	June 4, 1878
Grider, Rufus Alexander, Canajoharie, N. Y.,	Sept. 1, 1891
**Hartwell, Isaac B., Wilkinsonville, Mass.,	Jan. 3, 1888
Heywood, William S., Sterling, Mass.,	Nov. 4, 1890
Hill, Don Gleason, Dedham, Mass.,	Jan. 1, 1889
**Hovenden, Robert, London, Eng.,	Oct. 9, 1878
Huling, Ray Greene, New Bedford, Mass.,	July 7, 1885
*Hyde, Frederic Griswold, Woodstock, Conn.,	March 2, 1880
*Ketchum, Rev. Silas, Windsor, Conn.,	Oct. 1, 1878
(Transferred to honorary membership.)	
**Knowlton, Thos. Sullivan, W. Brookfield, Mass.,	March 18, 1879
Lewis, Nathan B., West Kingston, R. I.,	May 5, 1896
Lovell, Albert A., Medfield, Mass.,	April 19, 1887
Morgan, Chas. Augustus, Fitchburg, Mass.	July 1, 1879
*Rice, Edward Hyde, Springfield, Mass.	April 6, 1880
**Rogers, Charles A., Plymouth, Mass.,	Nov. 11, 1879
Russell, Hon. John Edward, Leicester, Mass.,	March 5, 1878
St. John, Rev. Thomas Elliott, Haverhill, Mass.,	Nov. 2, 1880
Sheldon, Hon. George, Deerfield, Mass.,	Nov. 11, 1879
Shumway, Henry Loriston, Boston, Mass.,	Dec. 6, 1887
**Stansfield, Thomas, Leeds, Eng.,	Dec. 4, 1883
Stryker, Gen. William Scudder, Trenton, N. J.,	Feb. 5, 1884
Tillinghast, Caleb Benjamin, Boston, Mass.,	March 2, 1880
Titus, Rev. Anson, Tufts College,	Jan. 7, 1890
Tolman, George, Concord, Mass.,	April 6, 1886
Tyler, Rev. Albert, Oxford, Mass.,	April 19, 1887
Wilson, Rev. J. Bowstead, Worcester, Eng.,	Oct. 3, 1893

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*Ammidown, Hon. Holmes, New York City, N. Y.,	Oct. 2, 1877
*Baldwin, Hon. John Denison, A. M., Worcester,	Jan. 2, 1877
*Ballou, Rev. Adin, Milford, Mass.,	Oct. 2, 1877
Barton, William Sumner, A. M., Worcester, Mass.,	Dec. 4, 1877
*Burritt, Elihu, New Britain, Ct.,	Nov. 9, 1877
*Chandler, George, Worcester, Mass.,	June 3, 1879
Clark, Hon. Henry, Rutland, Vt.,	Sept. 4, 1877
Conaty, Rev. Thos. James, Washington, D. C.,	Jan. 5, 1897
Conover, Hon. George S., Geneva, N. Y.,	March 4, 1890
Curtis, Albert, Worcester, Mass.,	Dec. 6, 1881
*Harris, Clarendon, Worcester, Mass.,	Nov. 11, 1880
Howard, Joseph Jackson, LL.D., London, Eng.,	Sept. 4, 1877
*Hudson, Hon. Charles, A. M., Lexington, Mass.,	Dec. 5, 1876
*Ketchum, Rev. Silas, Windsor, Conn.,	March 2, 1880
*Lawrence, Hon. Joseph W., St. John, N. B.,	Dec. 5, 1882
*Lossing, Benson John, LL.D., Dover Plains, N. Y.,	June 5, 1877
*Marvin, Rev. Abijah Perkins, Lancaster, Mass.,	Oct. 2, 1877
*Metcalf, John George, Mendon, Mass.,	Oct. 7, 1877
*Paige, Rev. Lucius Robinson, D.D., Cambridge,	Nov. 11, 1876
Perry, Hon. Amos, Providence, R. I.,	March 4, 1890
*Phelps, Hon. James H., West Townsend, Vt.,	Nov. 2, 1880
*Rawson, Guillermo, Buenos Ayres, Brazil,	Sept. 4, 1877
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen, A. M., Worcester, Mass.,	Oct. 1, 1878
Staples, Rev. Carleton A., Lexington, Mass.,	Dec. 4, 1877
Thayer, Hon. Eli, Worcester, Mass.,	May 4, 1886
Weston, Hon. Byron, Dalton, Mass.,	Jan. 4, 1881